

Government
Publications



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Organization of the government
of Canada. 1969 Jan.





INFORMATION CANADA

OTTAWA, CANADA

To: Subscribers,
Organization of the Government of Canada

Re: July 1970 Revision to 1969 Edition

The attached material is forwarded to bring your copy of the Guide
"Organization of the Government of Canada" up-to-date.

A black "dot" before an item in the Index indicates that the article has
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this revision, and only the folios in which new or changed text appears
bear the July 1970 date.

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3-MC	Dominion Coal Board
3-SC	Public Service Commission
3-SE	Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada
3-SE6	Office of the Representation Commissioner
3-YL	Library of Parliament

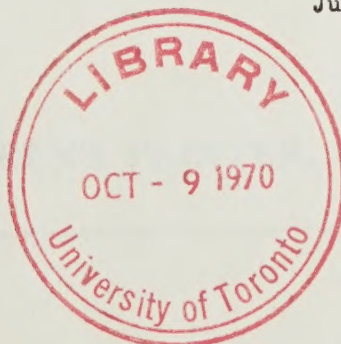
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3) Insert the following new articles:

1-FA	Auditor General's Office
1-SC	Public Service Commission
1-SE	Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada
1-SE6	Office of the Representation Commissioner
1-SF	Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
1-YL	Library of Parliament
3-IC	Information Canada
3-SG	Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
9-Fs84	Canadian Saltfish Corporation

Editor

July 2, 1970.





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ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

published by
THE QUEEN'S PRINTER, OTTAWA

First edition	June	1958
Second edition	October	1959
Third edition	January	1961
Fourth edition	January	1962
Fifth edition	July	1963
Sixth edition	July	1965
Seventh edition	July	1966
<i>(revised January and July 1967, January & July 1968)</i>		
Eighth edition	January	1969
<i>(revised July 1969, January & July 1970)</i>		

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Available by mail from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa,
and at the following Canadian Government bookshops:

HALIFAX
1735 Barrington Street

MONTREAL
Æterna-Vie Building, 1182 St. Catherine Street West

OTTAWA
Daly Building, Corner Mackenzie and Rideau

TORONTO
221 Yonge Street

WINNIPEG
Mall Center Building, 499 Portage Avenue

VANCOUVER
657 Granville Street

or through your bookseller

Price: \$3.50 Catalogue No. SP4-169

Revision Service \$5.00 per year

Price subject to change without notice

The Queen's Printer for Canada

Ottawa, Canada

1970

(Aussi en français N° de cat. SP4-169F)

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NOTE: •Indicates a revision to the article so marked; not necessarily replacing the whole of the article.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

INTRODUCTION

When the interdepartmental committee was set up to plan the official "Guide to Canadian Government Organization", its objective was to produce a relatively simple book which would enable the general public, librarians, government departments and persons, firms, or business institutions having business with the government to locate information on the functions of any particular segment of the government.

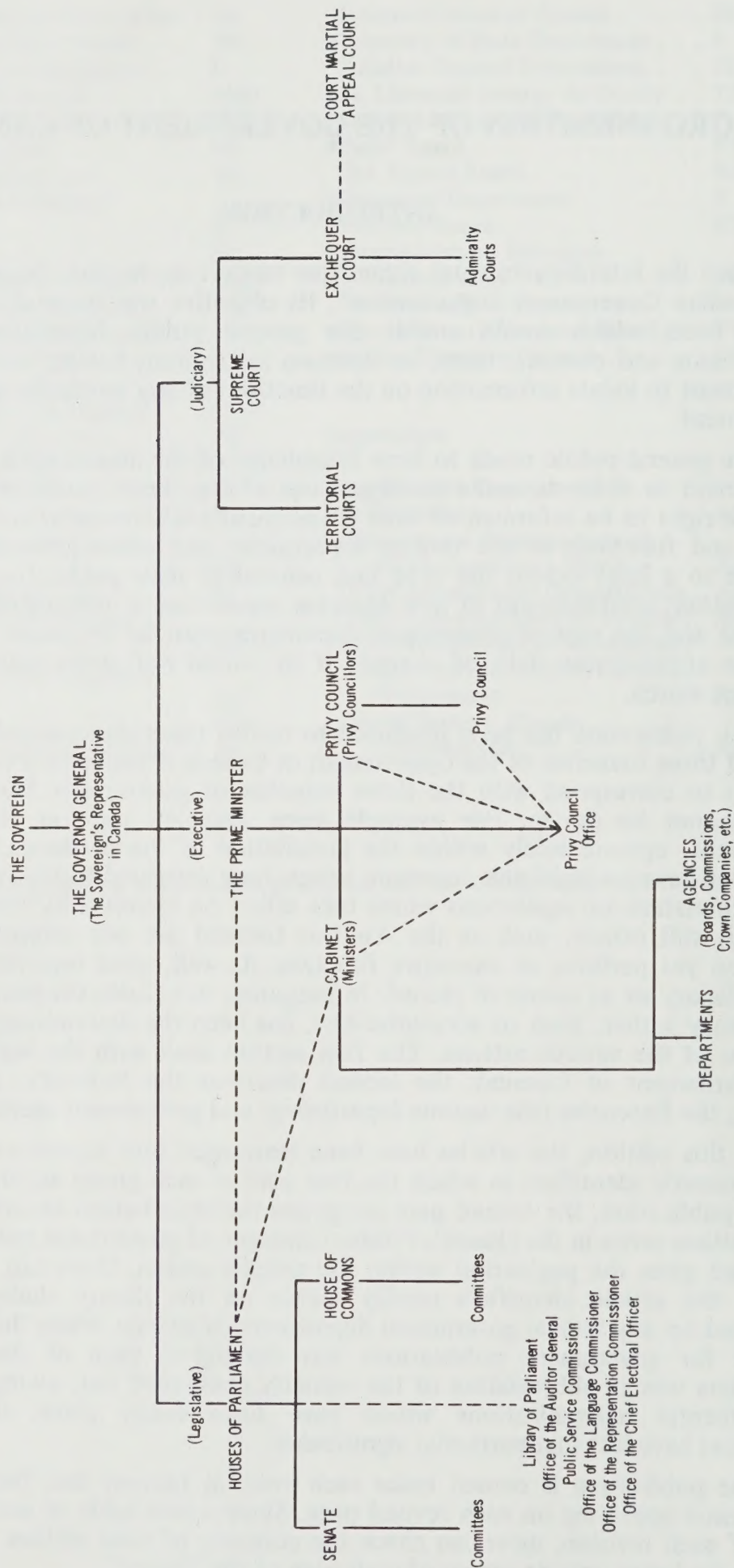
The general public needs to have knowledge of the organization of the federal government in order to make intelligent use of documents published to meet the citizen's right to be informed of their government's achievements and services. The titles and functions of the various departments and other government agencies indicate to a large extent the type and content of their publications. Changes in organization, establishment of new agencies, separation or merging of functions are frequent and the user of government documents must be cognizant of these facts and the approximate date of changes if he would not waste much time in his reference search.

This publication has been produced to record these changes and since it deals with all three branches of the Government of Canada it has been divided into three sections to correspond with the three branches of government. However, precise lines cannot be drawn. For example some agencies, such as the Library of Parliament, operate solely within the jurisdiction of the parliamentary establishment but have no legislative function; others have delegated legislative authority in the formulation of regulations which take effect on approval by the Governor-in-Council; still others, such as the Auditor General are not subject to executive direction yet perform an executive function. As well, some organizations outside the Judiciary sit as courts of record. In preparing this Guide the prime function of the agency rather, than its accountability, has been the determining factor in the location of the various articles. The first section deals with the legislative branch (the Parliament of Canada); the second describes the Judiciary; and the third section, the Executive (the various departments and government agencies).

In this edition, the articles have been rearranged into sequences of three-part alpha-numeric identifiers in which the first part of each group signifies the section of the publication, the second part comprises the alphabetical classification of the publications series in the Queen's Printer catalogue of government publications, and the third gives the pagination within the specific article. Users can, therefore, by noting the article identifiers readily locate on the library shelves, the series produced by any federal government department or agency. When the classification system for government publications was developed, each of the alphabetical identifiers was an abbreviation of the ministry concerned but, owing to the many governmental reorganizations which have since taken place, the alphabetic sequences have lost that particular significance.

The publication is revised twice each year, in January and July, the date of the latest issue appearing on each revised page. Since a new table of contents forms a part of each revision, users can check the currency of their edition by noting the date in the lower outside corner of each page of the "Index".

OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and of other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith" (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener

The Governor General is the personal representative in Canada of the Sovereign, by whom he is appointed on the recommendation of Her Canadian Ministers. His term of office is normally five years.

The Sovereign, the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada. The Sovereign, normally represented by the Governor General, must give assent to all enactments passed by the Senate and the House of Commons before they become law. In practice Royal Assent to such enactments is always given.

As the representative of the Sovereign, the Governor General performs the functions of the formal head of the executive branch of the government and acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" constitutes the Governor in Council. He is also the normal channel of communication between Buckingham Palace and the Government of Canada. He is, in virtue of his office, the Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Section 1

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

INTRODUCTION TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Queen, as represented in Canada by the Governor General, and the Senate and the House of Commons constitute the Parliament of Canada; i.e. the legislative branch of the Canadian government. Parliament provides for the appropriation of money for public purposes and for the raising of the necessary funds by public acts of Parliament. In general, the legislative powers of Parliament are defined in section 91 of the *British North America Act, 1867*. Parliament may make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned by the Act exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces. Expressly included in the powers of Parliament are the following matters: the amendment of the constitution of Canada except as regards matters coming within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures and subject to certain other exceptions; the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; old age pensions; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.

In addition, the Parliament of Canada and, within the provinces, the provincial legislatures may make laws relating to agriculture and immigration, but in the event of conflict federal legislation is paramount.

The acts or statutes adopted by Parliament in the Exercise of its legislative powers are originally introduced as bills and may originate in either the Senate or the House of Commons. However, bills which appropriate any part of the public revenue or impose any tax must originate in the House of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses of Commons. Private bills usually originate in the Senate. All bills must be adopted by both Houses and receive royal assent in order to become law.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister through whom Auditor General Reports to Parliament

Minister of Finance

Auditor General A.M. Henderson,
Assistant Auditor General G.R. Long,

The Office of the Auditor General is provided for in the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). The office was originally established in 1878, when *An Act to provide for the better Auditing of Public Accounts* (S.C. 1878, Chapter 7) provided for the appointment of the Auditor General, to examine the public accounts and report annually to the House of Commons.

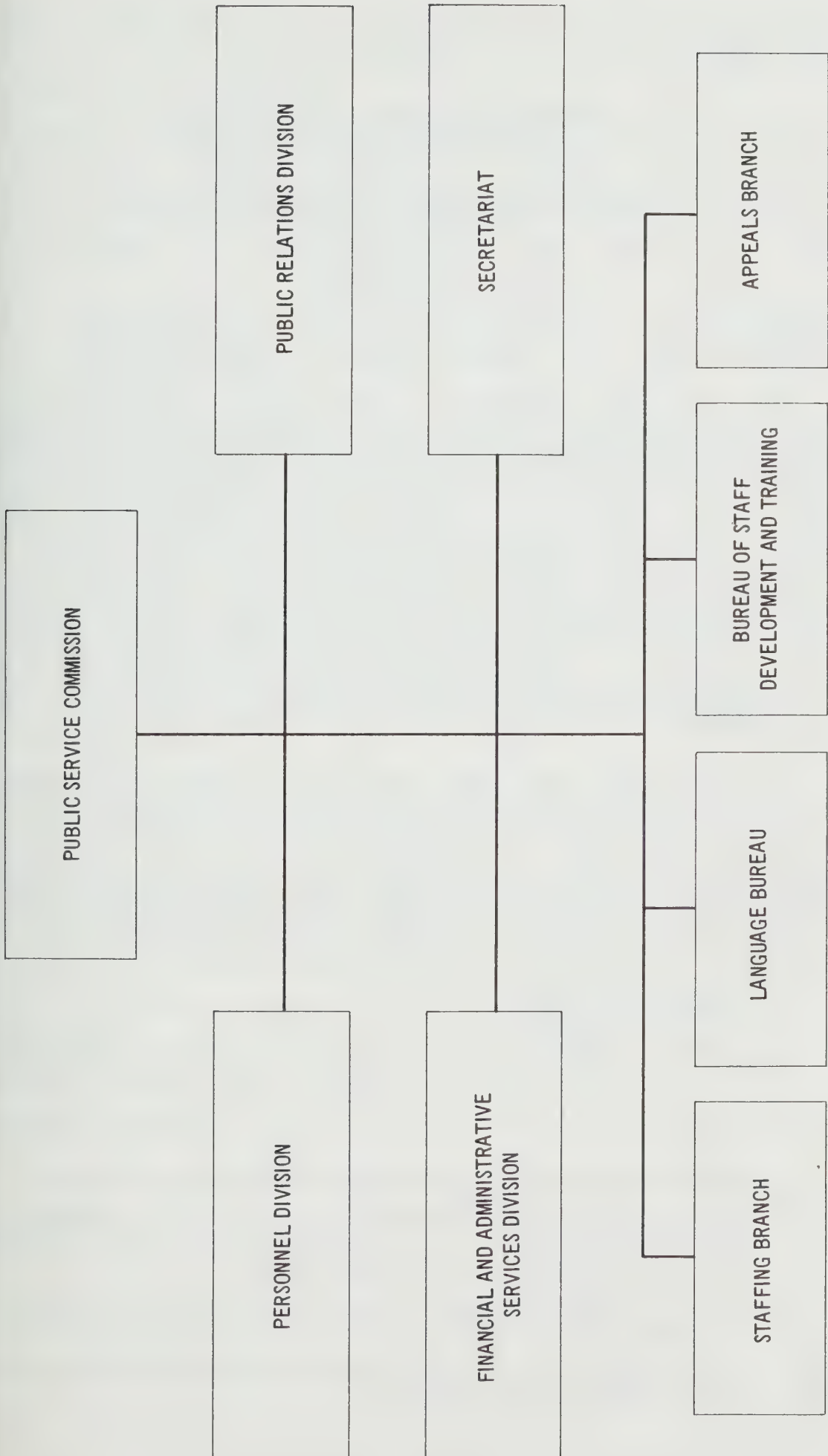
The Auditor General is appointed by the Governor in Council, by commission under the Great Seal of Canada to hold office during good behaviour until he attains the age of sixty-five years, and is removable only by the Governor General on the address of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor in Council may appoint a person temporarily to perform the duties of the Auditor General during a vacancy in the position.

The function of the Auditor General's Office is to examine the accounts relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and to public property. The office also audits the accounts of various Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities.

The annual report of the Auditor General calls attention to any unauthorized or uncertified expenditure, any loss through fraud, any special payment by warrant, or any other matter which the Auditor General considers should be brought to the notice of the House of Commons. The annual report is required to be laid before the House by the Minister of Finance on or before the thirty-first day of December if Parliament is then not in session, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next ensuing session, provided that if the Minister does not, within the time prescribed, present the report, the Auditor General shall transmit the report to the Speaker for tabling in the House.

In addition to providing statutory audit reports with respect to Crown corporations and other public instrumentalities, for tabling in the House of Commons along with the annual reports of the instrumentalities concerned, the Auditor General's Office also provides reports for the information of the corporate managements, boards of directors, etc. These reports cover the results of the audit examinations, outlining the scope of the audit, analysing the financial results in comparison with those of previous years and making available to the managements comments and suggestions regarding internal control, savings that might be achieved and other matters noted during the course of the audit.

Regional supervisors are stationed at Halifax, Montreal (2), Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.



PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Tower "A" Place de Ville — Ottawa

Minister through whom PSC Reports to Parliament

Secretary of State

Commissioners

Chairman	J.J. Carson
Members	Ruth E. Addison
	C.A. Lussier

The Civil Service Commission was first established in 1908 under *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, 1908 (S.C., 1907–08, Chapter 15) which introduced the principle of selection by merit as established by competition. However, this Act did not apply to positions outside of Ottawa. *The Civil Service Act of 1918* (S.C. 1918, Chapter 12 now the *Civil Service Act* R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48 as amended) placed the entire service under the Commission. The *Civil Service Act* which came into force in 1962 (S.C., 1960–61, Chapter 57) preserved the independence of the Commission and maintained the fundamental principles of the merit system. The *Public Service Employment Act*, (S.C. 1966–67, Chapter 71) in effect since March 1967, reaffirms the merit principle and allows the Commission to delegate its authority and power — except for appeals. When the Act came into effect, the Commission's main task became staffing and its former responsibilities in matters of pay, classification, and conditions of employment were transferred to the Treasury Board.

The Public Service Commission, which reports to Parliament, consists of a chairman and two other members, appointed by the Governor in Council. A commissioner holds office during good behaviour for 10 years from the date of appointment and may be removed during that period only by the Governor in Council upon address of the Senate and the House of Commons. When the first or subsequent term of office ends, a commissioner may be reappointed for a further term not exceeding 10 years. A commissioner may not hold any other office in the public service or engage in any other employment.

The general powers and duties of the Commission are to:

- a) appoint or provide for the appointment of qualified persons to or from the public service within the public service under the provisions and principles of the Act;
- b) operate and assist deputy heads with staff training and development programs;
- c) engage competent persons to assist in the performance of its duties;
- d) establish boards to make recommendation concerning any delegation of the Commission's authority, to make decisions on appeals, to make decisions concerning allegations of political partisanship;
- e) report, as considered desirable, to the Governor in Council on matters about the administration and operations of the Act and regulations; and
- f) perform such other duties and functions concerning the public service as assigned by the Governor in Council.

Within the Commission there are: the Staffing Branch, the Language Bureau, Bureau of Staff Development and Training, the Appeals Branch, the Public Relations Division, the Personnel Division, the Financial and Administrative Services Division and the Secretariat.

The Staffing Branch is responsible for staffing the service through recruitment, selection, placement, transfer, promotion and manpower planning on an operational basis. Manpower planning includes inventory of resources, planning future needs, rotation and executive development. Wherever practicable the Commission delegates its staffing authority to deputy heads. It has also centralized and delegated some of its operations to regional and local levels.

The Language Bureau provides language training to increase bilingual proficiency in the public service. It operates training schools and it plans and does research on curriculum and testing. It is also responsible for a program to develop bilingualism among senior officers.

The Bureau of Staff Development and Training is responsible for assisting departments and agencies to carry out development and training programs and for conducting centrally operated programs where these can more effectively and economically serve the public service.

The Appeals Branch hears appeals against appointments, promotions or against retention or release because of incompetence or incapacity.

The Public Relations Division provides advice to the Commission on public relations matters and assumes functional responsibility for press relations, publications and advertising, plus other information services.

The Personnel Division provides a centralized personnel administration, including staffing, staff relations, training and development, classification, and advice on bilingualism.

The Financial and Administrative Services Division is responsible for financial and administrative services including data processing, records management, cartographic services and other related matters.

The Secretariat is the administrative office of the Commission. It promulgates orders of general or procedural policy and is responsible for Parliamentary and public inquiries and for preparation of submissions to the Governor in Council.

The Commission's offices are located in:

Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Montreal, P.Q.
Ottawa, Ontario.
Toronto, Ontario,

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Edmonton, Alta.,
Vancouver, B.C.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ELECTORAL OFFICER OF CANADA

440 Coventry Road, Ottawa

Minister through whom Chief Electoral Officer reports to Parliament

Secretary of State

Chief Electoral Officer

Jean-Marc Hamel, M. Sc. Com., M.P.A.

Assistant Chief Electoral Officer Walter G. Nash

The Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of Canada as such was established by the *Dominion Elections Act* (S.C. 1920, Chapter 46—now the *Canada Elections Act*, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39). Prior to that time *The Dominion Elections Act, 1874* (S.C. 1874, Chapter 9) assigned to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certain of the duties now carried out by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The Chief Electoral Officer is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons. He has the rank of a deputy head of a department under the terms of the *Canada Elections Act*. He is responsible to and acts under the direction and supervision of the Representation Commissioner and communicates with the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State of Canada.

In the event of the death of the Chief Electoral Officer while Parliament is not sitting, or of his inability or neglect to perform the duties of his office, a substitute, upon the application of the Secretary of State, be appointed by the Chief Justice of Canada, or in his absence by the senior judge of the Supreme Court of Canada then present in Ottawa.

Upon his appointment such substitute shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of the Chief Electoral Officer in his place and stead until fifteen days after the commencement of the next following session of Parliament unless the Chief Justice of Canada, or the judge by whom the order appointing him was made, otherwise directs that such order be rescinded.

In the absence of both the Chief Justice of Canada and of the judge of the Supreme Court of Canada by whom a substitute for the Chief Electoral Officer has been appointed the order appointing such substitute may be rescinded by any other judge of the said court.

The Chief Electoral Officer, in addition to exercising the powers and performing the duties with respect to elections which were formerly those of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, exercises general direction and supervision over the administrative conduct of federal elections and, after an election, reports to the Representation Commissioner on any matters arising out of the course of the election about which, in his judgment, an account ought to be submitted to the House of Commons. In addition, throughout every election, he directs all returning officers. He is also responsible for any vote taken under the *Canada Temperance Act* (S.C., 1952, Chapter 30) and for the election of members of the Council of the Northwest Territories and the Council of the Yukon Territory.

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to the House of Commons for the administration of the following statutes:

Canada Temperance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 30

Canada Elections Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 39

OFFICE OF THE REPRESENTATION COMMISSIONER

Suite 507, Burnside Building, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

**Minister through whom Representation Commissioner
reports to Parliament**

Secretary of State

Representation Commissioner

Nelson Castonguay

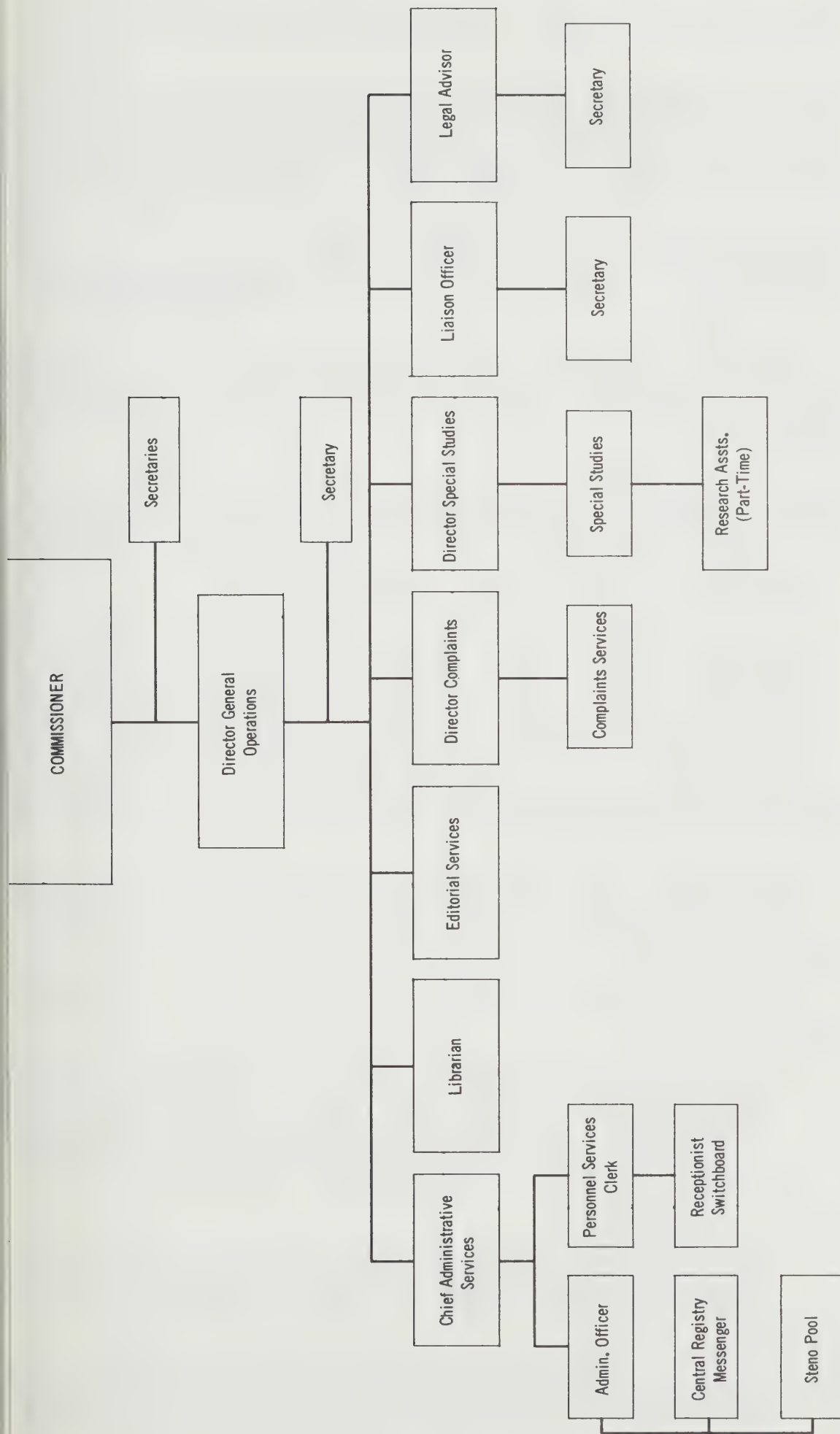
The Office of the Representation Commissioner was established under the *Representation Commissioner Act* (December 21, 1963 (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40)).

The Representation Commissioner is appointed by resolution of the House of Commons and holds office during good behaviour but is removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and the House of Commons, and ceases to hold such office upon attaining the age of sixty-five years. He has the rank and powers of a deputy head of a department and communicates with the Governor in Council through the Secretary of State.

The Commissioner carries out the following duties and such other duties and assignments as are assigned to him by the Parliament of Canada; and may carry out other assignments and engage in such other activities as may be authorized by the Governor in Council:

- (1) As soon as possible after the completion of any decennial census prepare maps showing the distribution in each province and set out alternative proposals respecting the boundaries of electoral districts in each province;
- (2) review and study methods of registration of electors used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where continuous electoral rolls are maintained;
- (3) review and study methods of absentee voting used in provincial and national elections in provinces and countries where provision is made for absentee voting by electors who, by reason of absence, illness or other cause, are unable to vote at such elections in the polling districts or division in which they ordinarily reside;
- (4) prepare a report setting forth his recommendations as to whether, or the extent to which, (2) and (3) above might be applied to, or adapted for use in, federal elections in Canada.

The Chief Electoral Officer is responsible to and acts under the direction and provision of the Commissioner.



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

P.O. Box 1532, Station B, Ottawa 4

Commissioner of Official Languages Keith Spicer

Senior Officers

Director-General Operations Jean-Marie Morin
Liaison Officer Guy Robitaille

The *Official Languages Act*, SC 1968/69, chap. 54, established the office of Commissioner of Official Languages for Canada and for a Commissioner to be appointed after approval of the appointment by resolution of the Senate and House of Commons. The Act assented to on the 9th of July, 1969, came into force six days thereafter.

The Commissioner ranks as and has all the powers of a deputy head of a department, must devote himself exclusively to the duties of his office and may not hold any other office under her Majesty or engage in any other employment. He holds office during good behaviour for a term of seven years and is eligible to be re-appointed for a further term not exceeding seven years.

It is the duty of the Commissioner to take all actions and measures within his authority with a view to ensuring recognition of the status of each of the official languages and compliance with the spirit and intent of the Act in the administration of the affairs of the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada and for that purpose, to conduct and carry out investigations either on his own initiative or pursuant to any complaint made to him and to report and make recommendations with respect thereto as provided in the Act. Subject to the Act, the Commissioner must investigate any complaint made to him to the effect that in any particular instance or case,

- a) the status of an official language was not or is not being recognized, or
 - b) the spirit and intent of the Act was not or is not being complied with
- in the administration of the affairs of any of the institutions of the Parliament and Government of Canada.

The Commissioner has, in relation to the carrying out of any investigation under the Act, power

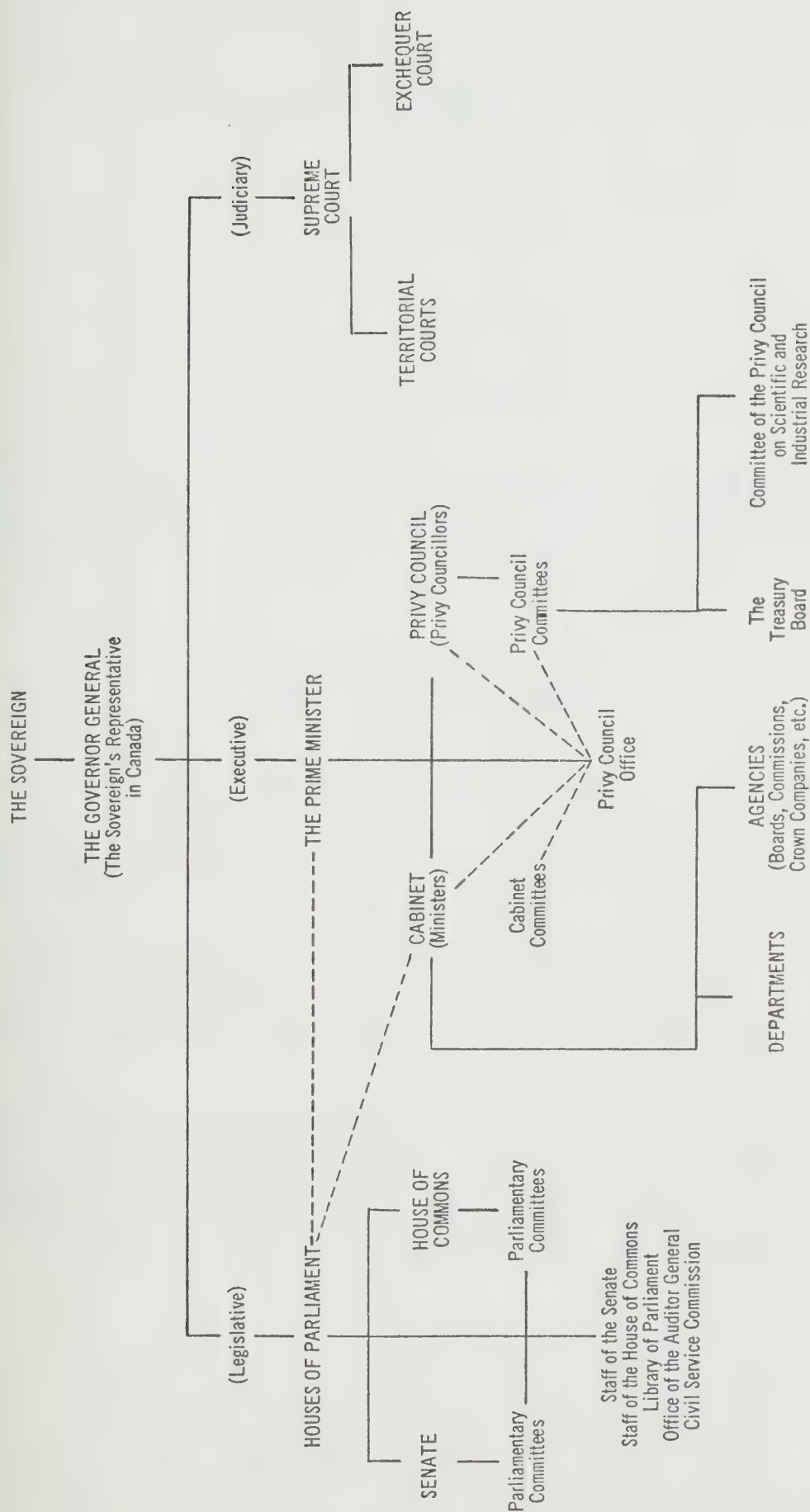
- a) to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give oral or written evidence on oath, and to produce such documents and things as the Commissioner deems requisite to the full investigation and consideration of any matter within his authority under the Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as a superior court or record;
- b) to administer oaths;
- c) to receive and accept such evidence and other information whether on oath or by affidavit or otherwise as in his discretion he sees fit, whether or not such evidence or information is or would be admissible in a court of law; and
- d) subject to such limitations as the Governor in Council in the interests of the defence or security may prescribe, to enter any premises occupied by a department or other institution of the Parliament or Government of Canada.

and carry out therein such inquiries within his authority under the Act as he sees fit.

The Commissioner shall each year prepare and submit to Parliament an Annual report relating to the conduct of his office and the discharge of his duties under the Act during the preceding year including his recommendations, if any, for any proposed changes in the Act that he deems necessary or desirable in order that the Act may be given to the Act according to its spirit and intent.

Every report or statement to Parliament made by the Commissioner must be made by being transmitted to the Speaker of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Commons for tabling respectively in those Houses.

OUTLINE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA



THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA

THE SOVEREIGN

Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is the Queen of Canada, the Royal title being “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith” (*An Act respecting the Royal Style and Titles*, S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 9).

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

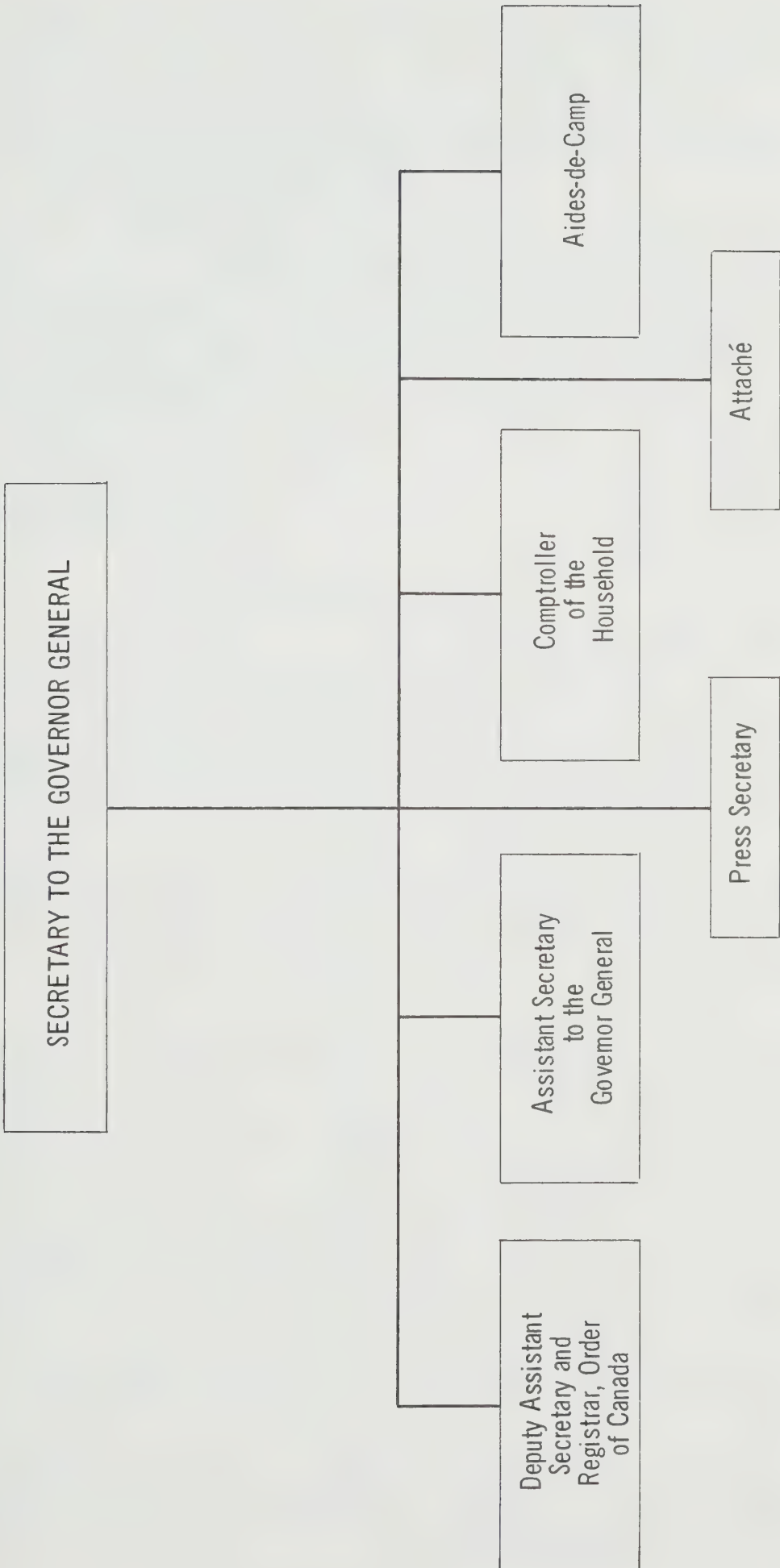
His Excellency

The Right Honourable Roland Michener

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor General	Mr. Esmond Butler
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General. .	Brig. General L.F. Trudeau, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.D.
Comptroller of the Household	Captain (N) D.C. McKinnon, C.D.
Press Secretary	Mr. Guy Robillard
Attaché	Mr. Peter Walker
Aides-de-camp	Captain D.G. Hyman, R.C.A. Lieutenant (N) J. Steele Captain C. Emond

Her Excellency Mrs. Michener

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary Mrs. C. Webster

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consequent correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently, this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General, for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council, capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Heads of Missions; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and other distinguished visitors to Canada, insofar as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, there are three other main units functioning at Government House. Two of these units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of His Household, while the other unit performs a function added in 1967.

One unit is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who administers the Privy Purse and prepares and controls the funds provided through the annual estimates. He is responsible for the management of His Excellency's Household, e.g. managing personnel, purchase of supplies, internal control of Rideau Hall.

Another unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, who attend Their Excellencies in fulfilling engagements. Their duties also include administrative work connected with activities at Rideau Hall and on tours.

The third unit, the Order of Canada Office, commenced operation in 1967. This unit consists of His Excellency as Chancellor, a Secretary-General and a Registrar. Staff members act under the direction of the Registrar and twice yearly an Advisory Council meets to select nominees for awards.

Attending the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who also acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Canadian Ministry,
(According to Precedence)

- 1 The Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister
- 2 The Honourable Paul Joseph James Martin, Leader of the Government in The Senate
- 3 The Honourable Paul Theodore Hellyer, Minister of Transport
- 4 The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs
- 5 The Honourable George James McIlraith, Solicitor General of Canada
- 6 The Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works
- 7 The Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and Immigration
- 8 The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, President of the Treasury Board
- 9 The Honourable Edgar John Benson, Minister of Finance and Receiver General
- 0 The Honourable Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux, Minister of National Defence
- 1 The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry and Minister of Trade and Commerce
- 2 The Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
- 3 The Honourable John James Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
- The Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté, Minister of National Revenue
- 5 The Honourable John Napier Turner, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
- 6 The Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
- 7 The Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey, Minister of Labour
- 8 The Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada
- 9 The Honourable John Carr Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare
- 0 The Honourable Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State of Canada
- 1 The Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries
- 2 The Honourable Horace Andrew Olson, Minister of Agriculture
- 3 The Honourable Jean-Eudes Dubé, Minister of Veterans Affairs
- 4 The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.
- 5 The Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson, Minister of Defence Production
- 6 The Honourable Eric William Kierans, Postmaster General
- 7 The Honourable Robert Knight Andras, Minister without Portfolio
- 8 The Honourable James Armstrong Richardson, Minister without Portfolio
- 9 The Honourable Otto Emil Lang, Minister without Portfolio

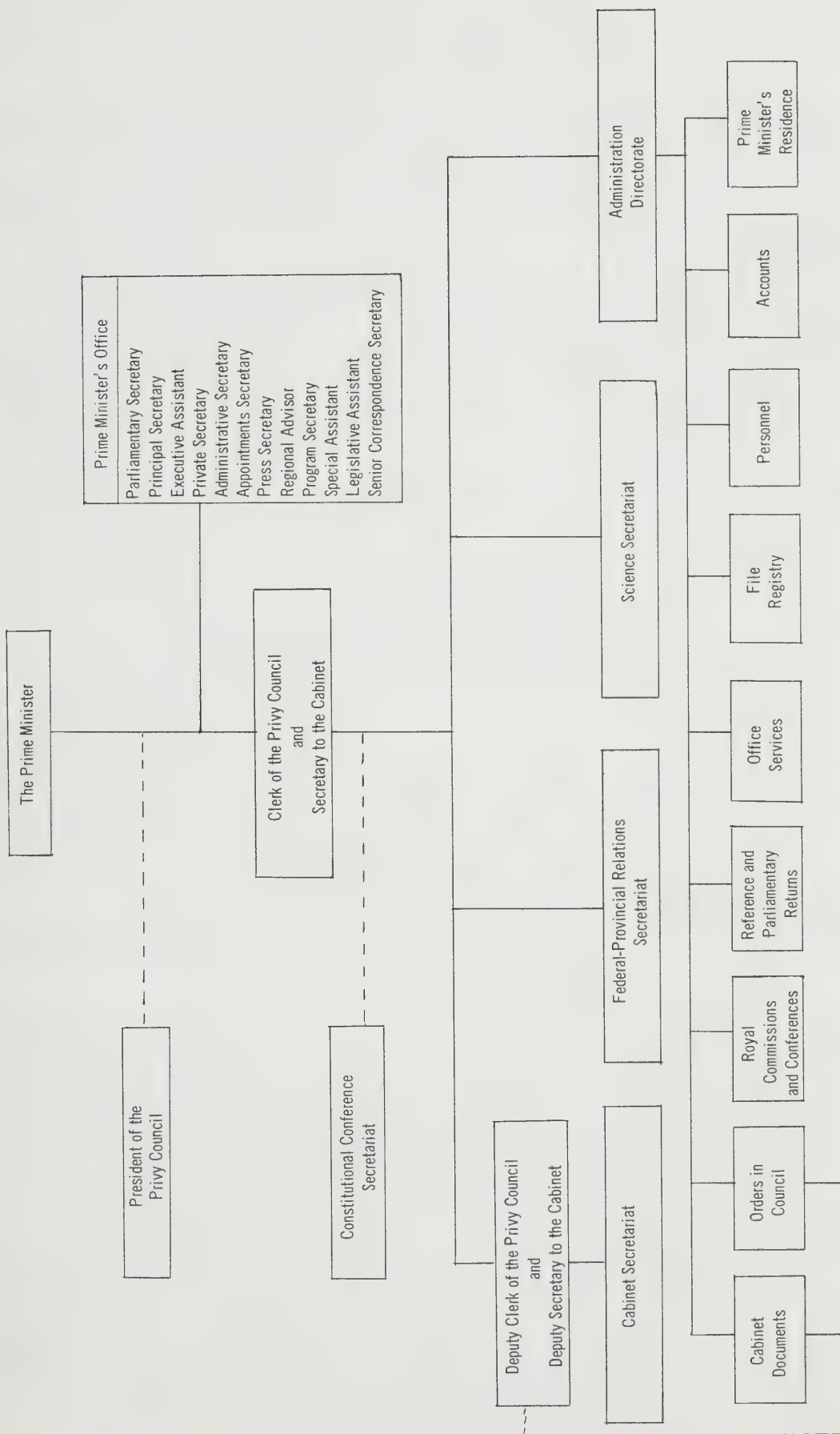
PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

James E. Walker	To Prime Minister
Florian Côté	To Minister of Agriculture
Stanley Haidasz	To Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Robert J. Orange	To Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
Jean-Pierre Goyer	To Secretary of State for External Affairs
Herbert E. Gray	To Minister of Finance
Eugene F. Whelan	To Minister of Fisheries
Russell C. Honey	To Minister of Forestry and Rural Development
Jean-Charles Cantin	To Minister of Justice
James C.P. McNulty	To Minister of Labour
Gerard Loiselle	To Minister of Manpower and Immigration
David W. Groos	To Minister of National Defence
Rosaire Gendron	To Minister of National Health and Welfare
Yves Forest	To President of the Privy Council
Paul Langlois	To Minister of Public Works
Robert D.G. Stanbury	To Secretary of State of Canada

(Ref PC 1968—1706)

THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable P. E. Trudeau, P. C., M. P., Prime Minister

Parliamentary Secretary	James E. Walker
Principal Secretary	Marc Lalonde
Executive Assistant	Gordon Gibson
Private Secretary	Miss C. Viau
Administrative Secretary	Miss Mary E. Macdonald
Appointments Secretary	Mrs. Sheila Cook
Press Secretary	Roméo Leblanc
Regional Adviser	Pierre Levasseur
Program Secretary	Jim Davey
Special Assistant	Timothy Porteous
Legislative Assistant	Ivan Head
Senior Correspondence Secretary	William G. Morris

President of the Privy Council

The Honourable D. S. Macdonald, P. C., M. P.

Executive Assistant	W. McWhinney
Legislative Adviser	J.B. Stewart
Special Assistant	N. Zadra
Private Secretary	Mrs. B. Hunter
Parliamentary Returns	Miss D. Paquette

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet	R.G. Robertson
Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet	
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet	M.A. Crowe
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet	P.M. Pitfield
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet	H.H. Wright
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet	D.F. Walls
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet	N. Préfontaine
Assistant Clerk of Privy Council (Orders in Council).	J.L. Cross
Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat	Vacant
Science Secretariat, Director	Dr. J.R. Weir
Administration, Director	H.B. Stewart

The Privy Council was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act*, 1867, which constituted a Council to "aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada". The first members of the Queen's Privy Council were sworn in at Ottawa by the Governor General, Viscount Monck, on Monday, July 1, 1867.

By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada

were required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise provided by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and carried on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in council business. The work was concerned with the recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

For administrative purposes the Privy Council Office is regarded as a department of Government under the Prime Minister and its work is primarily concerned with:

- secretarial work for the Cabinet and Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions;
- work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and on behalf of such committees;
- making special studies as required;
- preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister;
- liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters;
- the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders;
- duties in connection with regulations under the *Regulations Act* including the examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* of federal statutory regulations.

Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat

The Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat was established in 1968 to coordinate the federal government's relations with the provincial governments; to ensure the coordinated and progressive implementation of the governments policy regarding bilingualism in the public service; constitutional review; and to coordinate the federal governments plans for the National Capital.

Science Secretariat

The Science Secretariat was established in April 1964 to assemble and analyse information about the government's scientific programmes and their inter-relationship with other scientific activities throughout Canada.

Directorate of Administration

The Director of Administration is responsible for overseeing the Cabinet Documents and Orders in Council Divisions which work closely with the Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council and Assistant Secretaries to the Cabinet. In addition there is the administering of Royal Commissions and Conferences; the administering of the Prime Minister's residence; and the preparation of answers to

parliamentary questions and Orders for Return. Other Divisions such as Reference, Accounts, Personnel and Office Services provide a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office.

Prime Minister's Office

The Prime Minister's Office is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for keeping the Prime Minister aware of all significant developments throughout the country; liaison with various party organizations; preparing evaluations and recommendations; the maintenance of appropriate records; and in addition for:

1. the preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;
2. the arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;
3. the arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;
4. assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties;
5. releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements of the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

Funds for the following organizations are included in the Privy Council Office estimates:

Economic Council of Canada

Economic Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 11

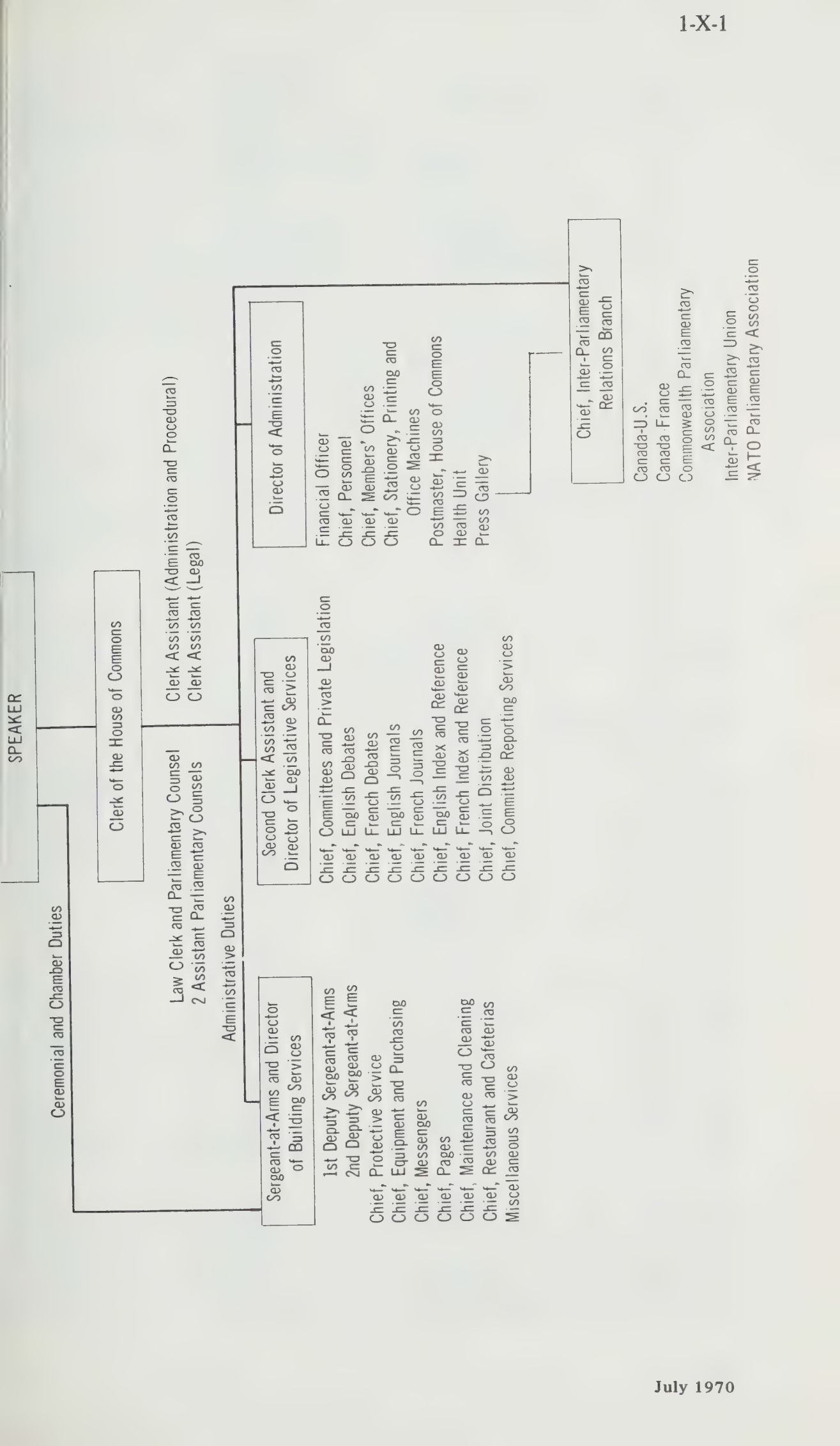
Science Council of Canada

Science Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1966, Chapter 19

In addition, the Privy Council Office administers the following Acts:

British North America Act, 1867

Regulations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 235



HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Speaker

The Honourable Lucien Lamoureux

The Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Whole House

Hugh Faulkner, Esq.

The Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House

Albert Bechard, Esq.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS

Second Session—Twenty Eighth Parliament

NOTE: Under Political Affiliation, Lib.—Liberal; P.C.—Progressive Conservative; Lib. Lab.—Liberal Labour; N.D.P.—New Democratic Party; R. Cr.—Ralliement Creditiste; Ind.—Independent.

Name of Member	Constituency	Address	Political Affiliation
Aiken, G. H.	Parry Sound-Muskoka	Gravenhurst, Ont.	P.C.
Alexander, Lincoln M.	Hamilton West	Hamilton, Ont.	P.C.
Alkenbrack, A. D.	Frontenac-Lennox and Addington	Napanee, Ont.	P.C.
Allmand, Warren	Notre-Dame-de-Grâce	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Anderson, David	Esquimalt-Saanich	Victoria, B.C.	Lib.
Andras, Hon. Robert K.	Port Arthur	Thunder Bay, Ont.	Lib.
Minister without Portfolio			
Asselin, Hon. Martial	Charlevoix	La Malbaie, Que.	P.C.
Badanai, Hubert	Fort William	Fort William, Ont.	Lib.
Baldwin, G. W.	Peace River	Peace River, Alta.	P.C.
Barnett, Thomas S.	Comox-Alberni	Port Alberni, B.C.	N.D.P.
Barrett, H. Gordon	Lincoln	Thorold, Ont.	Lib.
Basford, Hon. Ron	Vancouver Centre	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs			
Beaudoin, Léonel	Richmond	Bramptonville, Que.	R.Cr.
Béchar, Albert	Bonaventure	Carleton, Que.	Lib.
Deputy Chairman of Committees of the Whole House			
Beer, Bruce S.	Peel-Dufferin-Simcoe	Brampton, Ont.	Lib.
Bell, Thomas M.	Saint John-Lancaster	Saint John, N.B.	P.C.
Benjamin, Les	Regina-Lake Centre	Regina, Sask.	N.D.P.
Benson, Hon. E. J.	Kingston and The Islands	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Finance			
Bigg, F. J.	Pembina	Westlock, Alta.	P.C.
Blair, D. Gordon	Grenville-Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Blouin, Gustave	Manicouagan	Sept-Îles, Que.	Lib.
Borrie, Robert	Prince George-Peace River	Prince George, B.C.	Lib.
Boulanger, Prosper	Mercier	Pte-aux-Trembles, Que.	Lib.
Breau, Herb.	Gloucester	Tracadie, N.B.	Lib.
Brewin, Andrew	Greenwood	Ottawa, Ont.	N.D.P.
Broadbent, J. Edward	Oshawa-Whitby	Oshawa, Ont.	N.D.P.
Brown, J. E.	Brant	Brantford, Ont.	Lib.
Buchanan, Judd	London West	London, Ont.	Lib.
Burton, John	Regina East	Regina, Sask.	N.D.P.
Caccia, Chas. L.	Davenport	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Treasury Board			
Cadieu, A. C.	Meadow Lake	Spiritwood, Sask.	P.C.
Cadieux, Hon. Léo	Labelle	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of National Defence			
Cafik, Norman A.	Ontario	Pickering, Ont.	Lib.
Cantin, Jean-Charles	Louis-Hébert	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice			

Cuette, Réal	Témiscamingue	Rouyn, Que.	R.Cr.
Cutter, Walter C.	St. John's West	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
Cypell, Hyl	Peel South	Cooksville, Ont.	Lib.
Cétien, Hon. Jean	Saint-Maurice	Shawinigan, Que.	Lib.
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development			
Mont, Gaston	Gatineau	Thurso, Que.	Lib.
os, Robert C.	Cumberland-Colchester North	Amhurst, N.S.	P.C.
ole, Gerald Richard	Portage	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Lib.
or Desmond	Leeds	Smith Falls, Ont.	P.C.
orau, Louis-Roland	South Western Nova	Saulnierville, N.S.	P.C.
rois, J.-R.	Terrebonne	Repentigny, Que.	Lib.
on, Eymard	Madawaska-Victoria	Edmundston, N.B.	Lib.
at Florian	Richelieu	Ste-Brigitte-des-Saults, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Agriculture			
Hon. Jean-Pierre	Longueuil	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of National Revenue			
rcman, Guy	Westmorland-Kent	Buctouche, N.B.	Lib.
rcse, Lloyd R.	South Shore	Lunenburg, N.S.	P.C.
un, Jack	Sarnia	Sarnia, Ont.	Lib.
y Alexandre	Gaspé	Chandler, Que.	Lib.
orth, H. W.	Kent-Essex	Blenheim, Ont.	P.C.
on, Barney	York North	Willowdale, Ont.	Lib.
an, Hon. Jack	Capilano	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Fisheries and Forestry			
ehman, Grant	Vancouver Quadra	Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
on, Walter	High Park	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
ané, Pierre	Matane	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
enbaker, Rt. Hon. J. G.	Prince Albert	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
hale, Hon. W. G.	Brandon-Souris	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
icac, Charles-Eugène	Kamouraska	Kamouraska, Que.	R.Cr.
olias, A. B.	Assiniboia	Weyburn, Sask.	Lib.
olias, T. C.	Nanaimo-Cowichan-The Islands	Nanaimo, B.C.	N.D.P.
oney, Cliff	Battle River	Castor, Alta.	P.C.
ry, Hon. C. M.	Westmount	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
President of the Treasury Board			
ub, Hon. Jean-Eudes	Restigouche	Campbelton, N.B.	Lib.
Minister of Veterans Affairs			
Duquet, Gérard	Quebec East	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
ard, René	Vaudreuil	Ville-Île-Perrot, Que.	Lib.
lor, Viateur	Glengarry-Prescott	Glen Robertson, Ont.	Lib.
aveather, R. Gordon L.	Fundy-Royal	Rothsay, N.B.	P.C.
akner, James Hugh	Peterborough	Lakefield, Ont.	Lib.
Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees of the Whole House			
oming, Hon. Hugh John	Carleton-Charlotte	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
ost, Yves	Missisquoi	Magog, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to President of the Privy Council			
ot, Victor	Saint-Michel	Ville-Saint-Michel, Que.	Lib.
oestall, J. M.	Dartmouth-Halifax East	Waverley, N.S.	P.C.
on, André	Lotbinière	Victoriaville, Que.	R.Cr.
cer, Maurice	Algoma	Desbarats, Ont.	Lib.
rcis, Lloyd	Ottawa West	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
thier, C. A.	Roberval	Mistassini, Que.	R.Cr.
rdron, Rosaire	Témiscouata	Rivière-du-Loup, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Manpower and Immigration			
vais, Paul-M.	Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke, Que.	Lib.
son, Colin D.	Hamilton-Wentworth	Ancaster, Ont.	Lib.
bert, John	Broadview	Toronto, Ont.	N.D.P.
Gespie, Alastair	Etobicoke	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Gens, Philip G.	York West	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Gave, A. P.	Saskatoon-Biggar	Saskatoon, Sask.	N.D.P.
Glin, Roland	Portneuf	Les Ecureuils, Que.	R.Cr.
Gde, Tom H.	Burnaby-Richmond	North Delta, B.C.	Lib.
Grer, Jean-Pierre	Dollard	Saint-Laurent, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Gay, Hon. Herb	Windsor West	Windsor, Ont.	Lib.
Minister without Portfolio			
Gene, Hon. J. J.	Niagara Falls	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources			
Gills, Lee	Hastings	Belleville, Ont.	P.C.
Gos, D. W.	Victoria	Victoria, B.C.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Defence			
Gay, Joseph-Philippe	St. Boniface	St. Boniface, Man.	Lib.
Gay, Raynald	Levis	Levis, Que.	Lib.
Gilbault, Jacques	Saint-Jacques	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Gndlock, D. R.	Lethbridge	Lethbridge, Alta.	P.C.

Haidasz, Stanley	Parkdale	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of National Health and Welfare			
Hales, A. D.	Wellington	Guelph, Ont.	P.C.
Harding, Randolph	Kootenay West	Silverton, B.C.	N.D.P.
Harkness, Hon. D. S.	Calgary Centre	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.
Harries Hu.	Edmonton-Strathcona	Edmonton, Alta.	Lib.
Hees, Hon. George	Prince Edward-Hastings	Cobourg, Ont.	P.C.
Hellyer, Hon. Paul	Trinity	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Hogarth, Douglas A.	New Westminster	New Westminster, B.C.	Lib.
Honey, Russell C.	Northumberland-Durham	Port Hope, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development			
Hopkins, Leonard	Renfrew North	Petawawa, Ont.	Lib.
Horner, J. H.	Crowfoot	Pollockville, Alta.	P.C.
Howard, Bruce	Okanagan Boundary	Penticton, B.C.	Lib.
Howard, Frank	Skeena	Terrace, B.C.	N.D.P.
Howe, W. M.	Wellington-Grey	Arthur, Ont.	P.C.
Hymmen, Keith	Kitchener	Kitchener, Ont.	Lib.
Isabelle, Gaston	Hull	Lucerne, Que.	Lib.
Jamieson, Hon. Donald C.	Burin-Burgeo	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Transport			
Jerome, J. A.	Sudbury	Sudbury, Ont.	Lib.
Kaplan, Robert P.	Don Valley	Downsview, Ont.	Lib.
Kierans, Hon. Eric W.	Duvernay	Hampstead, Que.	Lib.
Postmaster General and Minister of Communications			
Knowles, Stanley	Winnipeg North Centre	Winnipeg, Man.	N.D.P.
Knowles, William	Norfolk-Haldimand	Langton, Ont.	P.C.
Korchinski, S. J.	Mackenzie	Rama, Sask.	P.C.
Lachance, Georges-C.	Lafontaine	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Laflamme, Ovide	Montmorency	Quebec, Que.	Lib.
Laing, Hon. Arthur	Vancouver South	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Public Works			
Lambert, Adrien	Bellechasse	Joly, Lotbinière, Que.	R.Cr.
Lambert, Hon. Marcel	Edmonton West	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Lamoureux, Hon. Lucien	Stormont-Dundas	Cornwall, Ont.	Ind.
Speaker			
Lang, Hon. Otto E.	Saskatoon-Humboldt	Saskatoon, Sask.	Lib.
Minister without Portfolio			
Langlois, Paul	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs			
Laniel, Gérard	Beauharnois	Valleyfield, Que.	Lib.
Laprise, Gérard	Abitibi	La Sarre, Que.	R.Cr.
La Salle, Roch	Joliette	Joliette, Que.	P.C.
Latulippe, Henry	Compton	Lac-Mégantic, Que.	R.Cr.
Leblanc, Fernand-E.	Laurier	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
LeBlanc, Guy	Rimouski	Rimouski, Que.	Lib.
Lefebvre, T.	Pontiac	Davidson, Que.	Lib.
Legault, Carl	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls, Ont.	Lib.
Lessard, H.-Pit	LaSalle	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Lessard, Marcel	Lac-Saint-Jean	Alma, Que.	Lib.
Lewis, David	York South	Toronto, Ont.	N.D.P.
Lind, J. G.	Middlesex	London, Ont.	Lib.
Loiselle, Gérard	Saint-Henri	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Transport			
Lundrigan, John	Gander-Twillingate	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
MacDonald, David	Egmont	Alberton, P.E.I.	P.C.
Macdonald, Hon. Donald S.	Rosedale	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
President of the Privy Council			
MacEachen, Hon. Allan J.	Cape Breton Highlands-Canso	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Manpower and Immigration			
MacEwan, H. Russell	Central Nova	New Glasgow, N.S.	P.C.
MacGuigan, Mark	Windsor-Walkerville	Windsor, Ont.	Lib.
MacInnis, Donald	Cape Breton-East Richmond	Glace Bay, N.S.	P.C.
MacInnis, Mrs. Grace	Vancouver-Kingsway	Vancouver, B.C.	N.D.P.
Mackasey, Hon. Bryce	Verdun	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Labour			
MacLean, Hon. J. A.	Malpeque	Belle Creek, P.E.I.	P.C.
Macquarrie, Heath	Hillsborough	Victoria, P.E.I.	P.C.
MacRae, J. Chester	York-Sunbury	Fredericton, N.B.	P.C.
Mahoney, P. M.	Calgary South	Calgary, Alta.	Lib.
Major, Robert-B.	Argenteuil	Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts, Que.	Lib.
Marceau, Gilles	Lapointe	Jonquière, Que.	Lib.
Marchand, Hon. Jean	Langelier	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Regional Economic Expansion			
Marchand, Len	Kamloops-Cariboo	Kamloops, B.C.	Lib.
Marshall, Jack	Humber-St. George's-St. Barbe	Corner Brook, Nfld.	P.C.

er, Barry	Surrey	Ladner, B.C.	N.D.P.
René	Champlain	Saint-Casimir, Que.	R.Cr.
ankowski, Don	Vegreville	Vegreville, Alta.	P.C.
ide, Murray	Lanark and Renfrew	Kanata, Ont.	Lib.
eeave, Robert	Halifax-East Hants	Halifax, N.S.	P.C.
utcheon, Mac T.	Lambton-Kent	Florence, Ont.	P.C.
ath, James A.	St. John's East	St. John's, Nfld.	P.C.
raith, Hon. G. J.	Ottawa Centre	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
olicitor General			
osh, Jack	Swift Current-Maple Creek	Swift Current, Sask.	P.C.
ley, R. E.	Huron	Zurich, Ont.	P.C.
ulty, Jim	St. Catharines	St. Catharines, Ont.	Lib.
arliamentary Secretary to Minister of Labour			
aid, Melvin	Cardigan	Souris, P.E.I.	P.C.
rain, J.-A.	Trois-Rivières	Trois-Rivières, Que.	Lib.
mith, Hon. J. W.	Perth	Stratford, Ont.	P.C.
e, H. A.	Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	P.C.
es, Frank	Bonavista-Trinity-Conception	Harbour Grace, Nfld.	P.C.
on, J. B.	Halton-Wentworth	Dundas, Ont.	Lib.
George	Lisgar	Roland, Man.	P.C.
Robert	Cape Breton-The Sydneys	Sydney Mines, N.S.	P.C.
uo, Hon. John C.	Hamilton East	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of National Health and Welfare			
hy, C. Terrence	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Lib.
st, W. B.	Oxford	Woodstock, Ont.	P.C.
ain, Erik	Yukon	Whitehorse, Yukon	P.C.
h, P. V.	Grey-Simcoe	Shallow Lake, Ont.	P.C.
é Aurélien	Outremont	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
vin, J. P.	Annapolis Valley	Wolfville, N.S.	P.C.
son, Lorne	Yorkton-Melville	Yorkton, Sask.	N.D.P.
Canell, Martin P.	Scarborough East	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
arliamentary Secretary to Minister of Regional Economic Expansion			
s, Hon. H. A.	Medicine Hat	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Lib.
Minister of Agriculture			
age, R. J.	Northwest Territories	Yellowknife, N.W.T.	Lib.
arliamentary Secretary to Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources			
low, David	Winnipeg North	Winnipeg, Man.	N.D.P.
le E. B.	Winnipeg South Centre	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.
Steven	York East	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
est, André	Papineau	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
ski, Steven E.	Edmonton Centre	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
de, Ambrose Hubert	Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador	Windsor, Nfld.	P.C.
ler, Hon. Gérard	Hochelaga	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
ecretary of State			
ar, B. Keith	Thunder Bay	Dryden, Ont.	Lib.
pi Hon. Jean-Luc	Drummond	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce			
ult, Ray	Burnaby-Seymour	North Vancouver, B.C.	Lib.
te, Arnold	Timiskaming	New Liskeard, Ontario	N.D.P.
Bernard	Chambly	Beloeil, Que.	Lib.
rance, Arthur	Gamelin	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
ne, Jerry	Fraser Valley East	Chilliwack, B.C.	Lib.
omme, Marcel	Saint-Denis	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
John M.	Kenora-Rainy River	Kenora, Ont.	Lib.-Lab.
el, Hon. Théogène	Saint-Hyacinthe	Saint-Hyacinthe, Que.	P.C.
rd, J.-T.	Ottawa East	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
rdson, Hon. James	Winnipeg South	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.
Minister of Supply and Services			
le, Gordon	Dauphin	Dauphin, Man.	P.C.
os, John	York-Simcoe	King City, Ont.	Lib.
son, Kenneth	Lakeshore	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
eln, Jean-L.	Ahuntsic	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
el Raymond	Lachine	Lachine, Que.	Lib.
ique, Romuald	Beauce	Saint-Georges-de-Beauce, Que.	R.Cr.
au, Gilbert	Shefford	Granby, Que.	R.Cr.
Mark	Fraser Valley West	New Westminster, B.C.	N.D.P.
nd, Doug	Selkirk	Winnipeg, Man.	N.D.P.
ean-R.	Timmins	Timmins, Ont.	Lib.
7, Marcel	Laval	Laval-des-Rapides, Que.	Lib.
S. Perry	Spadina	Scarborough, Ont.	Ind.
id, P. B.	Simcoe North	Orillia, Ont.	P.C.
orre, Paul	Coast Chilcotin	Big Creek, B.C.	Lib.
tan, Max	Waterloo	Galt, Ont.	N.D.P.
acher, Stan	Palliser	Drumheller, Alta.	P.C.
W. C.	Victoria-Haliburton	Kinmount, Ont.	P.C.

Serré, Gaétan-J.	Nickel Belt	Chelmsford, Ont.	Lib.
Sharp, Hon. Mitchell	Eglinton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Secretary of State for External Affairs			
Simpson, Robert	Churchill	Flin Flon, Man.	P.C.
Skoberg, John L.	Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw, Sask.	N.D.P.
Skoreyko, William	Edmonton East	Edmonton, Alta.	P.C.
Smerchanski, Mark	Provencher	Winnipeg, Man.	Lib.
Smith, G. A. Percy	Northumberland-Miramichi	Newcastle, N.B.	Lib.
Smith, Walter	Saint-Jean	Hemingford, Que.	Lib.
Southam, R. R.	Qu'Appelle-Moose Mountain	Gainsborough, Sask.	P.C.
Stafford, H. E.	Elgin	St. Thomas, Ont.	Lib.
Stanbury, Hon. Robert	York-Scarborough	Don Mills, Ont.	Lib.
Minister without Portfolio			
Stanfield, Hon. Robert L.	Halifax	Ottawa, Ont.	P.C.
Leader of the Opposition			
Stewart, Craig	Marquette	Minnedosa, Man.	P.C.
Stewart, Douglas	Okanagan-Kootenay	Kimberley, B.C.	Lib.
Stewart, Ralph	Cochrane	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Sulatycky, Allen B.	Rocky Mountain	Whitecourt, Alta.	Lib.
Sullivan, Gordon	Hamilton Mountain	Hamilton, Ont.	Lib.
Tétrault, Oza	Villeneuve	Val-d'Or, Que.	R.Cr.
Thomas, Antonio	Maisonneuve	Montreal, Que.	Lib.
Thomas, Charles H.	Moncton	Moncton, N.B.	P.C.
Thompson, R. N.	Red Deer	Red Deer, Alta.	P.C.
Thomson, Rod	Battleford-Kindersley	Duperow, Sask.	N.D.P.
Tolmie, D. R.	Welland	Welland, Ont.	Lib.
Trudeau, Right Hon. P. E.	Mount Royal	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Prime Minister			
Trudel, Jacques-L.	Bourassa	Montreal North, Que.	Lib.
Turner, Charles	London East	London, Ont.	Lib.
Turner, Hon. John N.	Ottawa-Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.	Lib.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General			
Valade, Georges	Sainte-Marie	Montreal, Que.	P.C.
Wahn, Ian	St. Paul's	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Walker, J. E.	York Centre	Toronto, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister			
Watson, Ian	Laprairie	Laprairie, Que.	Lib.
Weatherhead, David	Scarborough West	Willowdale, Ont.	Lib.
Whelan, E. F.	Essex	Amherstburg, Ont.	Lib.
Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Fisheries and Forestry			
Whicher, Ross	Bruce	Warton, Ont.	Lib.
Whiting, Rud L.	Halton	Oakville, Ont.	Lib.
Winch, Harold E.	Vancouver East	Vancouver, B.C.	N.D.P.
Woolliams, Eldon M.	Calgary North	Calgary, Alta.	P.C.
Yanaklis, Antonio	Berthier	Saint-Gabriel-de-Brandon, Que.	Lib.
Yewchuk, Paul	Athabasca	Lac-la-Biche, Alta.	P.C.

Composition of House of Commons

The British North America Act, 1867, federally united the then Province of Canada (Formerly Upper and Lower Canada), the Province of Nova Scotia and the Province of New Brunswick, and created four provinces to be known as Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It also provided for an elected House of Commons of 181 members of whom 82 would be elected from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 19 from Nova Scotia and 15 from the Province of New Brunswick. Provision was made for increasing the number of members from time to time and for the taking of a census of the population of Canada each tenth year commencing with the year 1871. As new provinces entered Confederation they were granted representation in the House of Commons, and following each decennial census, a *Representation Act* was passed providing for a readjustment of representation in the Commons. Under present legislation, the representation of each province is computed by a mathematical formula applied to the population of each province, but subject to certain exceptions such as that provides that no province shall have fewer members than it has senators.

During the 1963 and 1964-65 Sessions, the *Representation Commissioner Act* (S.C. 1963, Chapter 40) was enacted and Electoral Boundaries Commissions established under the *Electoral Boundaries Readjustment Act* (S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 31) to readjust the representation in the House of Commons by provinces.

The House of Commons, since the last redistribution, is composed of 264 elected representatives of the people of Canada. These Members of Parliament are elected from 264 electoral districts. Representation by provinces is as follows: Alberta 19, British Columbia 23, Manitoba 13, New Brunswick 10, Newfoundland 7, Northwest Territories 1, Nova Scotia 11, Ontario 88, Prince Edward Island 4, Quebec 74, Saskatchewan 13, and the Yukon Territory 1.

The *Canada Elections Act* (S.C. 1960, Chapter 39), which is currently under review, provides that with certain specified exceptions any qualified elector under this Act, may be a candidate at an election. Among the specified exceptions are government contractors, members of the legislature of any province, certain public officers, and persons found guilty of corrupt or illegal election practices during designated periods following such conviction. To be nominated, a candidate must have the signature of twenty-five qualified electors on his nomination papers and must deposit the sum of \$200.00.

A qualified elector is one who is of the full age of 21 years or will attain such age on or before polling day at such election; is a Canadian citizen or other British subject; and in the case of a British subject other than a Canadian citizen has been ordinarily resident in Canada for the 12 months immediately preceding polling day at such election. However, officials holding certain positions, e.g., the Representation Commissioner, the Chief Electoral Officer, the Assistant Chief Electoral Officer, Returning Officers during their term of office, except where there is an equality of votes on the official addition of votes or on a recount, Judges appointed by the Governor in Council, inmates of penal and certain other institutions and other persons disqualified by law, may not vote.

A House of Commons is elected for no longer than five years following each general election, subject to earlier dissolution by the Governor General. In the event of a vacancy occurring, by death of a member or otherwise, during the life of a Parliament, a writ for the holding of a by-election must, as a rule, be issued within six months of the receipt by the Chief Electoral Officer of a warrant for the issuance of such writ. Provision is made in the *British North America Act* for a

session of the Parliament of Canada at least once in every year "so that twelve months shall not intervene between the last Sitting of the Parliament in one Session and its first Sitting in the next Session".

Appointment on an annual basis of sixteen Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministers is provided for by the *Parliamentary Secretaries Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 15). Such an appointment does not disqualify a member from sitting and voting in the House of Commons. The House of Commons has a Speaker, a Chairman of Committees (who is also Deputy Speaker of the House) and a Deputy Chairman of Committees.

The presiding officer of the House of Commons is the Speaker, who is chosen from the elected members at the opening of each Parliament following a general election. His term of office is only for the duration of that Parliament.

In the House of Commons, when the language of the Speaker is English; the language of the Chairman of Committees, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is French. In addition to presiding at all meetings of the House, the Speaker enforces the observance of its rules, maintains its rights and privileges and acts as the official spokesman of the House as occasion may require. He is also responsible to the House for the management of its internal affairs and the operation of its branches and services.

In addition to the Speaker of the House, there are two other officers elected to the House from among its members to assist him. The Chairman of Committees of the Whole House, who also acts as Deputy Speaker, is elected near the beginning of the first session after an election and acts for the full Parliament. It is his duty to preside over the Committee of the Whole, and also to replace the Speaker in the Chair when required. The Deputy Chairman of Committees is elected at the opening of each session and acts for that session only. He assists the Chairman and presides over the various Committees of the Whole House and at times takes the Chair of the House.

The Standing Orders of the House provide for the following standing committees: Agriculture; Broadcasting, Films and Assistance to the Arts; External Affairs and National Defence; Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs; Fisheries and Forestry; Health, Welfare and Social Affairs; Indian Affairs and Northern Development; National Resources and Public Works; Justice and Legal Affairs; Labour, Manpower and Immigration; Regional Development; Transport and Communications; Veterans Affairs; Miscellaneous Estimates; Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders; Privileges and Elections; Public Accounts; Procedure and Organization.

There are also standing joint committees on Printing, on the Parliament Buildings Restaurant, and on the Library of Parliament composed of members of the House of Commons and the Senate. In addition, special committees are appointed from session as required, some of which are joint committees of the Senate and House of Commons.

Under the *House of Commons Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 143) the financial administration and control of the internal affairs of the House of Commons are vested in a body, known as the Commissioners of Internal Economy, consisting of the Speaker and four Ministers of the Crown appointed by Order in Council.

ion of Permanent Staff

Officers of the House of Commons

of the House of Commons	Alistair Fraser
nt-at-Arms and Director of	
lding Services	Lieutenant-Colonel David V. Currie, V.C.
Assistant (Administrative and Procedural) . . .	Gordon Dubroy
Assistant (Legal)	Marcel Pelletier
lerk and Parliamentary Counsel	Maurice Ollivier
d Clerk Assistant and Director	
Legislative Services	Alexander Small
or of Administration.	(vacant)
y Sergeant-at-Arms.	J.-P. Lucien Groulx

Heads of Branches

Administration

Financial Services	J.E. Lemieux
Health Unit	Miss F. Lepine, R.N.
Members' Offices	Frank Blackburn
Personnel	G.A. St-Jacques
Postmaster	Yvon Lavoie
Stationery, Printing and Office Machines	J.P. Renaud

Living Services

Maintenance Service	J.B. Tierney
Messenger Service	S. Gauthier
Page Staff	R. Robertson
Protective Service	George F.A. Jones
Purchasing and Equipment	C. Lindsay
Restaurant	W. Pentecost

Legislative Services

Committee Reporting Services	F. Belzile
Committees and Private Legislation	Antonio Plouffe
Distribution Office	E. Lévesque
Hansard Index and Reference (English)	J.W. MacLeod
Hansard Index and Reference (French)	Miss J. Thibault
Hansard Reporting Service (English)	Newall Price
Hansard Reporting Service (French)	L. Guertin
Journals (English)	J.E. O'Connor
Journals (French)	Réginald L. Boivin

Inter-parliamentary Relations

Chief	Ian G. Imrie
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The Clerk of the House of Commons, who is also a commissioner appointed to administer the Oath of Allegiance to members of the House, holds the rank of Deputy Minister. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of all the papers and records of the House and has the direction and control of all its officers and clerks, subject to such orders as he may, from time to time, receive from the Speaker or the

House. He is the chief recording officer of the House, and his minutes are a summary of the daily proceedings of the House. He records all divisions when votes are taken in the House. He is frequently consulted whenever questions arise with respect to the rules, usages and proceedings of Parliament.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, who is also Director of Building Services, attends the Speaker with the Mace (the symbol of the authority of the House) on all required occasions. He is responsible for the safe-keeping of the Mace and the furniture and fittings of the House. At the outset of each session, or as the service of the House from time to time requires, with the approval of the Speaker, he engages such sessional and temporary constables, messengers, pages and labourers as are necessary.

The Clerk Assistants read the Orders of the Day and act as reading clerks for any committee reports or other documents or papers required to be read in the House. They also act as advisors to the Presiding Officer in the House or Committees of the Whole House. All orders of the House for the production of papers or other documents are signed by the Clerk Assistants on behalf of the Clerk. When the House is in committee, one of the Clerk Assistants acts as clerk of the committee and takes minutes of its proceedings and keeps any other necessary records. He counts but does not record the members when votes are taken in Committees of the House. One of the Clerk Assistants acts for the Clerk in the latter's absence.

The Clerk Assistants are responsible for seeing that all bills, motions and resolutions being processed through the House and any other documents required by the House are on the Table and are available to members. They scan all questions, notices of motions, etc., submitted by members for inclusion in the Orders of the Day, to ascertain if they come within the provisions of the Standing Orders. They also call the names of the members when a division takes place in the House. When the House is in committee, they assist the Clerk in keeping records and minutes, prepare memoranda or other data as required.

Operation of the Administrative organization of the House of Commons is delegated to three Directors responsible to the Clerk of the House:

(1) The Director of Administration is responsible for the following administrative services:

- (a) The Financial Services Branch is responsible for the preparation of the House of Commons estimates and for the control of expenditures in accordance with the amounts that have been authorized.
- (b) The Personnel Service is responsible for the personnel administration program including recruitment, the classification of positions and the administration of a salary plan, and is responsible for the maintenance and custody of all personnel records.
- (c) The Post Office Branch provides postal and other services to Members and the staff of the House and Library of Parliament.
- (d) The Members' Offices Branch provides duplicating and other office services to Members and is responsible for equipment in Members' offices.
- (e) The Health Unit provides nursing and first aid services on Parliament Hill.
- (f) The Stationery, Printing and Office Machines Branch is responsible for the purchase, storing and issue of stationery supplies and office equipment.

he Director of Administration also relieves the Clerk of the House of routine g and approval duties.

2) The Sergeant-at-Arms, as Director of Building Services, maintains various es for the House, including a protective and security service, a uniformed nger service and during the session, a uniformed page staff which services the ers in the Commons Chamber. He is also responsible for the maintenance and of the interior, including office furniture and fixtures, of that part of the ment Building which is under the control of the House of Commons, and for peration of the Parliamentary Restaurant and cafeterias. In relation to the ping duties, he reports to the Clerk of the House; in relation to his historical onial duties, he reports direct to Mr. Speaker.

3) The Second Clerk Assistant, who is also Director of Legislative Services, is nsible for the following services:

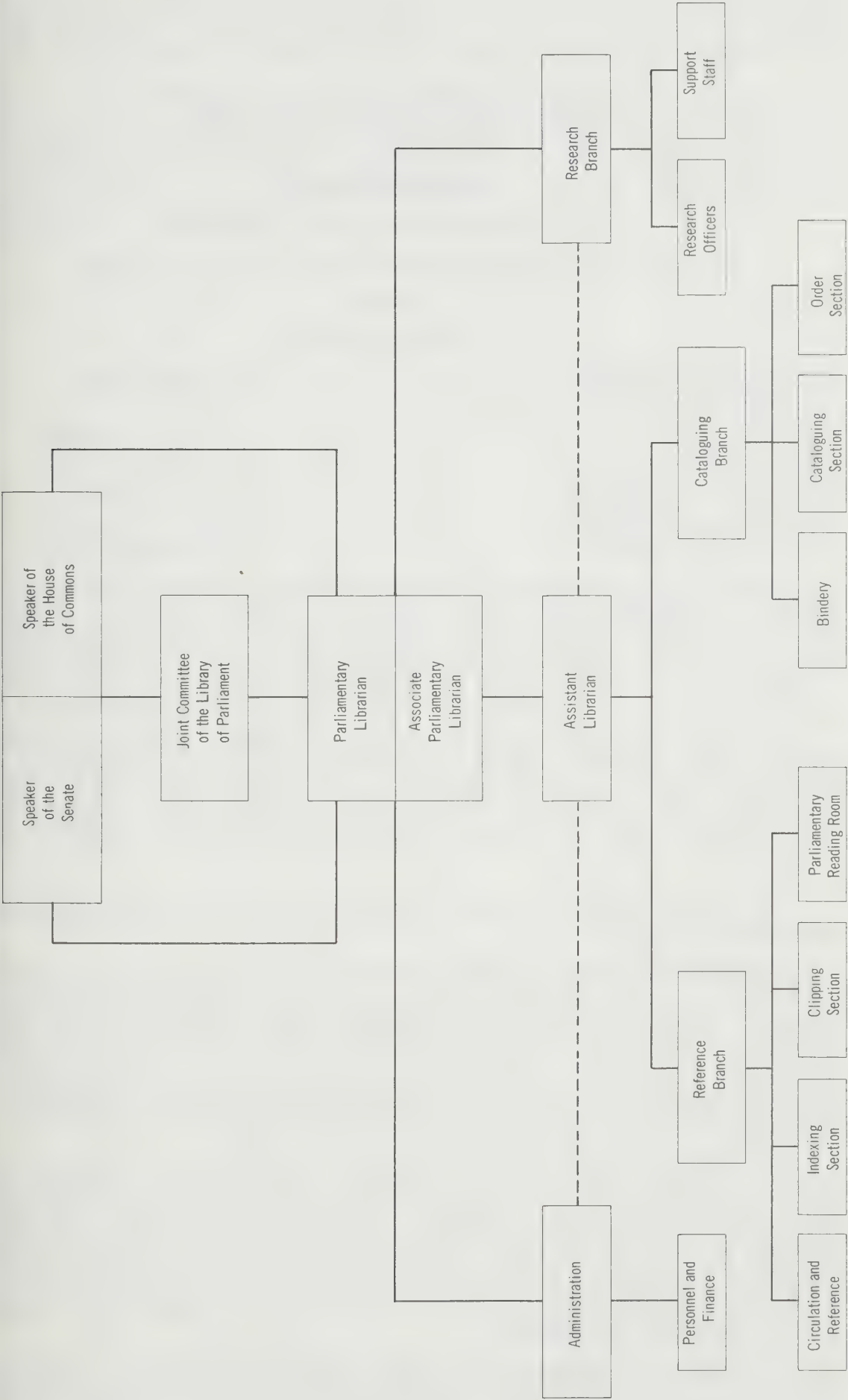
- (a) The Joint Parliamentary Distribution Office (which provides for the daily distribution of public documents to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials and others) and the Joint Parliamentary Restaurant and Cafeterias form part of the administrative organisation of the House of Commons, although they serve both the Senate and the House of Commons.
- (b) The Committees and Private Legislation Branch provides clerical assistance for the meetings of all standing and special committees of the House; advises on procedure in such committees and assists chairmen of committees in the preparation of reports. This branch also handles matters relating to Private Bills.
- (c) The Index and Reference Branch prepares periodic cumulative and sessional indexes to the Commons Debates, and the sessional index to the Commons Journals. This branch also provides reference service to members, officials and the public. The branch has both an English and a French section.
- (d) The Journals Branch is responsible for the preparation, editing and in indexing of the day-to-day minutes and proceedings of the House. This report, known as *Votes and Proceedings*, is issued daily during the session. A copy, signed by the Clerk of the House, is forwarded to the Governor General each day. At the close of each session the daily *Votes and proceedings* are revised and printed in a bound volume known as the "Journals of the House of Commons of Canada", which is the official record of the proceedings of the House. The Journals Branch is also responsible for the editing of all notices of questions, motions, resolutions and the like which are received by the Table from members of the House for inclusion in the *Notice Paper* appended to the Order Paper. It has charge of the preparation of the *Routine proceedings and Orders of the Day*, commonly referred to as the "Order Paper", which is the daily agenda of the House of Commons. This branch acts as custodian of all documents table; from time to time in the House. An information service with respect to all documents tabled is available to senators, members of the House of Commons, officials, newsmen and other interested parties. The branch has both an English and a French section and the daily publications and sessional *Journals* appear separately in each language.
- (e) The *Hansard* Reporting Service, which has an English and a French section, provides a verbatim reporting service covering the debates which take place in the House. A daily edition of the debates of the House is edited, translated and printed overnight and distributed in

both languages to members and others the following morning. A revised edition in bound volumes is published progressively during the course of each session together with a separate index at the end of the session. A similar reporting service in both languages provides coverage for standing and special committees.

- (f) The Committee Reporting Services provides a verbatim reporting service covering the committee meetings of the House of Commons. The proceedings of the committees are edited, translated, printed and distributed in both languages to Members.

A system of Sound amplification and simultaneous interpretation from English to French and from French to English is also provided in the Chamber and Committee rooms. The system provides for House or Committee proceedings to be recorded as well as to be interpreted simultaneously into 5 different languages as to service international parliamentary associations or conferences meeting in Canada's national capital.

Reporting directly to the Clerk of the House of commons is the Law Branch, which is headed by the Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel, and provides assistance to members of the House of Commons in the drafting of bills, motions, resolutions and the like; prepares memoranda and opinions on legal and constitutional subjects and practices; advises on proposed amendments to bills and, when amendments are adopted, inserts them in the reprinted bills; certified all bills for printing; prepares parchments of passed bills for transmission to the Senate; prepares the resolutions preceding government money or supply bills and the bills based thereon; and is also responsible for the editing of the annual statutes at the close of each session of Parliament.



THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Centre Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable the Speaker of the Senate

The Honourable the Speaker of the House of commons
jointly

Principal Officers

Parliamentary Librarian	Erik John Spicer
Associate Parliamentary Librarian ,	Vacant
Assistant Librarian	A. Pamela Hardisty
Chief, Cataloguing Branch	Florence B. Moore
Chief, Reference Branch	Simonne Chiasson
Chief, Research Branch	Philip A.C. Laundry
Chief, Administration	A. Edward Luxton

The Library of Parliament as such was established by *An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament* (S.C., 1871, Chapter 21 — now the *Library of Parliament Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 166, as amended by S.C., 1955, Chapter 35). It was formed initially by the amalgamation of the legislative libraries of Upper and Lower Canada after these two provinces were united into the Province of Canada in 1841.

The direction and control of the Library of Parliament is vested in the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a joint committee appointed by the two Houses at each session. The Parliamentary Librarian and the Associate Parliamentary Librarian are appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Parliamentary Librarian holds the rank of Deputy Minister.

The Library serves the Senate and the House of Commons in both a reference and research capacity.

The Reference Branch answers reference inquiries, selects and provides source material for use in speeches, papers, etc, prepares bibliographies, indexes and abstracts, maintains a vertical file and clipping service, and lends library materials. Because of the quality and size of the collections this branch also provides substantial assistance to Royal Commissions, government departments, the academic community and other non-parliamentary groups and individuals where such service does not interfere with parliamentary priority.

The Research Branch, established in 1965, complements the Reference Branch but serves Senators and Members of Parliament only. Its lawyers, economists and other professional personnel prepare requested research papers and notes for speeches for Senators, Members of Parliament, Parliamentary Committees and Parliamentary Associations. When possible, in addition to written work, direct staff assistance is provided by consultation (or loan) to Parliamentary Committees and Parliamentary Associations.

The Library is becoming the public's Information Centre for Parliamentary Information. The Parliamentary Librarian is the Canadian Correspondent for the Inter-Parliamentary Union's International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation.

Geneva, and Canadian Correspondent for Parliamentary and Administrative Libraries for the International Federation of Library Associations at Sevenoaks, England. Useful contact is maintained with similar institutions throughout the world.

Since 1954 the Parliamentary Reading Room has been administratively part of the Library of Parliament. Its large collection of current daily and weekly Canadian and foreign newspapers, popular periodicals, and a small collection of recreational literature supplements the much more extensive collections of the library itself.

Section 2

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

INTRODUCTION TO THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Section 101 of the *British North America Act* provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, provide for the constitution, maintenance and organization of a general court of appeal for Canada and for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of the laws of Canada. Under this authority there have been established the Supreme Court of Canada, which is now the final court of appeal for Canada, and the Exchequer Court of Canada.

In Connection with the administration of Justice in the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Parliament has established the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

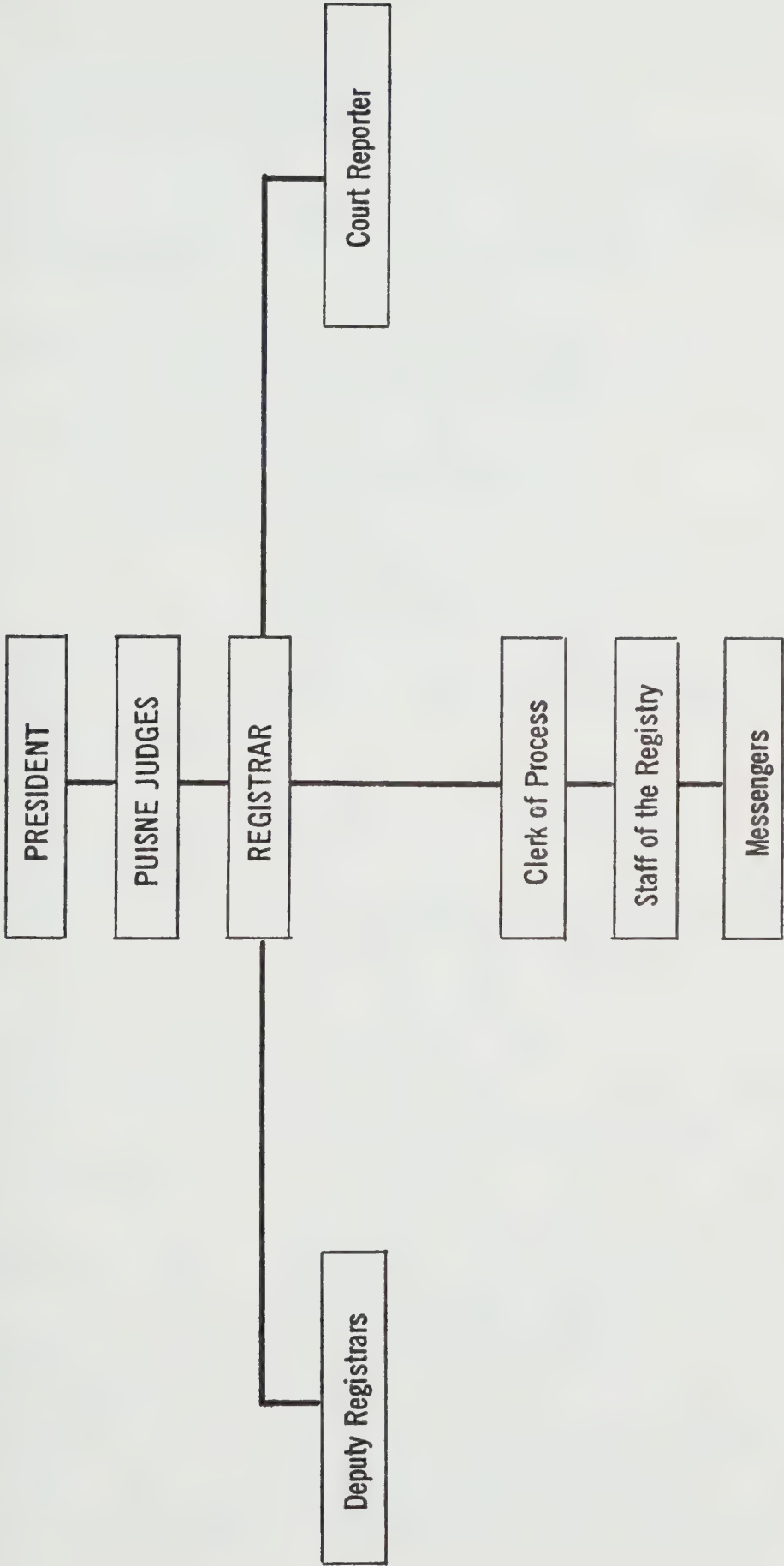
There have also been established several boards that are, by statute, designated courts of record, e.g. the Tariff Board, the Income Tax Appeal Board, the Immigration Appeal Board, and the Canadian Transport Commission.

The *British North America Act* provides that the Governor General shall appoint Judges of the Superior, District and County Courts in each province except Prince Edward Island and the Courts of Probate in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It also provides that the salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges so appointed shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada. This publication does not deal with the constitution and organization of these provincial courts.

By virtue of the provisions of the *Supreme Court Act* and the *Exchequer Court Act*, Judges of those courts hold office during good behaviour up to the age of seventy-five years but are removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. Members of the Canadian Transport Commission and of the Immigration Appeal Board, as well as certain officials such as the Auditor General, the Chief Electoral Officer and the Public Service Commissioners, are removable during their term of office only by the Governor General upon address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The provisions concerning salaries, allowances and pensions of Judges are found in the *Judges Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 159, as amended).

EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA



EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett, President
 The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
 The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
 The Honourable Arthur L. Thurlow
 The Honourable Camilien Noël
 The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
 The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson
 The Honourable Allison A.M. Walsh
 The Honourable Roderick Kerr

Principal Officers

Registrar.	Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars and Law Editors	Paul A. Raymond, Q.C. Melville I. Pierce Louis Ladouceur
Clerk of Process	J.W.N. Delorme

The Exchequer Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Exchequer Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 98 as amended). It was also established on its Admiralty side by *The Admiralty Act, 1891* (S.C., 1891, Chapter 29—now the *Exchequer Court Act*) and was constituted a prize court on its Admiralty side by *The Canada Prize Act, 1945* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 12—now the *Canada Prize Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 28).

The Exchequer Court, functioning under the authority vested in it by Parliament, is a court of first instance and has appellate jurisdiction in certain matters. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to the whole of Canada and in the exercise of that jurisdiction the Court holds sittings in the principal cities throughout the country. The jurisdiction of the Court extends to cases where claims are made by or against the Crown in right of Canada.

Numerous enactments have implemented the jurisdiction vested in the Court. Principal among these are: the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for income tax; the *Dominion Succession Duty Act* (R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 89, as amended) providing for appeals from assessments for such duty; the *Petition of Right Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 210) providing for claims for relief by the subject against the Crown; the *Expropriation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 106) providing for claims for compensation for land expropriated; the various enactments dealing with patent, copyright and trademark; enactments dealing with customs and excise including appeals from decisions of the Tariff Board. Numerous actions coming under the Court's jurisdiction are brought by the Crown by way of information.

On its Admiralty side jurisdiction is exercised by the Court throughout Canada and the waters thereof in cases of contract and tort and proceedings *in rem* and *in*

nam arising out of or connected with navigation and shipping. Admiralty Courts have been established in eight of the ten provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta being the exceptions, and are presided over by local judges in Admiralty. Decisions of these local judges in Admiralty may be appealed to the Exchequer Court or directly to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Under its present constitution the Court is made up of the President and seven other judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge of the Court who is or has been a judge of a superior or county court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces.

The principal officers provided for in the establishment of the Court are the Registrar (who must be a barrister of at least five years' standing) and two Deputy Registrars (who are also Law Editors of the Exchequer Court reports).

Judges and Officials of Admiralty Courts

British Columbia Admiralty District:

District Judge	Hon. Thomas Grantham Norris, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Judge	Hon. Charles William Tysoe, Vancouver, B.C.
Registrar	John P. Abel, Vancouver, B.C.
Deputy Registrars	Richard A. Briggs, Vancouver, B.C. Bernard J.B. Morahan, Victoria, B.C. T.H.W. Harding, Prince Rupert, B.C.

New Brunswick Admiralty District:

District Judge	Hon. W.A.I. Anglin, Saint John, N.B.
Registrar	Wilfred E. Clarke, Saint John, N.B.

Nova Scotia Admiralty District:

District Judge	His Honour Judge Vincent Joseph Pottier, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Judge	Hon. James L. Ilsley, Halifax, N.S.
Registrar	Alan J. Turner, Halifax, N.S.
Deputy Registrar	A.D. Muggah, Sydney, N.S.

Prince Edward Island Admiralty District:

District Judge	Gordon R. Holmes, Q.C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Registrar	Albert C. Dinnis, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Quebec Admiralty District:

District Judge	Hon. Arthur Ives Smith, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Judge	John Stairs, Q.C., Montreal, Que.
Registrar	Paul-Émile Montreuil, Quebec, Que.
Registrar	L.P. Caisse, Montreal, Que.
Deputy Registrar	J.-Émile Vezina, Quebec, Que.

Ontario Admiralty District:

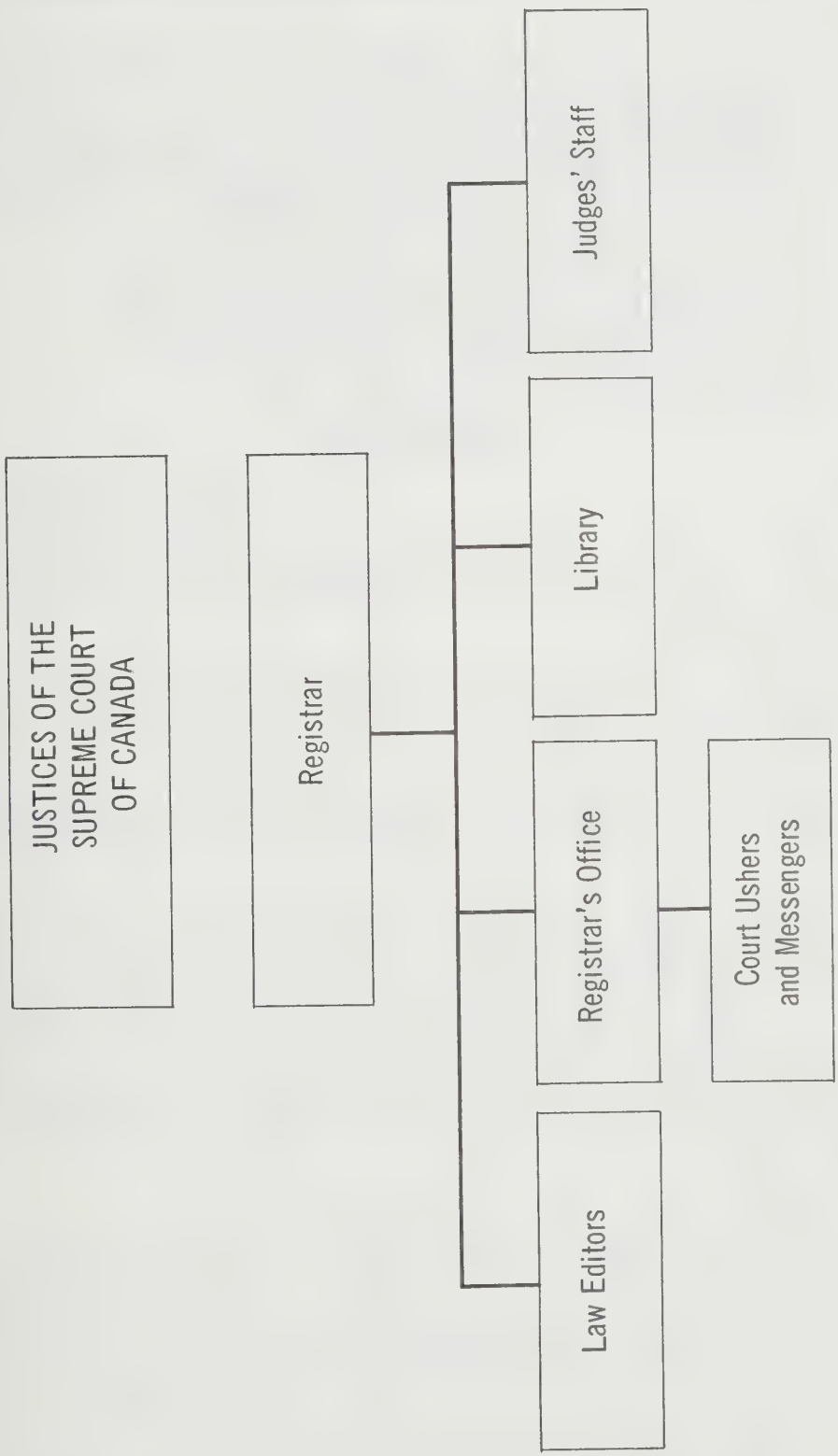
District Judge	Hon. Dalton C. Wells, Toronto, Ont.
Surrogate Judge	A.S. Marriott, Q.C., Toronto, Ont.
Registrar	J.A. Preston, Toronto, Ont.

Newfoundland Admiralty District;

District Judges	Hon. Robert S. Furlong, St. John's, Nfld. Hon. Harold G. Puddeste, St. John's, Nfld. Hon. James D. Higgins, St. John's, Nfld.
Registrar	R.C.B. Mercer, Q.C., St. John's, Nfld.

Manitoba Admiralty District:

District Judge	Hon. George Eric Tritschler, Winnipeg, Man.
Registrar	Lorne James Carter Elliott, Winnipeg, Man.



SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Judges

The Right Honourable Gerald Fauteux, P.C.,
 Chief Justice of Canada
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Douglas Charles Abbott, P.C.
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Ronald Martland
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Wilfred Judson
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Roland Almond Ritchie
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Emmett Matthew Hall
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Wishart Flett Spence
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Louis-Philippe Pigeon
 The Honourable Mr. Justice Bora Laskin

Principal Officers

Registrar. K.J. Matheson, Q.C.
 Deputy Registrar François des Rivières, Q.C.

The Supreme Court of Canada was established by *The Supreme and Exchequer Court Act* (S.C., 1875, Chapter 11—now the *Supreme Court Act*, R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 259, as amended).

The Supreme Court has, holds and exercises exclusive ultimate appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and for Canada, and the judgment of the Court in all cases is final and conclusive.

The Court also has jurisdiction to hear and consider matters referred to it by the Governor in Council, and other matters under the jurisdiction conferred upon it by statute.

The Supreme Court consists of a chief justice, called the Chief Justice of Canada, and eight puisne judges, who are appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal. Any person may be appointed a judge who is or has been, a judge of a Superior Court of any of the provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the provinces. At least three of the judges must be appointed from among the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court, or the barristers or advocates of the Province of Quebec. The judges cease to hold office upon attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The Registrar of the Court is appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. Subject to the direction of the Minister of Justice, he oversees and directs the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Court. The Registrar also has authority to exercise such of the jurisdiction of a judge sitting in chambers as may be conferred upon him by general rules or orders under the *Supreme Court Act*.

The Deputy Registrar is also appointed by the Governor in Council, by an instrument under the Great Seal, and must be a barrister of at least five years' standing. He exercises and performs such powers and duties of the Registrar as are assigned to him by the Registrar, and may exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Registrar if the Registrar is absent or unable to act or the office of the Registrar is vacant.

The Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, as the Minister directs, reports and publishes the judgments of the Court.

The reports of the decisions of the Court are published as the *Canada Supreme Court Reports—Recueil des arrêts de la Cour Suprême du Canada*. These reports are used for judicial guidance and are also sold to the legal profession and to the public.

The Supreme Court Library, which deals with both French civil law and English common law, is utilized by the judges and officials of both the Supreme and Exchequer Courts and by members of the legal profession practising before these courts. It is also accessible to, and is largely used by, departmental solicitors and members of the bar generally.

TERRITORIAL COURTS

The Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory

Federal Building, Whitehorse, Y.T.

Judge

Vacant

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Jack F. Worsell

The Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories

Public Building, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Judge

The Honourable Mr. Justice William George Morrow

Clerk of the Court and Sheriff

Alexander Stewart

The Territorial Courts, currently provided for, in the case of the Yukon by the *Yukon Act*, (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended), and in the case of the Northwest Territories by the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended) are superior courts of record having civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the respective territories for which they are established. These courts also have an appellate jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, with respect to certain decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

The Courts sit at Whitehorse and Yellowknife respectively, and at such other places in their territory as the judge of the Court directs.

The judges of the Courts are appointed by the Governor in Council, hold office during good behaviour and cease to hold office upon attaining the age of 75 years. They have concurrent jurisdiction, the judge of each court being also a judge of the other.

The Clerk of the Court and Sheriff for each Court and Territory is appointed by the Governor in Council.

COURT OF APPEAL NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judges

The Chief Justice of Alberta, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of Alberta.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories and the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory.

Officials

The Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories is *ex officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Northwest Territories Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended by S.C., 1960, Chapter 20).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Northwest Territories possessed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta in relation to matters arising in Alberta immediately prior to the first day of January, 1960.

The Court may sit in the Northwest Territories or the Province of Alberta.

COURT OF APPEAL YUKON TERRITORY

Judges

The Chief Justice of British Columbia, Chief Justice.

The Justices of Appeal of British Columbia.

The Judges of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory and the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories.

Officials

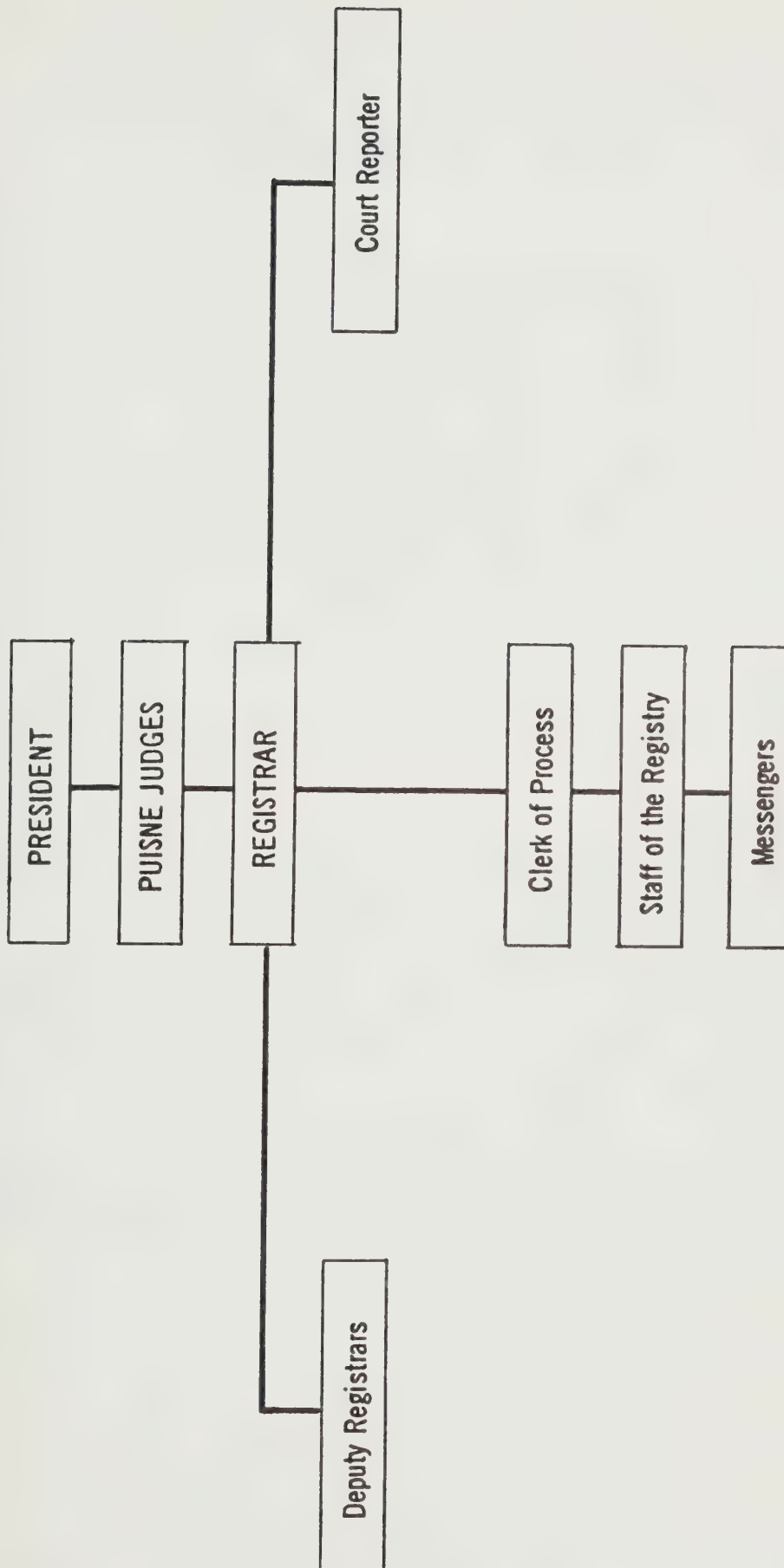
The Registrar of the British Columbia Court of Appeal is the Registrar of the Court of Appeal and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the British Columbia Court of Appeal perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court of Appeal. The Clerk of the Territorial Court of the Yukon Territory *officio* a deputy registrar of the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal was established by an amendment to the *Yukon Act* (S.C., 1952, Chapter 298, as amended by S.C., 1960, chapter 24).

The Court of Appeal is a superior court of record and has all the powers and jurisdiction in relation to matters arising in the Yukon Territory possessed by the Court of Appeal of British Columbia immediately prior to the 1st day of January, 1969.

The Court may sit in the Yukon Territory or in the Province of British Columbia.

COURT MARTIAL APPEAL COURT



Supreme Court Building, Wellington Street,
Ottawa

The Honourable Hugh F. Gibson, President
The Honourable Wilbur R. Jackett
The Honourable John Doherty Kearney
The Honourable Jacques Dumoulin
The Honourable Arthur Louis Thurlow
The Honourable Camilien Noël
The Honourable Angus Alexander Cattanach
The Honourable Louis McCoskery Ritchie
The Honourable George Eric Tritschler
The Honourable Thomas Graham Norris
The Honourable Yves Bernier

Registrar	Gabriel Belleau, Q.C.
Deputy Registrars	Paul A. Raymond, Q.C. Melville I. Pierce Louis Ladouceur
Clerk of Process	F.J. Trowbridge

The Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court consist of not less than four judges of a superior court of criminal jurisdiction as are appointed by the Governor in Council. The President, one of the Judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court, is designated by the Governor in Council. Three judges of the Court Martial Appeal Court constitute a quorum.

The Registrar of the Exchequer Court is *ex officio* the Registrar of the Court Martial Appeal Court and the officers, clerks and employees appointed to the Exchequer Court perform the duties of their respective offices in relation to the Court Martial Appeal Court.

Section 3

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

INTRODUCTION TO THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Executive power in Canada is vested in the Queen by the *British North America Act, 1867*. It consists of (a) statutory power, which is derived from that and from legislation of Parliament and (b) prerogative power, which may be described as a residual authority of the Sovereign as head of the State. The Governor General is the Queen's representative in Canada. The Governor in Council exercises executive functions on behalf of the Queen.

The Governor in Council is the Governor General, the representative of the Queen as Sovereign of Canada, "acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada" (section 13 of the *B.N.A. Act 1867*). The Privy Councils in Canada and in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are the highest bodies of their kind in the Commonwealth. The members of the Canadian Privy Council, when duly sworn, remain Privy Councillors for life. However in actual constitutional practice the executive body is the Committee of the Privy Council which is composed of those members who make up the administration of the day, i.e. the Cabinet. The formal acts of the Governor in Council emerge as Orders in Council, supplemented when necessary by a proclamation.

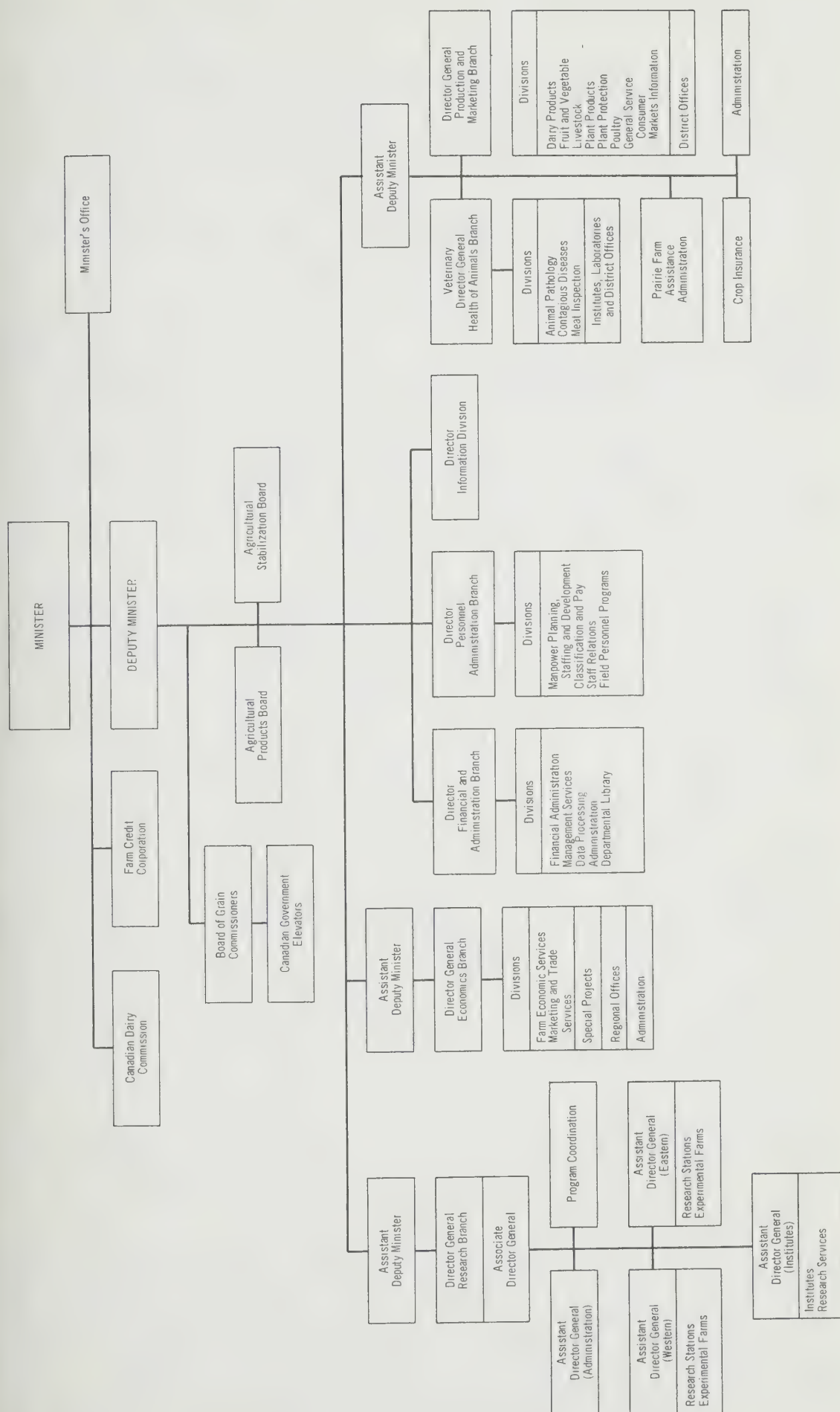
The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister is composed of the ministers of the Crown, who make up the administration in power. The members are all sworn of the Privy Council as well as to office. In practice, they are chosen from amongst the members of the House of Commons or the Senate, or they seek election to the House of Commons shortly after their appointment to the Cabinet. The Cabinet has no statutory basis, its functions rest on conventions and customs created in the development of a constitutional monarchy and democratic system. It relies for its exercise of office on the confidence of the House of Commons. Cabinet ministers advise and are responsible for the operations and activities of the various administrative units made up of departments and governmental agencies. Sometimes one or more ministers without portfolio are appointed to the Cabinet. The Cabinet is the co-ordinator of the multifarious activities of government and is concerned with decisions on matters of policy, the implementation of some of which may require a formal authority by the Governor in Council, but often takes other forms such as a statement in Parliament, the introduction of legislation, a communication to foreign governments or instructions by a minister to his department.

Two committees of the Privy Council are established by statute: these are the Treasury Board and the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. The work of the Cabinet is also facilitated by the use of non-statutory committees both standing and *ad hoc*.

The Treasury Board was first established by Order in Council P.C. 3, July 2, 1877. Its powers and constitution are now governed by the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended). Presided over by the President of the Treasury Board, and consisting of in addition, the Minister of Finance and four other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, the Treasury Board deals with all matters relating to finance, revenues, estimates, expenditures and financial commitments, accounts, personnel establishments, the wages and conditions of employment in the public service, referred to the Board by

the Governor in Council, or on which the Board considers it necessary to act under power conferred by the *Financial Administration Act* or any other Act.

The Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research established under the *Research Council Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 239, as amended), consists of a Minister of the Crown as chairman and eight other ministers. The functions of this committee are: (a) to advise the government on all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada; (b) to assign any such matters to the National Research Council for consideration and action; and (c) to be responsible for the expenditure of any moneys provided by Parliament for scientific and industrial research in general.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Sir John Carling Building
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Horace Andrew Olson P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Sydney B. Williams
Assistant Deputy Minister (Research)	Dr. J.C. Woodward
Assistant Deputy Minister (Production and Marketing)	W.E. Jarvis
Assistant Deputy Minister (Economics)	Dr. Rolland Poirier

The Department of Agriculture (originally the Bureau of Agriculture created by an Act of Legislature of the Province of Canada in 1852) was established by an *Act of the Organization of the Department of Agriculture* (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 53) now the *Department of Agriculture Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 66).

The *Research Branch* is the principal research agency of the Department. Formed in 1959 by amalgamation of the Experimental Farms Service and the Science Service, it is responsible for a broad program of basic and applied research on agricultural problems. It comprises an Executive and Administrative Headquarters at Ottawa, and eight Research Institutes, three Research Services, 26 Research Stations, and 14 Experimental Farms spread from coast to coast and north into the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In serving Canada's main agricultural areas, the Research Branch works in co-ordination with other federal agencies such as the National Research Council, and with universities and provincial governments.

The Director-General and Associate Director General are the chief executive officers. The Director-General is chairman of the Research Branch Executive which includes the Associate Director-General and four Assistant Directors-General.

Assistant Directors-General deal respectively with Institutes and Services, establishments in eastern Canada, and establishments in western Canada. The fourth Assistant Director-General is responsible for administration, including the Architectural and Engineering, Personnel, Property and Finance, Ottawa Services, and Scientific Information Sections. A group of 12 Research Co-ordinators, specialists in various scientific disciplines, assist both the executive and research establishments in maintaining liaison, communication, and a co-ordinated program of research in their respective areas.

The Research Institutes deal primarily with problems of national rather than regional application in fields such as soils, plants, animals, and food. The three Research Services provide the Branch with specialized assistance in the fields of statistics, analytical chemistry, and engineering.

Research Stations and associated Experimental Farms are located and organized to deal with the problems of Canada's main agricultural areas. There are four Research Stations in the Atlantic Provinces, three in Quebec, four in Ontario, 10 in the prairie provinces, and five in British Columbia. Most of the stations have areas of specialization in addition to their regional responsibilities. Thus Fredericton is the main center for potato research, Winnipeg for wheat research, and Saskatoon for forage crops. All research in progress at the Institutes, Services,

ons and Farms is co-ordinated to provide a total research program serving the
s of Canadian agriculture.

The *Health of Animals Branch* administers the Animal Contagious Diseases
the Meat Inspection Act, and the Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, and
ates laboratories for animal disease research, investigation and diagnosis. The
ch comprises three Division: Contagious Diseases, Meat Inspection, and Animal
ology, which report to a Veterinary Director-General. The Animal Contagious
ses Act is designed to protect the Canadian livestock industry against
uctive animal diseases of a contagious nature. The purpose of the Meat
ection Act is to ensure an adequate supply of wholesale meat and meat food
ucts from healthy animals slaughtered in establishments operating under
rtmental supervision. Research and investigation are carried out by the Animal
ology Division of the Branch into the cause and control of diseases and
sites infesting farm animals, poultry, fur-bearing animals, and wildlife. This
ion also manufactures tuberculin and other diagnostic reagents and biological
ucts and provides analytical and diagnostic services.

The *Production and Marketing Branch* brings under unified direction all
rtmental acitivities in the fields of agricultural production and marketing. The
ch comprises six Divisions, responsible to a Director-General, which administer
ation and policies in the fields of agricultural production, marketing, and plant
se control.

Performance testing programs and the grading and inspection of meats,
try, and eggs are included in the responsibilities of the Livestock and Poultry
ision. The former also is charged with the supervision of race track betting.

The Dairy Products Division carries on grading and inspection of dairy
ucts, and the Fruit and Vegetables Division does similar work for fruits,
tables, maple products, and honey. Legislation respecting seeds, feeds,
lizers, and pesticides is administered by the Plant Products Division; while the
t Protection Division administers regulations respecting plant disease control,
the certification of seed potatoes and flower bulbs.

The Production and Marketing Branch also includes two sections: the
sumers Section, which provides information on agricultural products and
prets grading and inspection regulations for consumers, and the Markets
rmation Section, which publishes crop and markets information on a weekly,
thly and annual basis.

The *Personnel Administration Branch* develops, administers and controls
onnel policy and programs for approximately 11,000 employees of the
artment including scientific and professional groups and other supporting staff
arious locations across Canada. The Branch provides advice to the Deputy
ister and other senior officials on personnel policies and practices. The functions
he Branch are assigned to four Divisions: Employment and Staff Services;
sification and Pay; Research and Development, and Staff Relations.

The *Financial and Administration Branch* is organized into three Divisions. The
ncial Administration Division is concerned with financial functions, with
hesis being placed on operational and financial planning. The broad objective of
agement Services is to assist branches and units of the Department in achieving
maintaining efficient administration and operations. The Administrative
sion deals with the many details involved in servicing the operations of a large
complex organization. Reporting through this Division are: Material Manage-
t; Office Services; Property and Buildings Management; Data Processing;
artmental Library, and Emergency Measures Planning.

The *Economics Branch* comprises the Farm Economic Services Division and the Marketing and Trade Services Division. It has three regional offices: one in British Columbia, one serving the prairie provinces and one serving the Atlantic provinces. The Branch is responsible for research and advisory services on economic matters affecting agriculture. Working in close co-operation with other branches and agencies of the Department, it carries out economic surveys, and collects, analyzes, and interprets economic information to assist in formulating and administering departmental policies and programs. The Economics Branch is closely associated with the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The *Information Division* is the principal departmental agency concerned with collecting and disseminating information on the work of the Department. The division edits and publishes departmental publications, releases information in news story form to the press, radio, and television, carries on a visual program involving motion pictures for screening and television use, produces displays for exhibitions, and records and distributes radio tapes to radio stations.

Associated agencies:

The *Agricultural Stabilization Board* administers the Agricultural Stabilization Act (S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 22), which provides for a guaranteed yearly price for any agricultural product for which, in the opinion of the Board, it may be necessary. The legislation aims at assuring stability of income to farmers by protecting them against a sudden and drastic decline in prices.

The *Agricultural Products Board* was established under authority of the Emergency Powers Act in 1951 to administer food contracts and other commodity operations as required from time to time. It was re-established under the Agricultural Products Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 4).

The *Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada* was established by the Canada Grain Act, (S.C. 1925, Chapter 33 — now the Canada Grain Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 25, as amended). The Board is responsible for the administration of the Act, including the inspection, weighing, storage, and transportation of grain, the fixing of certain tariffs, the establishment of certain standards, and the operation of the Canadian Government Elevators.

Special Acts Administration:

The *Crop Insurance Act* (S. C. 1959, Chapter 42) was passed to assist the provinces in making crop insurance available to Canadian farmers. The Act provides that the Federal Government may enter into an agreement with any province to contribute 50 per cent of the administrative costs and 25 per cent of the premiums necessary for operating a provincial crop insurance program. The Act also provides for loans to the provinces in years when indemnities exceed premiums and reserves or, as an alternative to such loans, for reinsurance of a portion of the provincial liability under policies in effect.

The *Prairie Farm Assistance Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 213 as amended) provides, through the prairie provinces in townships having low crop yields because of drought, insect damage and other causes.

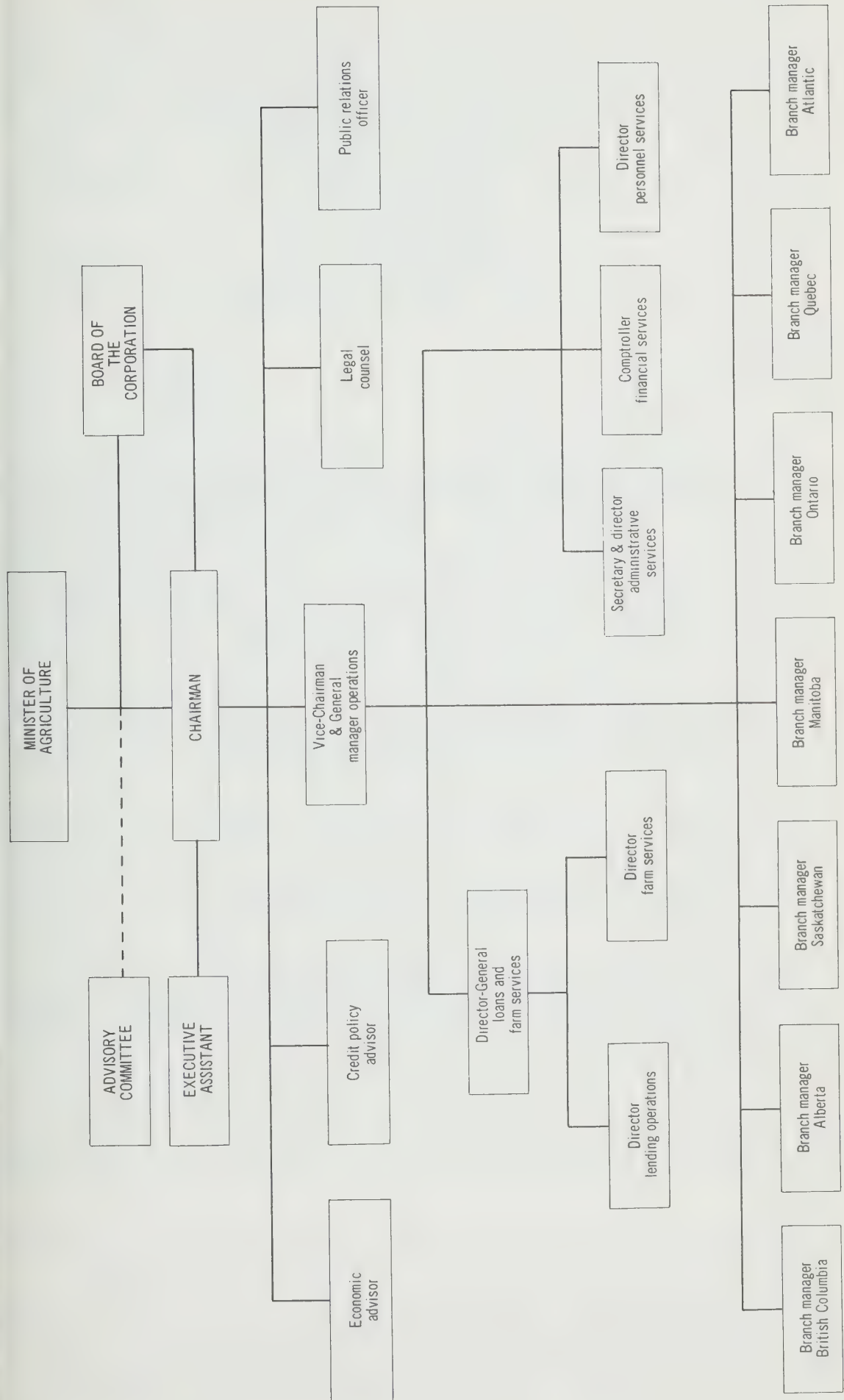
The Minister of Agriculture is responsible for administering the following acts:

Department of Agriculture Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 66
 Destructive Insect and Pest Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 81
 Prairie Farm Assistance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 213
 Agricultural Products Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 4
 Agricultural Products Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 5
 Agricultural Products Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 6
 Animal Contagious Diseases Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 9
 Canada Dairy Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 52
 Cheese and Cheese Factory Improvement Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 47
 Cold Storage Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 52
 Experimental Farm Stations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 101
 Fertilizers Act, S.C. 1957, Chapter 57
 Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 126
 Hay and Straw Inspection Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 141
 Inspection and Sales Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 155
 Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 167
 Live Stock Pedigree Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 168
 Maple Products Industry Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 172
 Milk Test Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 180
 Pest Control Products Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 209
 Seeds Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 35
 Wheat Co-Operative Marketing Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 294
 Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 27
 Meat Inspection Act, S.C. 1955, Chapter 36
 Humane Slaughter of Food Animals Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 44
 Agricultural Stabilization Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 22
 Crop Insurance Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 42
 Farm Credit Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 43 as amended
 Feeds Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 14
 Farm Machinery Syndicates Credit Act, S.C. 1964-65, Chapter 29
 Canadian Dairy Commission Act, S.C. 1966-67, Chapter 34

In addition to the Department of Agriculture, the Minister reports to Parliament for the following agencies:

Agricultural Products Board
 Agricultural Stabilization Board
 Board of Grain Commissioners
 Farm Credit Corporation

Canadian Dairy Commission
Canadian Livestock Feed Board



FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

Sir John Carling Building
930 Carling Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible
Minister of Agriculture

Members of the Corporation

Chairman.....	G. Owen
Vice-Chairman	W.H. Ozard
Members	W.E. Jarvis
	A. Saumier
	T.K. Shoyama

The Farm Credit Corporation was established by the *Farm Credit Act* (S.C. 1959, c. 43, as amended) as successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board. The Corporation, a self-governing agency of the Crown, reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture, is responsible for the administration of the *Farm Credit Act* and the *Farm Syndicates Credit Act* (S.C. 1964, c. 29, as amended by S.C. 1968-69, c. 32). An Advisory Committee of farmers and other qualified persons, appointed by the Minister, advises the Corporation with respect to policy and other matters referred to it by the Minister or the Corporation.

The Farm Credit Act is designed to meet the long-term mortgage credit needs of Canadian farmers. It provides two types of mortgage loans. Under Part II loans may be made up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings taken as security not exceeding \$40,000 for one, \$80,000 for two or \$100,000 for three or more owner-operators each at least 21 years of age and principally occupied in a single farming business. Under Part III the Corporation may lend up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm land and buildings and of the livestock and equipment taken as security, but not exceeding \$55,000 for one or \$100,000 for two or more qualified owner-operators in a single farming business. Special provision is made under this Part for loans up to 90 per cent of farm assets where the owner-operator (or one of a group that may apply) is under 35 years of age, and management of the farm will be considerably above average. Qualifying applicants under Part III must be between 21 and 45. To qualify for more than \$55,000 under Part III there must be at least two owner-operators under 45 or one under 35.

Part III loans are further secured by compulsory insurance on the life of the borrower in the amount by which the loan exceeds 75 per cent of the appraised value of the land, and a borrower's farming operations are subject to supervision by the Corporation until the loan is reduced to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the farm.

All loans are repayable on an amortized basis within a period not exceeding 30 years. The interest rate varies with the cost of money to the Corporation.

Funds for lending to farmers under the Farm Credit Act are borrowed at current interest rates from the Minister of Finance. The aggregate amount of such borrowings outstanding at any time may not exceed 25 times the capital of the Corporation which was set by a 1968 amendment to the Act at \$56,000,000.

The Farm Syndicates Credit Act authorizes the Farm Credit Corporation to make loans to syndicates. A syndicate is a group of three or more farmers, the majority of whom have farming as their principal occupation, who have signed an agreement acceptable to the Farm Credit Corporation with respect to the joint use and use of machinery, equipment or buildings which can be used jointly by them in their farming operations. Cooperative farm associations and farming corporations may qualify as syndicates for loans without the members entering into a formal syndicate agreement. A syndicate may borrow up to 10 per cent of the cost of farm machinery, buildings (including site and other improvements) and installed equipment suitable for joint use, to a maximum of \$100 per member or \$100,000, whichever is the lesser. The Corporation obtains authority for lending under this legislation from the Minister of Finance at current market rates. Amounts owing by the Corporation on this account may not exceed \$10 million.

Loans are repayable over a period not exceeding 15 years for buildings and permanently installed equipment, and 7 years for mobile machinery. Loans are secured by a promissory note signed by the members of the syndicate and such security deemed necessary by the Corporation. The interest rate is based on the cost of funds to the Corporation and its expenses in servicing loans. An initial deposit of 1 per cent of the amount of each loan is made at the outset to help cover the costs of making the loan.

Appeal Boards were established in each province except Newfoundland during the year 1965-66. These Boards, appointed by the Corporation under Section 11(d) of the Farm Credit Act, will hear appeals from any person or group which is dissatisfied with the Corporation's decision on any application under either of the Acts administered by it. These Boards are made up of farmers who have established reputations for sound judgment and an active interest in agriculture in their communities. The Board members, acting on a part-time basis as their services are required, make recommendations to the Corporation on each application referred to them.

The Farm Credit Corporation is administered through a Head Office in Ottawa, Branch Offices at Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alberta; Regina, Saskatchewan; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario; Ste-Foy, Quebec; and Moncton, N.B. The Corporation serves the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The Corporation's Credit Advisor, operating from local Field Offices, is responsible for informing local farmers about the services available, for pre-loan counselling on credit use, farm planning and farm management, for advising farmers in forming syndicates, for accepting applications, for making farm appraisals and for supervising the farming operations of Part III borrowers and such Part II borrowers as contract for this service.

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK FEED BOARD

5250 Ferrier St., Montreal 308

Mailing address: Box 2250,
St. Laurent Postal Station,
Montreal 379, Que.

Minister Responsible
Minister of Agriculture

Board Members

Chairman	Roger Perreault
Members	Charles Huffman
	Willard D. Dernier
	James M. McDonough

The Canadian Livestock Feed Board was established as an agent of Her Majesty
Livestock Feed Assistance Act SC 1966, chap. 52.

The board consists of four members appointed by the Governor in Council
also designates which member is to serve as Chairman and which as
chairman.

The Governor in Council also appoints an Advisory Committee which consists
of four members. The Committee meets at the call of the Minister or the Board.

The purpose of the Board is to facilitate the handling, transportation and
distribution of western feed grains in eastern Canada and British Columbia and to
stabilize and equalize feed grain prices to livestock producers. The Board may, when
authorized by regulation, enter into contracts to purchase feed grains from
the Canadian Wheat Board or other sources including foreign agencies.

CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION

2197 Riverside Drive, Room 400, Pebb Building

Minister Responsible

Minister of Agriculture

Members of Commission

man S.C. Barry
ers J. Thibaudau
E. Powers

Canadian Dairy Commission was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Canadian Dairy Commission Act* SC 1966, chap. 34.

Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council also designates which member is to serve as Chairman and which as chairman.

Minister appoints a Consultative Committee of nine members to assist the Commission by advising on matters pertaining to the Dairy Industry. The Consultative Committee meets at such times as are fixed by the Commission.

urpose of the Commission is to maintain a truly National Dairy Policy and to
e a sound, healthy and viable industry.

ministers the price stabilization program for manufacturing milk and cream, forms part of the mechanism for controlling the industry and enforcing its rules.

Objectives are:

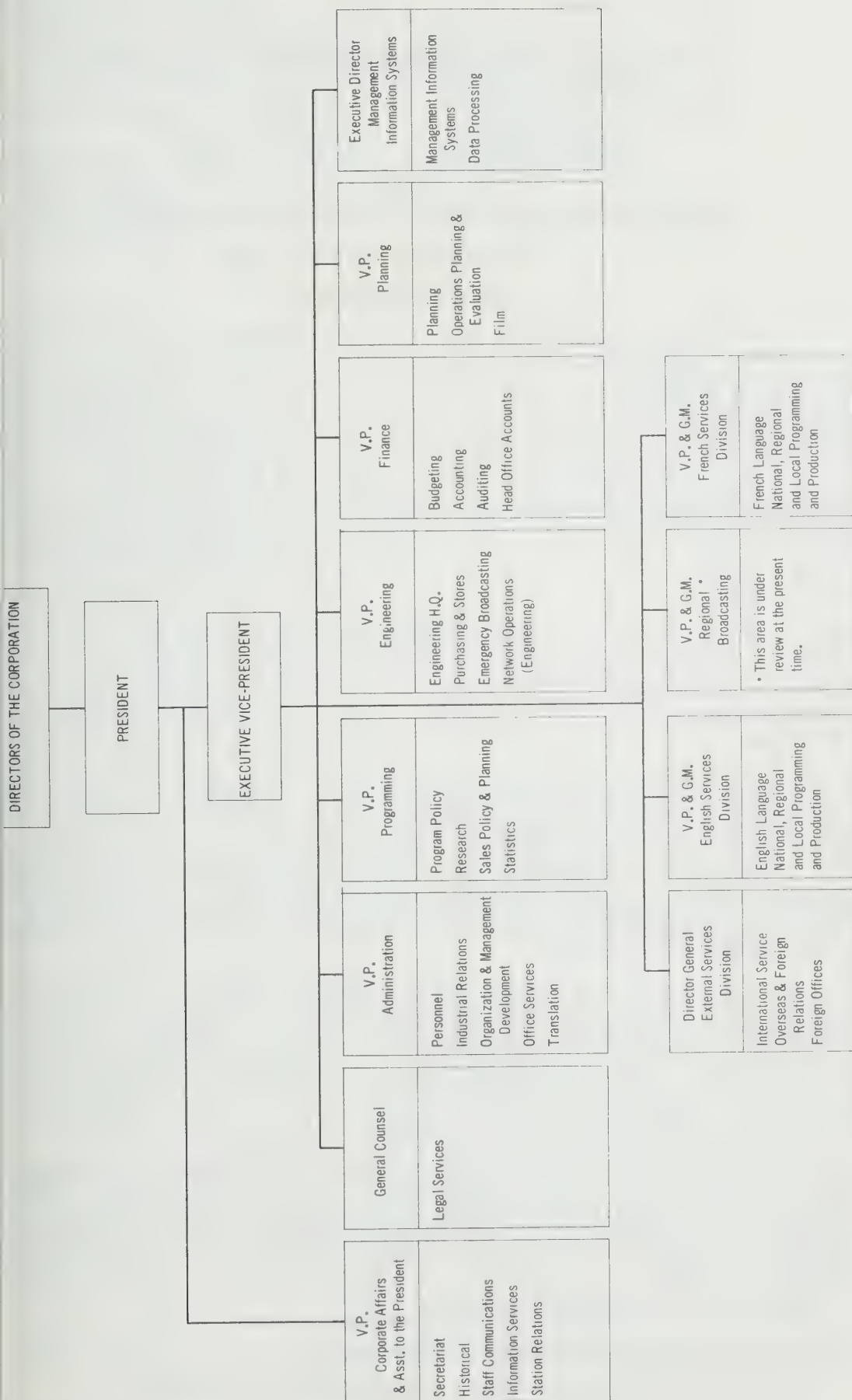
Develop dairy farms to viable units in size and efficiency through administration of subsidy assistance by quotas.

Improve the quality of dairy production by relating quality to subsidy assistance.

Maintain the price of milk products at a level that is acceptable to the consumer and competitive with substitute products and that will, with subsidy assistance (to the extent necessary), maintain a reasonable return to the efficient producer.

Encourage modernization of the industry from producer to retailer by economic and cost studies; by dissemination of information and through the administration of the subsidy and price support programs.

Protect the domestic and traditional export markets from competition through unfair practices, by surveillance of world prices and world trade practices.



CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

P.O. Box 478
Terminal "A"
Ottawa 2, Ontario

1500 Bronson Ave.,
Ottawa 8, Ontario
Phone: 731-3111

Minister through whom CBC is Accountable to Parliament

The Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Directors

George F. Davidson, President.

Jacques Archambault	Quebec, Que.
Jean-Claude Delorme	Beaconsfield, Que.
Gordon Denning	St. Thomas, Ont.
Mrs. Beatrice R. Hayes	Montreal, Que.
James S. Hinds	Sudbury, Ont.
Mrs. Denise Lacroix	Trois-Rivières, Que.
Michael Lypka	Hamilton, Ontario.
N.L. McCowan	Hay River, N.W.T.
Yves J. Ménard	Montreal, Que.
James S. Palmer	Calgary, Alta.
Irving C. Pink	Yarmouth, N.S.
Rolland A. Pinsonneault	Gravelbourg, Sask.
Mrs. Olga Riisna	Toronto, Ontario.
R.B. Wilson	Victoria, B.C.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation was established by the *Canadian Broadcasting Act* of 1936. The Corporation replaced the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission, which had been created in 1932, and took over its broadcasting and regulatory functions. The Broadcasting Act of 1958 assigned the regulatory functions of the CBC to a separate authority, the Board of Broadcast Governors; the Broadcasting Act of 1968 reconstituted the BBG as the Canadian Radio-Television Commission.

The CBC is a Crown Corporation, financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising on CBC networks and stations. The accounts and financial statements of the Corporation are examined annually by the Auditor General of Canada. Through the Minister designated in the Broadcasting Act, the Corporation submits to Parliament an annual report of its operations.

The Corporation consists of a President and fourteen other directors appointed by the Governor in Council. The President is the chief executive officer. The Executive Vice-President is the chief operating officer. He is appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of the President and with the approval of the Governor in Council.

Executive Vice-President: Laurent A. Picard

Other senior management positions are as follows:

Vice-President, Corporate Affairs & Assistant to the President

Vice-President, Planning

Vice-President, Programming

Vice-President, Engineering
 Vice-President, Finance
 Vice-President, Administration
 Vice-President and General Manager, English Services Division
 — located in Toronto.
 Vice-President and General Manager, French Services Division
 — located in Montreal.
 Vice-President and General Manager, Regional Broadcasting
 Director General, External Services Division
 Executive Director, Management Information Systems
 General Counsel.

CBC Operations

Under the Broadcasting Act, 1968, the Corporation is "established for the purpose of providing the national broadcasting service". The Act provides that this service should: (i) be a balanced service of different ages, interests and tastes covering the whole range of programming in fair proportion; (ii) be extended to all parts of Canada, as public funds become available; (iii) be in English and French, taking the special needs of geographic regions, and actively contributing to the understanding and exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment; and (iv) contribute to the development of national unity and provide for a continuing expression of Canadian identity.

Domestic services

The CBC operates six major domestic services: two AM radio networks, English and French; two television networks, English and French; an FM radio network to five major cities; and a multilingual Northern Service (English, French, and Inuktitut languages) providing network, community and shortwave radio service to the Canadian North.

The head office of the CBC is in Ottawa. The main production centre for English networks is in Toronto, and for French networks in Montreal. Regional and production centres, serving their own areas and also contributing to national programming, are located at various points across the country.

In radio, there are some 370 outlets for the national service; 16 CBC-owned originating stations, 227 CBC-owned low power relay transmitters, and 97 privately-owned affiliated stations.

In television, national service outlets total 308: 18 CBC-owned originating stations, 95 CBC-owned network relay and rebroadcasting stations, and 43 privately-owned affiliates with their 152 rebroadcasting stations.

CBC radio is within reach of 98.6% of the Canadian population, and CBC television is within reach of 96.6%. Further extensions of coverage are made each year by means of relay transmitters and rebroadcasting stations, and CBC has also experimented with the use of FM frequencies to carry AM programs where no AM frequencies are available. To bring television to isolated communities in the Canadian North, the CBC has experimented successfully with "Frontier Package Packages", small transmitters broadcasting a selection of programs recorded on videotape. The first of these was installed at Yellowknife, N.W.T., in 1968. A space satellite system could eventually provide a means of reaching the 100% coverage in both radio and television, and the CBC continues to keep abreast of developments in this field.

International Services

The CBC International Service, established in 1945, broadcasts by shortwave in

11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australasia, Latin America, the Caribbean and North America. It also distributes programs to foreign broadcasters by means of music and spoken-word transcriptions, special relay circuits, and television films. Program material includes Canadian and world news, news commentary, actualities, special features and interviews, sports events, information about Canada, and music and entertainment. From the large International Service library of Canadian music transcriptions, some recordings have also been made available for public sale, in collaboration with a commercial recording company. The studios and offices of the International Service are located in Montreal and its transmitters are in Sackville, New Brunswick. The International Service keeps in close touch with departments of the government in Ottawa.

The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides broadcast services for Canadian servicemen and their dependents in Europe, Africa, Asia, northern Canada, and at sea. Recorded programs, and shortwave news and sports reports are supplied to broadcasting stations of the Canadian Forces in West Germany whose managers and program directors are CBC personnel on loan to the Department of National Defence. Canadian Forces ships at sea are provided with tape recordings of CBC programs and a weekly package of television programs is provided for distribution among Canadian Forces bases in northern Canada and abroad. CBC concert parties are provided to entertain Canadian forces at military bases in Canada and abroad.

The CBC cooperates with many other broadcasters around the world in the production and exchange of programs. CBC is a founding member of the Communauté des télévisions francophones, the Communauté radiophonique des programmes de langue française and the Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference, and it is an associate member of the European Broadcasting Union and the Asian Broadcasting Union. The Corporation is also active in program sales to other countries and participates regularly and successfully in international program competitions and festivals. In cooperation with the Canadian International Development Agency, and UNESCO, CBC has sent personnel to aid foreign broadcasting organizations in various aspects of broadcasting, and has helped a number of Commonwealth countries with the development of their broadcasting systems. Also, in cooperation with CIDA and other organizations, the CBC provides training for foreign students, who come to Canada to learn broadcasting.

The CBC maintains offices in London, Paris, Rome, New York, and Washington as well as news bureaus in Moscow and the Far East.

CANADIAN RADIO TELEVISION COMMISSION

Berger Building 100 Metcalfe Street, Ott. 4

Minister through whom Commission Reports to Parliament

Secretary of State for Canada

Full-time Members

Pierre Juneau,	Chairman
Garry J. Boyle,	Vice-Chairman
Pat Pearce,	Commissioner
Harold Dornan,	Commissioner
Réal Therrien,	Commissioner

Part-time Members

Mr. Colomb Cliche	— Quebec, Que.
Mr. Armand Cormier	— Moncton, N.B.
Mr. Northrop Frye	— Toronto, Ontario
Mr. Gordon Hughes	— Windsor, N.S.
Miss Helen James	— Toronto, Ontario
Mrs. Gertrude Laing	— Calgary, Alberta
Mr. George McKeen	— Vancouver, B.C.
Mr. John Shanski	— Winnipeg, Manitoba
Dr. Gordon Thomas	— St. Anthony, Nfld.
Mr. P. Dansereau	— Montreal, Que.

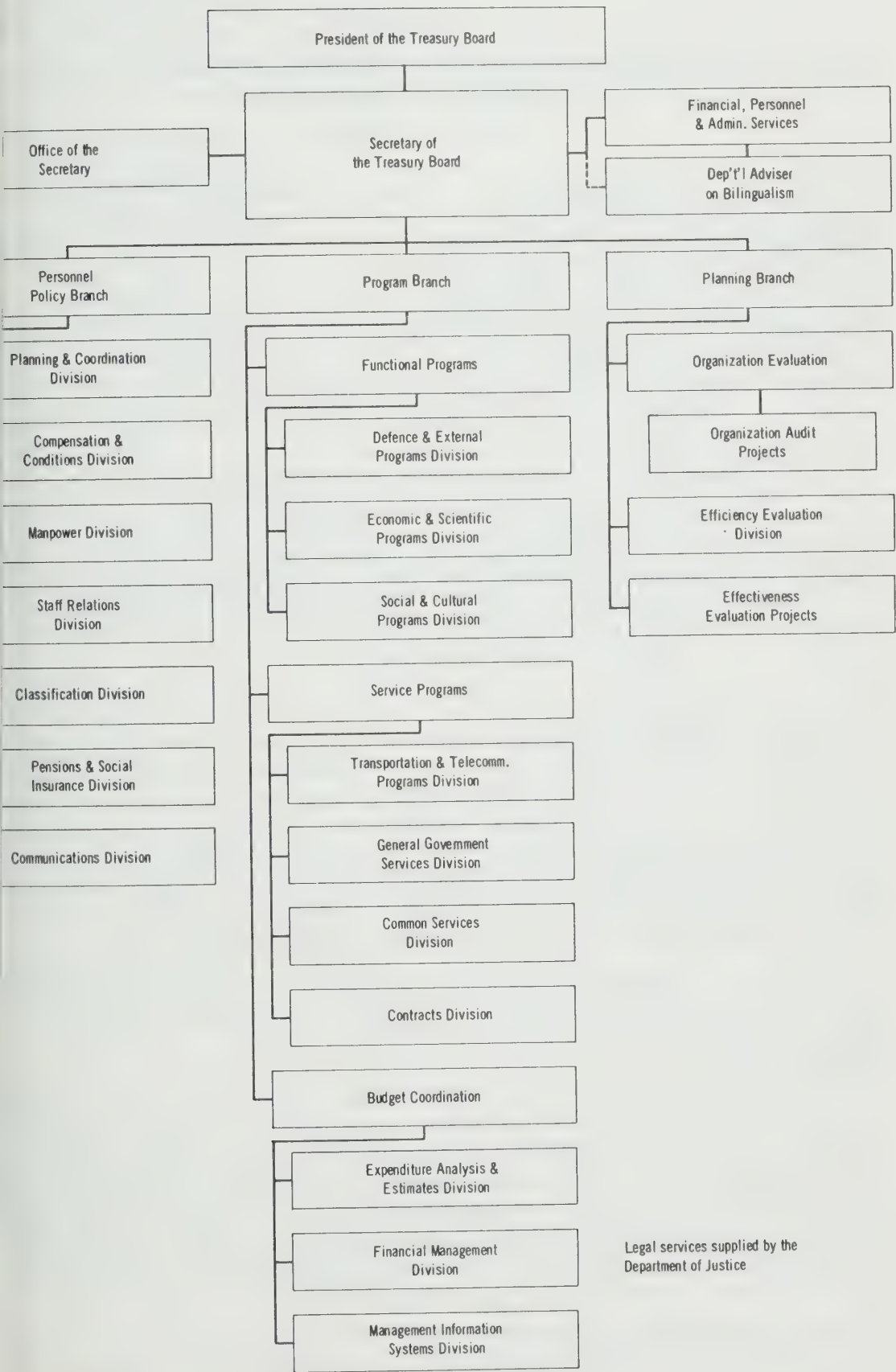
The Canadian Radio-Television Commission came into being on April 1, 1968, when the *Broadcasting Act*, (S.C. 1967/68, Chapter 25), was brought into effect by proclamation.

The Commission is authorized to regulate and supervise all aspects of the Canadian Broadcasting System with a view to implementing the broadcasting policy outlined in Section 2 of the *Broadcasting Act* subject to the limitations given in the Act.

The Commission is the licensing authority and applications for licences, amendments to licences are filed with the Secretary, Canadian Radio-Television Commission, Ottawa.

Section 16 of the *Broadcasting Act* states the Commission's powers to make regulations.

TREASURY BOARD SECRETARIAT



Legal services supplied by the Department of Justice

TREASURY BOARD SECRETARIAT

Confederation Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Minister

The Honourable Charles Mills Drury, P.C., M.P.
President of the Treasury Board

Principal Officers

Secretary of the Treasury Board	A.W. Johnson
Deputy Secretary, Program Branch	G. Osbaldeston
Assistant Secretary, Functional Programs	J.L. Fry
Assistant Secretary, Service Programs	
Director General, Budget Coordination	B.A. MacDonald
Deputy Secretary, Personnel Policy Branch	J.P. Connell
Deputy Secretary, Planning Branch	D.G. Hartle
Assistant Secretary, Organization Evaluation	A.R. Bailey

The Treasury Board was proclaimed a Department on October 1, 1966 under the *Government Organization Act 1966*. It is presided over by the President of the Treasury Board, appointed by Commission under the Great Seal of Canada.

The Treasury Board is a committee of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The committee consists of the President of the Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance, and four other members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada (who are also members of the current Cabinet). They are nominated from time to time by the Governor in Council.

The Treasury Board Secretariat, headed by the Secretary of the Treasury Board, is the administrative arm of the Board. In its day-to-day operations it examines the proposed spending programs of all government departments and agencies. It is concerned with estimates and supply matters; the development and monitoring of financial and accounting policy; and the promoting of data processing policy for government departments. It establishes policy governing personnel management in the public service, including efficient manpower utilization, employer-employee relations in regard to bargaining policy, classification systems and standards for the occupational groups into which the public service is divided, rates of pay and conditions of employment.

Finally, it is concerned with the continuing improvement of operational decision-making by managers in government departments and agencies.

Program Branch

The focal point of the Board's administrative connection with the departments and agencies of government on matters of program content and expenditure is the Program Branch. It will be useful to describe the structure of this Branch because of its primary role in the review and appraisal of departmental expenditure programs and the allocation of resources by the Board. The organization of the Branch reflects the main groupings of government programs, with the programs included in each group having some commonality or interrelationship of objectives. These groups include:

- 1) Functional Programs Group
 - a) Economic & Scientific Programs

- b) Defence & External Programs
- c) Social and Cultural Programs
- d) Service Programs Group
 - a) Common Services
 - b) Contracts
 - c) General Government Services
 - d) Transportation & Communications Programs

In addition to these seven divisions, the Program Branch includes a Budget Allocation Group having these specialized responsibilities in three Divisions:

- a) Expenditure Analysis & Estimates
- b) Financial Management
- c) Management Information Systems

The Program Divisions are responsible for the review and appraisal of the plans and operations of departments and agencies falling within the broad functional area assigned to each. This organizational arrangement facilitates the co-ordinated planning and assessment of related expenditure programs in the light of the Government's broad policy objectives and priorities. It will be noted for example that the majority of the departments having specialized scientific or technical programs are grouped in one Division with others whose missions are primarily administrative in character.

Personnel Management in the Government of Canada. Under the amended Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act, proclaimed on March 13, 1967, the Treasury Board was made responsible for the development of policies, programs, policies and standards governing aspects of personnel management in the public service including classification and pay, conditions of employment, collective bargaining and staff relations, organization and establishments, manpower management and utilization, pensions and other employee benefits.

Personnel Policy Branch

The Personnel Policy Branch, which is generally responsible for the development of policy governing personnel management throughout the public service is divided into seven major divisions, each headed by a director.

Planning and Co-ordination Division. The Planning and Co-ordination Division is responsible for administrative co-ordination, relations with departmental personnel and programs designed to improve communications with managers, supervisors and employees and the general form and content of authorities issued by the Treasury Board in the personnel field.

Manpower Division. The Manpower Division is concerned with the development, presentation, maintenance and evaluation of policies, programs and procedures directed towards the accurate determination, allocation, development and efficient utilization of employees needed in the Public Service to carry out programs effectively.

Staff Relations Division. The Staff Relations Division is concerned with the issues of collective bargaining. It is responsible for the co-ordination of bargaining policy, the negotiations and administration of collective agreements with 30 bargaining units certified by the Public Service Staff Relations Board and representing 186,000 employees, and other matters affecting the relationship between organized employees and the Government as employer.

Compensation and Conditions Division. The Compensation and Conditions Division develops, administers and monitors policies governing compensation and conditions

of service for the Public Service, the Canadian Forces, and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It is the principal source of technical advice required in the bargaining process with respect to public service employees covered by collective bargaining and is directly responsible for policy on compensation and conditions for those employees who lie outside the collective bargaining system.

Pensions and Social Insurance Division. The Pensions and Social Insurance Division is required to develop and maintain co-ordinated pension, group insurance and income-continuance programs of the standard required to attract and retain, as required, persons of the quality needed by the Public Service of Canada, and to provide for the effective implementation and communication of these benefit programs.

Communications Division. The Communications Division is required to ensure the widest necessary understanding of the Treasury Board responsibilities as Manager and Employer with particular emphasis on the practices followed by the federal government in recruiting, training and developing, classifying, utilising and compensating its employees.

Classification Division. The Classification Division develops and maintains classification systems and standards for the seventy-three occupational groups into which the public service is divided. Classification standards contain criteria for measuring the relative difficulty of jobs within groups of positions with like functions.

Planning Branch

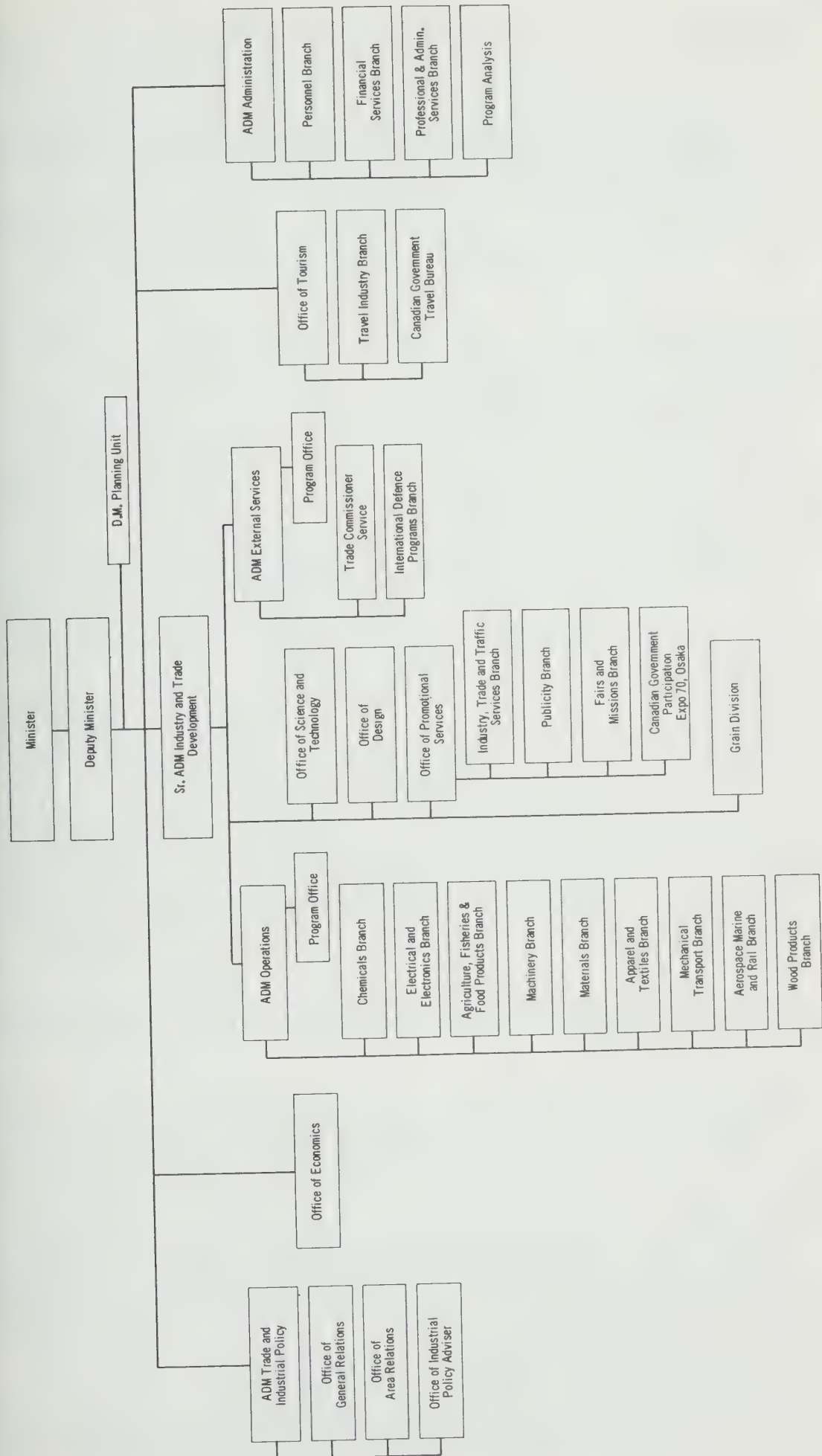
The primary role of the Planning Branch may be stated briefly to be the improvement of government decision-making processes by the provision of better quality information with respect to the effectiveness of programs and their operating efficiency. Effectiveness Evaluation Projects are concerned with the effective use of resources by the government in the achievement of its objectives. They undertake and promote the evaluation of programs and the use of benefit-cost techniques.

The Efficiency Evaluation Division has as its purpose improved allocation of resources to Departments and the encouragement of better management within departments by assisting in the development of performance indicators and productivity measures.

The Organization Division examines the need for and feasibility of major organizational changes within and between government departments.

The Financial, Personnel and Administrative Services

Financial, Personnel and administrative services are provided by a Branch headed by a Director who is responsible to both the Secretary of the Treasury Board and the Deputy Minister of Finance for the provision of administrative support to both organizations.



DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Tower "B", Place de Ville, 112 Kent Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J.H. Warren
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Industry and Trade Development)	A.G. Kniewasser
Assistant Deputy Minister (Trade and Industry Policy)	M. Schwarzmann
Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations)	R.G. Head
Assistant Deputy Minister (External Services)	D.B. Mundy
Assistant Deputy Minister (Administration)	A. Senecal

The Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce was established pursuant to Part III of the *Government Organization Act 1969*, S.C. 1968-69, Chapter 28. It evolved from an amalgamation of the Department of Trade and Commerce (S.C. 1887, Chapter 10; R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 78) and the Department of Industry (S.C. 1963, Chapter 3).

The objective of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce is to further the growth, productivity, employment opportunities and prosperity of the Canadian economy through the efficient development of Canada's manufacturing and processing industries and the expansion of trade and tourism.

To achieve this objective, the Department is helping the Canadian manufacturing and processing industries to change their traditional inward-looking posture to one of outgoing international competitiveness, working to create a framework of conditions in world trade which will effectively advance the marketing of our goods and services and striving to better our capacity to satisfy the traveller in Canada.

The Department is organized into five main functional groups: Trade and Industrial Policy, Office of Economics, Industry and Trade Development, Office of Tourism, and Administration.

Trade and Industrial Policy

This component is concerned with improving the international and domestic environment in which Canadian business operates. It consists of the Office of General Relations, the Office of Area Relations and the Office of the Industrial Policy Adviser.

The *Office of General Relations* plans Canada's external trade policies; plans, negotiates and administers inter-governmental commodity agreements; and participates in the development of policies and procedures in external aid, export credits and export financing arrangements. It is also responsible for informing Canadian exporters about financing facilities provided by the Canadian Government and available through international organizations.

The *Office of Area Relations* seeks to safeguard and improve the terms of access for Canadian goods to individual export markets; is concerned with tariffs

ther government activities which affect international trade; and supplies information about foreign government measures affecting Canadian exports. It will help Canadian businessmen plan visits to markets abroad.

The *Office of the Industrial Policy Adviser* is concerned with policies and programs in areas which have a bearing on industrial development; develops and maintains up to date intelligence on industrial policies in Canada and abroad; and participates in the work of interdepartmental and international committees dealing with industrial policy. In addition, it acts as a point of contact for businessmen and industry associations on general industrial policy matters.

Office of Economics

This office provides an economics intelligence and advisory service to the Department; conducts studies on productivity, trade, investment, markets and other aspects of economic development relevant to the Department's activities; plays a major role in the coordination of capital spending intentions surveys; and implements programs relating to international investment.

Industry and Trade Development

This component has responsibility for overall management and coordination of industrial and trade development in Canada and abroad. It is comprised of External Services, the Office of Science and Technology, the Office of International Trade and the Office of Promotional Services.

The *Operations sector*, comprising nine operational line branches and the Programs office, studies problems and opportunities in industry and product development, supplies advisory service to manufacturers and exporters and conceives and implements assistance programs.

The nine operational branches, organized along industry lines, are: Aerospace, Air and Rail; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Products; Apparel and Textiles; Chemicals; Electrical and Electronics; Machinery; Materials; Mechanical Transport; and Food Products. Services offered by these branches include feasibility studies to determine the viability of opportunities in industry sectors, relative efficiency studies to determine the regional and international competitive potential of an industry, technical information, discussions with industry concerning diversification, financing and capacity utilization, encouraging industry participation in various government programs managed by the Department and helping to prepare presentations, and, where appropriate, working with industry and government bodies to establish standards. At present, nine industrial development programs are being managed by the Department.

External Services, made up of the Trade Commissioner Service and International Defence Programs Branch, directs the out-of-country implementation of the Department's trade and industrial development programs, the collection of information and the defence exports program.

The International Defence Programs Branch promotes defence export trade through marketing programs and the establishment of cooperative research, development and production arrangements with Canada's allies. Another of its main activities is the operation of the Canada-United States defence development and production program.

The Trade Commissioner Service has 74 offices in 51 countries. It promotes Canada's export trade and protects her commercial interests abroad, acts as an export market consultant, secures market and credit information, brings foreign buyers in contact with Canadian sellers, maintains direct contact with individual companies and processes inquiries from Canadian businessmen.

The *Office of Science and Technology* is responsible for the development and coordination of scientific and technological policies and programs of the Department. It formulates and monitors programs to promote research and development and the use of advanced technology in Canadian industry and provides a cadre of specialists in various scientific and engineering disciplines to appraise scientific and technical projects and proposals.

The *Office of Design* formulates and develops programs, based on its own study and analysis and on recommendations of the National Design Council, to promote design improvements in Canadian products; maintains an inventory of design talent available in Canada to assist manufacturers seeking design services; and advises the department and government concerning policies and standards regarding accommodation, procurement and special projects.

The *Office of Promotional Services* directs activities which include publicizing and promoting industrial and trade development programs, improving transportation for the movement of products marketed outside Canada, performing regulatory functions, and managing Canadian Government participation in world exhibitions. This Office has four branches to carry out these activities: Trade Fairs and Missions; Industry, Trade and Traffic Services; Publicity; and World Exhibitions.

The Fairs and Missions Branch has an annual program which enables Canadian firms to display their products at carefully selected trade fairs in various parts of the world at relatively little expense. Trade missions are designed to bring together Canadian producers and foreign customers and acquaint Canadian businessmen with foreign market conditions and trading practices. Both incoming and outgoing missions are organized.

The Industry, Trade and Traffic Services Branch has four main functions: providing advice and assistance concerning the cost and adequacy of transport for Canada's external trade, managing export and import controls and related services, supplying data analysis about imports which might be curtailed or eliminated by establishing a Canadian capability to replace them, and, furnishing industry-government consultation about licensing opportunities abroad and in domestic markets.

The Publicity Branch is responsible for both domestic and foreign publicity activities. In Canada, its job is to explain the programs and policies of the Department and create an awareness of their impact on the growth of the economy. The principal foreign publicity effort is concentrated on publicizing Canadian participation and commodities in trade fairs.

The World Exhibitions Branch is primarily occupied with the preparation of Canada's participation in Osaka 70. The theme of the Canadian pavilion is "Discovery" and, though the architecture of the building is not identifiably Canadian, the various areas will give an explanation of how Canada evolved. This group also maintains liaison with the International Bureau of Exhibitions in Paris.

The Grain Division was established as a separate unit in 1969 and reports directly to the senior assistant deputy minister, Industry and Trade Development.

Office of Tourism

This office is concerned with directing the promotion of travel by foreign nationals to Canada and for studies and analysis of the Canadian travel industry. It consists of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau and the Travel Industry Branch.

The Canadian Government Travel Bureau's main aims are to promote travel to within Canada by non-residents and to help coordinate the total Canadian promotion effort outside Canada by working with provincial travel bureau, transportation companies and national, regional and local tourist associations. The Bureau operates 25 travel promotion and counselling offices outside Canada.

The Travel Industry Branch closely examines tourist facilities and services in Canada; appraises their adequacy to meet visitor expectations; studies federal, provincial and private policies related to the growth and development of the travel industry; and assesses the industry's strengths, weaknesses and problems. In addition, it reviews the tourism and travel policies and practices of other countries.

Legislation for which the Department is administratively responsible

Defence Supplies Act

Export Act

Export and Import Permits Act

Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act

National Design Council Act

Export Development Corporation Act

Statistics Act

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act

Hon. Otto Lang, Minister Without Portfolio, assumed responsibility October 1969 for the following:

Canadian Wheat Board

Public Service Staff Relations Board

Minister Without Portfolio is responsible for the following legislation

Canadian Wheat Board Act

Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act

Public Service Staff Relations Board Act

Temporary Wheat Reserves Act

Other Responsibilities

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce also reports to Parliament on behalf of

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Export Development Corporation

Advisory Boards reporting to the Minister include:

Adjustment Assistance Board

General Adjustment Assistance Board

Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board

National Design Council

Pharmaceutical Industry Development Advisory Committee

Regional Offices in Canada

St. John's, Newfoundland,
Room 601, Sir Humphrey Gilbert Building,
Duckworth Street

Halifax, Nova Scotia,
Sir John Thompson Building,
1256 Barrington Street

Montreal 128, Quebec,
Floor 17, Commerce House,
1080 Beaver Hall Hill

Toronto 1, Ontario,
Suite 3001, Toronto-Dominion Centre,
P.O. Box 114

Winnipeg 1, Manitoba,
Room 521, 269 Main Street

Regina, Saskatchewan,
Suite 651, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Building,
2625 Victoria Avenue

Edmonton 15, Alberta,
802 Chancery Hall,
3 Sir Winston Churchill Square

Vancouver 1, British Columbia,
2003 Board of Trade Tower,
1177 West Hastings Street.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE

There shall be a department of the Government of Canada called the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce over which the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce appointed in commission under the Great Seal of Canada shall preside.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce holds office during pleasure and has the management and direction of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

The Governor in Council may appoint an officer called the Deputy Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce to be the deputy head of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and to hold office during pleasure.

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) manufacturing and processing industries in Canada;
- (b) tourism; and
- (c) trade and commerce generally.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce shall

- (a) promote the establishment, growth and efficiency of manufacturing, processing and tourist industries in Canada, contribute to the sound development and productivity of Canadian industry generally and foster the expansion of Canadian trade;
- (b) develop and carry out such programs and projects as may be appropriate to
 - (i) assist manufacturing and process-

ing industries to adapt to changes in technology and to changing conditions in domestic and export markets,

- (ii) assist manufacturing and processing industries to develop their unrealized potential, to rationalize and restructure their productive facilities and corporate organizations and to cope with exceptional problems of adjustment, and

- (iii) promote and assist product and process development and increased productivity, the greater use of research, the application of advanced technology and modern management techniques, the modernization of equipment, the utilization of improved industrial design and the development and application of sound industrial standards in Canada and in world trade;

- (c) improve the access of Canadian produce, products and services into external markets through trade negotiations and the promotion of trade relations with other countries and contribute to the improvement of world trading conditions;

- (d) promote the optimum development of Canadian export sales of all produce, products and services;

- (e) provide support services for industrial and trade development, including information, import analysis and traffic services;

- (f) analyze the implications for Canadian industry, trade and commerce and for tourism of government policies related thereto in order to contribute to the formulation and review of those policies;

- (g) compile and keep up to date detailed information in respect of manufacturing and processing industries in Canada and of trends and developments in Canada and abroad relating to Canadian industrial development and trade; and

MINISTÈRE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU COMMERCE

Est établi un ministère du gou-
vernement du Canada, appelé ministère
de l'Industrie et du Commerce, ayant à
sa tête le ministre de l'Industrie et du
commerce nommé par commission sous le
grand sceau du Canada.

Le ministre de l'Industrie et du
commerce occupe sa charge à titre amo-
nole; il a la gestion et la direction du
ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce.

Le gouverneur en conseil peut nom-
mer un fonctionnaire, appelé sous-ministre
de l'Industrie et du Commerce, qui est le
sous-chef du ministère de l'Industrie et du
commerce et qui occupe sa charge à titre
amovible.

Les fonctions et pouvoirs du ministre
de l'Industrie et du Commerce englobent
toutes les questions qui sont du ressort du
Parlement du Canada et que les lois n'at-
tribuent pas à quelque autre ministère,
également, direction ou organisme du
gouvernement du Canada, concernant
a) les industries de fabrication et de
transformation au Canada;
b) le tourisme; et
c) le commerce en général.

Le ministre de l'Industrie et du
commerce doit
a) favoriser l'établissement, le dévelop-
pement et l'efficacité des industries de fa-
brication, de transformation et de tou-
risme au Canada, contribuer au dévelop-
pement rationnel et à la productivité de
l'industrie canadienne en général et en-
courager l'expansion du commerce au
Canada;
b) mettre au point et réaliser les pro-
grammes et les projets qui peuvent être
(1) aider les industries de fabrication

et de transformation à s'adapter à la
fois aux changements technologiques et
à l'évolution des conditions des mar-
chés intérieurs et internationaux,
(ii) aider les industries de fabrication
et de transformation à développer leur
potentiel latent, à rationaliser et à re-
structurer leurs installations de pro-
duction et leurs organisations corpora-
tives, et à faire face à des problèmes
exceptionnels d'adaptation, et
(iii) favoriser et aider la mise au
point des produits et des procédés et
l'augmentation de la productivité, l'u-
tilisation plus poussée de la recherche,
l'application de techniques perfection-
nées et de méthodes modernes de ges-
tion, la modernisation de l'équipement,
l'utilisation de conceptions industriel-
les améliorées ainsi que l'élaboration
et l'application de normes industrielles
rationnelles, au Canada et dans le
commerce mondial;
c) faciliter l'entrée des denrées, produits
et services canadiens sur les marchés ex-
térieurs, par voie de négociations com-
merciales et en favorisant les relations
commerciales avec les autres pays, et
contribuer à l'amélioration des condi-
tions du commerce mondial;
d) favoriser l'accroissement optimum des
exportations canadiennes de tous les pro-
duits et services et de toutes les denrées;
e) fournir les services de soutien pour le
développement industriel et commercial,
y compris les services d'information,
de trafic et d'analyse des importations;
f) analyser la portée, pour l'industrie et
le commerce canadiens et pour le tou-
risme, des politiques gouvernementales y
relatives, de manière à aider à formuler
et à revoir ces politiques;
g) compiler et tenir à jour des renseigne-
ments détaillés sur les industries de fa-
brication et de transformation au Ca-
nada et sur les tendances et l'évolution,
au Canada, et à l'étranger, en ce qui con-
cerne la mise en valeur de l'industrie ca-
nadienne et le commerce canadien; et

(h) promote the optimum development of income from tourism and compile and keep up to date detailed information in respect of the tourist industry and of trends and developments in Canada and abroad relating to tourism.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, in exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions under this Part,

(a) shall, where appropriate, make use of the services and facilities of other departments, branches or agencies of the Government of Canada;

(b) may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, enter into agreements with the government of any province or any agency thereof respecting the carrying out of programs for which the Minister is responsible; and

(c) may consult with, and organize conferences of, representatives of industry

and labour, provincial and municipal authorities and other interested persons.

The Governor in Council may establish advisory and other committees to advise or assist the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce or to perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Governor in Council may specify, and may fix the remuneration and expenses to be paid to the members of the committees so established.

The Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce shall, on or before the 31st day of January next following the end of each fiscal year or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first five days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting, submit to Parliament a report showing the operations of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce for that fiscal year.

acts to be
administered
by Minister
of Industry,
Trade and
Commerce

Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act, 1962, c. 26

Defence Supplies Act, R.S., c. 64

Export and Import Permits Act, 1953-54, c. 27

Part I of Export Credits Insurance Act, R.S., c. 105

Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act, 1966-67, c. 82

National Design Council Act, 1960-61, c. 24

Statistics Act, R.S., c. 257

ciales et municipales et d'autres intérêts et organiser des réunions de ces représentants, autorités et autres intéressés.

Le gouverneur en conseil peut créer des comités consultatifs et autres, chargés de conseiller ou de secourir le ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce ou d'exercer les fonctions et pouvoirs que peut spécifier le gouverneur en conseil, et il peut fixer le traitement et les dépenses qui seront payés aux membres des comités ainsi créés.

Le ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce doit, après la fin de chaque année financière et au plus tard le 31 janvier suivant ou, si le Parlement n'est pas alors en session, l'un des cinq premiers jours où il siège par la suite, présenter au Parlement un rapport exposant l'activité du ministère de l'Industrie et du Commerce au cours de cette année financière.

b) favoriser la croissance optimum des revenus du tourisme, compiler et tenir à jour des renseignements détaillés relatifs à l'industrie touristique ainsi qu'aux tendances et à l'évolution du tourisme au Canada et à l'étranger.

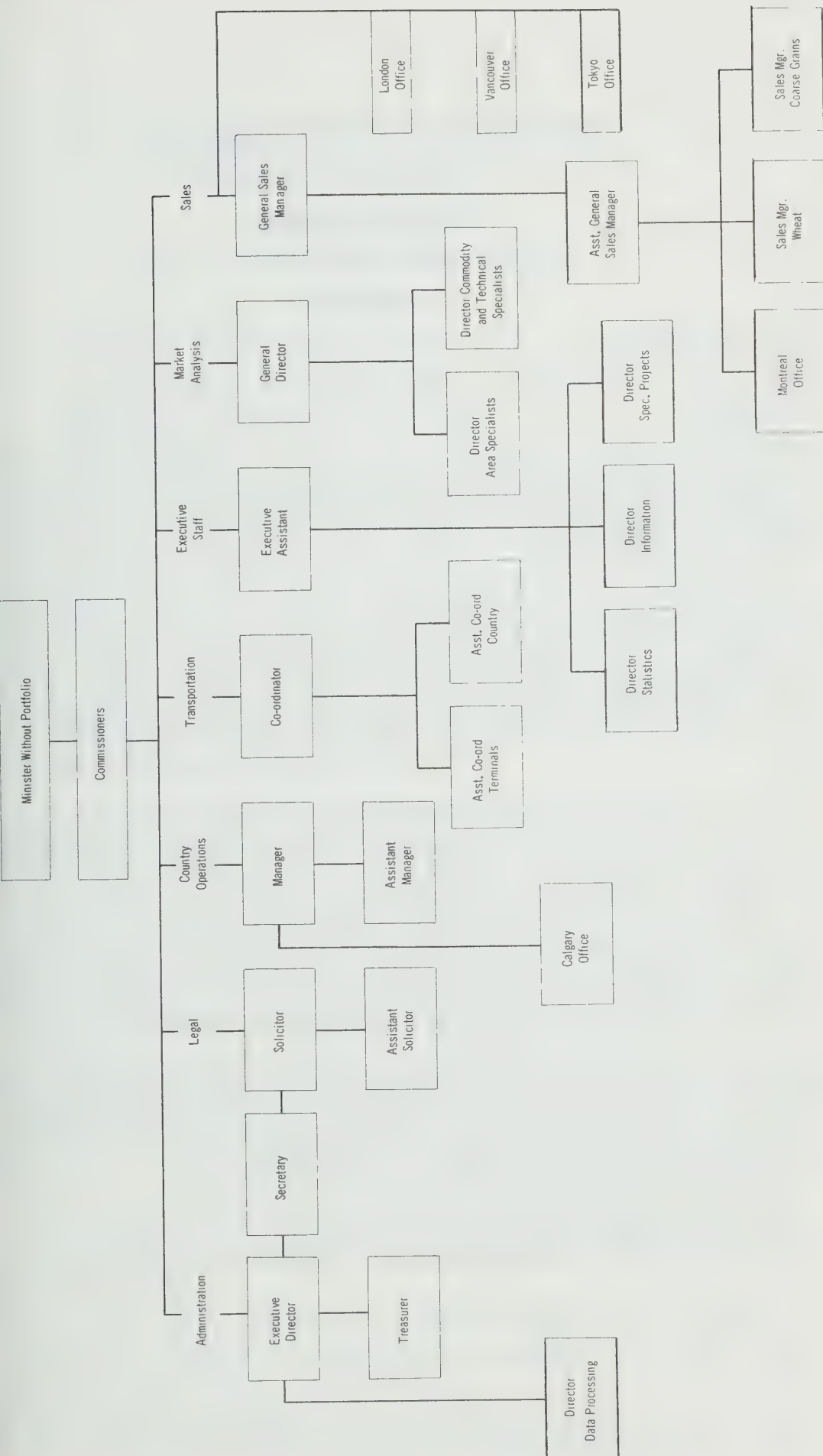
Le ministre de l'Industrie et du Commerce, dans l'exercice de ses pouvoirs et fonctions en vertu de la présente Partie, a) doit, lorsqu'il y a lieu, utiliser les services et installations d'autres ministères, départements, directions ou organismes du gouvernement du Canada;

b) peut, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil, conclure des accords avec le gouvernement de toute province ou avec tout organisme d'un tel gouvernement en ce qui concerne la réalisation des programmes qui relèvent de sa compétence; et

c) peut consulter des représentants patronaux et ouvriers, des autorités provin-

Lois dont
l'application
relève du
ministre de
l'Industrie
et du
Commerce

Loi sur les déclarations des corporations et des syndicats ouvriers, 1962, c. 26
Loi sur les approvisionnements de défense, S.R., c. 64
Loi sur les licences d'exportation et d'importation, 1953-54, c. 27
Partie I de la Loi sur l'assurance des crédits à l'exportation, S.R., c. 105
Loi stimulant la recherche et le développement scientifique, 1966-67, c. 82
Loi sur le Conseil national de l'esthétique industrielle, 1960-61, c. 24
Loi sur la statistique, S.R., c. 257



THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

423 Main Street, Winnipeg

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Otto E. Lang, P.C., M.P.

Commissioners

Chief Commissioner	W.C. McNamara
Assistant Chief Commissioner	G.N. Vogel
Commissioner	D.H. Treleaven
Commissioner	R.L. Kristjanson
Commissioner	C.W. Gibbings

The Canadian Wheat Board was established by The *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, 1935 (S.C., 1935, Chapter 53—now the *Canadian Wheat Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 44, as amended).

The original Act established the Board as a marketing organization to purchase wheat from producers on a voluntary basis and to engage in the necessary marketing activities to dispose of wheat delivered to it. However, since September 27, 1943, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for Western Canadian wheat under authorization of a Regulation approved by the Governor in Council. Similarly, since August 1, 1949, the Board has been the sole marketing agency for oats and barley as well as wheat produced in Western Canada for commercial markets.

The Board's powers include authority to buy, take delivery of, store, transfer, sell, ship or otherwise dispose of grain. Only grain produced in the designated area, which includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the eastern part of British Columbia, and the western edge of Ontario, is purchased by the Board which controls the delivery of grain into elevators and railway cars in that area as well as the interprovincial movement and export of wheat, oats and barley generally.

The Canadian Wheat Board maintains a branch office in Montreal, Calgary and Vancouver; an office is also maintained in each of London and Tokyo.

Minister without Portfolio, the Honourable Otto Lang, working with the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce is responsible in Parliament for the administration of the following laws relating to the Canadian Wheat Board:

- Canadian Wheat Board Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 44
- Temporary Wheat Reserves Act, S.C. 1965, Chapter 2
- Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act, S.C. 1957-58, Chapter 2
- Prairie Grain Loans Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 1
- Prairie Grain Provisional Payments Act, S.C. 1960, Chapter 2

NATIONAL ARTS CENTRE

1 Confederation Square, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Chairman

François Mercier, Q.C.

Director General

G. Hamilton Southam

The government's decision to construct a National Arts Centre in Ottawa was announced by the Prime Minister on December 23, 1963. The complex includes a Great Opera House-Concert Hall, a 800-seat Theatre, a 300-seat experimental theatre, a Salon for state receptions and intimate recitals, offices for national organizations in the performing arts field, a public information centre, a restaurant, a series of boutiques and a 900-car garage.

The *National Arts Centre Act*, S.C. 1966 chapter 48, (assented to 15th July 1966) created a Corporation to administer the National Arts Centre. The objects of the Corporation are "to operate and maintain the Centre, to develop the performing arts in the National Capital region, and to assist the Canada Council in the development of the performing arts elsewhere in Canada."

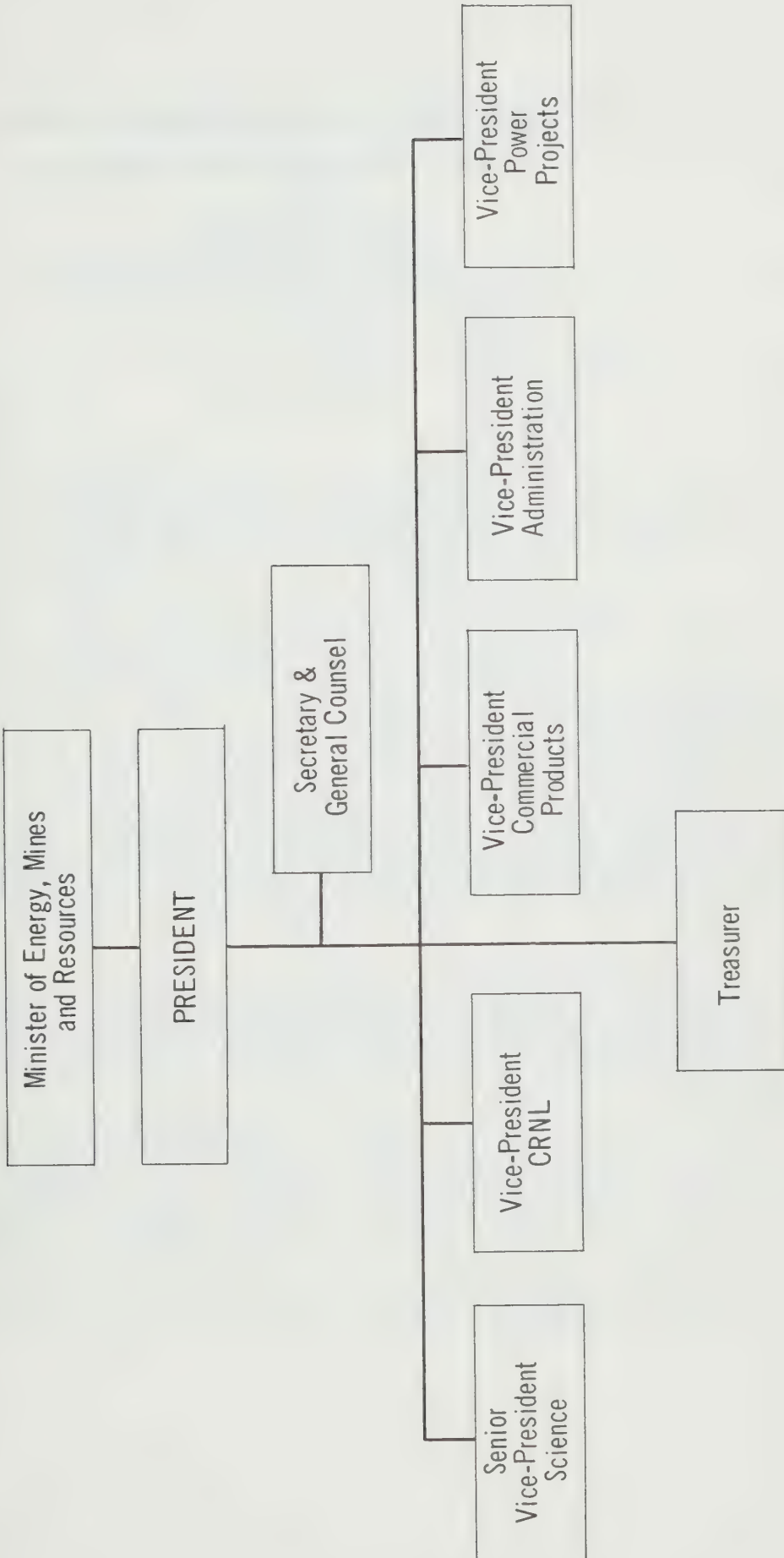
The Corporation is empowered by the Act to:

- (1) arrange for and sponsor performing arts activities at the Centre;
- (2) encourage and assist in the development of performing arts companies resident at the Centre;
- (3) arrange for or sponsor radio and television broadcasts from the Centre and the showing of films in the Centre;
- (4) provide accommodation at the Centre, on such terms and conditions as the Corporation may fix, for national and local organizations whose objects include the development and encouragement of the performing arts in Canada; and
- (5) at the request of the Government of Canada or the Canada Council, arrange for performances elsewhere in Canada by performing arts companies, whether resident or non-resident in Canada, and arrange for performances outside Canada by performing arts companies resident in Canada.

The Corporation is not an agent of Her Majesty and, except as provided in section 13, the Director and the officers and employees of the Corporation are not in the public service.

The Corporation shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada

- (a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act; and
- (b) as described in subparagraph (i) of paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the *Estate Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act.



ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED

Head Office — 275 Slater Street
Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Board of Directors

Donald G. Hurst

H. M. Caron	C. A. Grinyer
W. D. Fallis	J. C. Lessard
G. E. Gathercole	G. M. Shrum
C. Geoffrion	H. G. Thode
D. A. Golden	F. C. Wallace

Regional Offices — Company Locations

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories—Chalk River, Ontario

Commercial Products—P.O. Box 93, Ottawa

Power Projects—Sheridan Park, Ontario

Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment—Pinawa, Manitoba

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in 1952 under the provisions of the *Companies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53). On April 1, 1952 the Company took over the operations of the Chalk River project from the National Research Council which had been operating this establishment previously.

The main activities of the Company are (a) the development of economic nuclear power, (b) scientific research and development in the atomic energy field, (c) the operation of nuclear reactors and (d) the production of radioactive isotopes and associated equipment such as Cobalt-60 beam therapy units for the treatment of cancer.

Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories engages in fundamental and applied research in physics, chemistry, biology and medicine, and in engineering development. Commercial Products processes and markets radio-active isotopes and designs, manufactures and markets equipment for the application of radio-active isotopes. Power Projects is responsible for the design and management of nuclear power station projects, while the Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment furthers the development of economic nuclear power and other applications through research.

CANADIAN PATENTS AND DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Congill Building, 275 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Chairman of the Committee of the Privy Council
on Scientific and Industrial Research

President	Dr. B.G. Ballard
President	Dr. K.F. Tupper
General Manager	C.L. Annis
Secretary-Treasurer	F.R. Charles

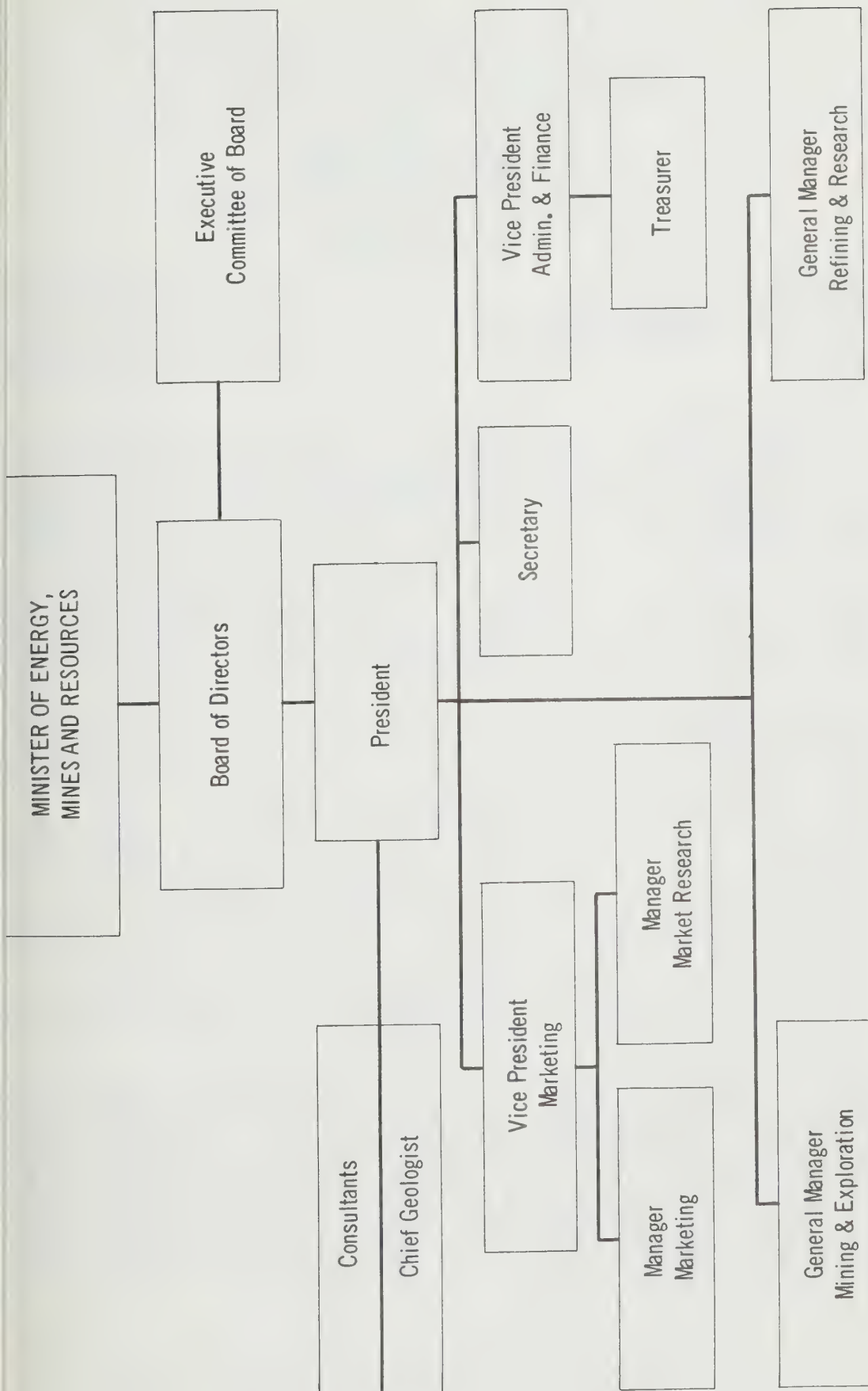
Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CPDL) is a Crown corporation, wholly subsidiary to the National Research Council of Canada. It was incorporated in 1947 under part I of the *Companies Act, 1934* (S. C., 1934, Chapter 33 - now *Canada Corporations Act, R. S. C., 1952, Chapter 53, as amended*).

Expressed in condensed form, the Object of CPDL is to assist in making more available to the public, through industry, the patentable products of publicly-financed and publicly or university-performed research.

To this end, CPDL examines inventions for patentability, makes filings for inventions in the patent offices of various countries on those inventions which are found to qualify, develops alone or jointly with others certain inventions to improve their utility or otherwise make them more attractive to potential licensees, promotes and licenses inventions to industry, collects royalties and from these makes cash awards to public servant inventors in accordance with terms of the *Public Servants Invention Act* (if other than public servants, to their parent organizations), and defrays the costs of its operations.

The *Public Servants Inventions Act* empowers ministers to transfer to CPDL the administration and control of inventions arising in their departments and agencies. Under this arrangement CPDL receives the arisings of inventions from all federal government departments and agencies. In addition CPDL has agreements with all the larger Canadian universities and with several provincial research organizations and with a number proprietary corporations of the federal government to handle their inventions.

The Corporation's Board of Directors is composed of members from industry, universities and National Research Council.



ELDORADO NUCLEAR LIMITED

Suite 800, 151 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Principal Officers

President	W.M. Gilchrist (Ottawa)
Vice President (Marketing)	J.C. Burger (Port Hope)
Vice President (Admin & Finance)	C. Baschenis (Port Hope)
Secretary	R.C. Powell (Port Hope)

Eldorado Nuclear Limited, incorporated under *The Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33 - now the Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952 Chapter 53), was previously known as Eldorado Gold Mines Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, and Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited in that order. It was appropriated by the Crown in January, 1944.

The function of the Company is to mine and mill uranium ores and to refine uranium concentrates to produce a purified oxide, uranium metal, uranium hexafluoride, and zirconium. It also functions as the official purchasing agent for uranium under the government stockpiling programme.

Administrative offices of the Company are in Port Hope. The organization of the Company consists of the following divisions:

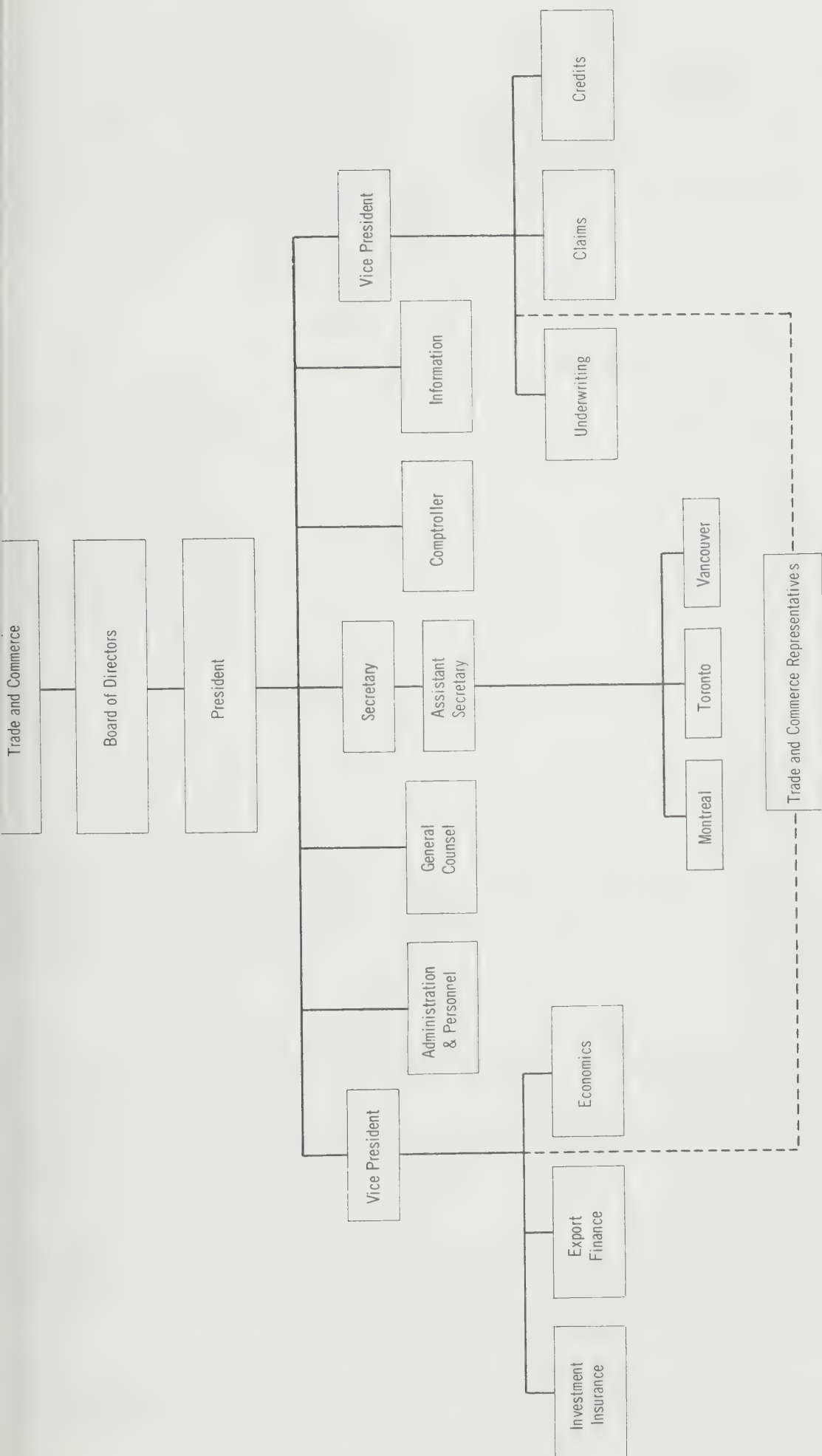
The Research and Development Division, located in Ottawa, deals with the development of improved methods of milling and refining.

The Ore Procurement Division administers contracts made with private producers for uranium products sold by Eldorado to foreign government agencies, and contracts under the government stockpiling programme.

The Refining Division, at Port Hope, Ont., refines uranium concentrates to orange oxide and/or metal and other compounds, and produces zirconium.

The Beaverlodge Operation (Eldorado, Sask.) is engaged in mining uranium ores and producing U_3O_8 concentrates therefrom.

The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries; namely, the Crown companies Eldorado Aviation Limited and Northern Transportation Company Limited (both situated at Edmonton, Alta.). Eldorado Aviation Limited is engaged in the aerial transportation of company personnel and priority freight between Edmonton and the northern sites of operations of Eldorado Nuclear Limited and the Northern Transportation Company Limited. This latter company carries on the business of a common carrier in the Mackenzie River watershed and in the west-central Arctic.



EXPORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Halifax Building, 309 Cooper Street, Ottawa
(Mailing Address: Box 655, Ottawa)

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Board of Directors

J. H. Warren, Chairman	Ottawa, Ontario
H. T. Aitken	Ottawa, Ontario
L. C. Audette	Ottawa, Ontario
A. G. Kniewasser	Ottawa, Ontario
J.C. Langley	Ottawa, Ontario
Paul H. Leman	Montreal, Que.
A.F. Mayne	Montreal, Que.
Louis Rasminsky	Ottawa, Ontario
S. S. Reisman	Ottawa, Ontario
P. R. Sandwell	Vancouver, B.C.
R. D. Southern	Calgary, Alta.
M. F. Strong	Ottawa, Ontario

Executive Officers

President	H. T. Aitken
Vice President	T. Chase-Casgrain
Vice President	V.L. Chapin
Secretary	S.A. Gillies

This is a Crown Corporation established by the *Export Development* (Chapter 39 of the Statutes of Canada, 1968-69). The Corporation succeeded 25-year old Export Credits Insurance Corporation on October 1, 1969, assuming its functions, assets and liabilities, but has broader insurance, guarantee and facilities to assist Canadian exporters. It may also insure Canadian foreign investment against loss due to political risks.

The Corporation, whose Head Office is in Ottawa, reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Management of its affairs is the responsibility of the Board of Directors composed of the Chairman and seven other directors appointed by the Governor in Council from among persons employed in the public service of Canada, and four directors from outside the public service. The President is appointed by the Governor in Council from among the directors.

Export credits insurance provides protection for the Canadian exporter selling goods or services abroad on credit terms against loss due to risks of a commercial (default, insolvency, etc.) or a political (blockage of funds, war or revolution, etc.) nature. Guarantees may be provided to the chartered banks or to any person in relation to the financing of an export transaction.

Loans may be made to foreign buyers of Canadian capital goods for major projects when extended credit terms are required. Major engineering services may also be financed.

foreign investment insurance is available to Canadian investors against loss due to political risks such as war or revolution, confiscation or expropriation, inability to repatriate capital or earnings. It is restricted to investments in developing countries.

The Corporation has branch offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. It is represented in Halifax, Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton by Regional Managers of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

CAPE BRETON DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sydney, Nova Scotia

Minister Responsible

Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

Board of Directors

Chairman	Mr. R.B. Cameron, Sydney, N.S.
President	Mr. Robinson Ord, Sydney, N.S.
Directors	Mr. David O. Hartigan, Sydney Mines, N.S.
	Mr. R.I. Grant, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
	Dr. Kenneth A. West, Toronto, Ont.
	Mr. J.J. Gagnon, Montreal, Que.

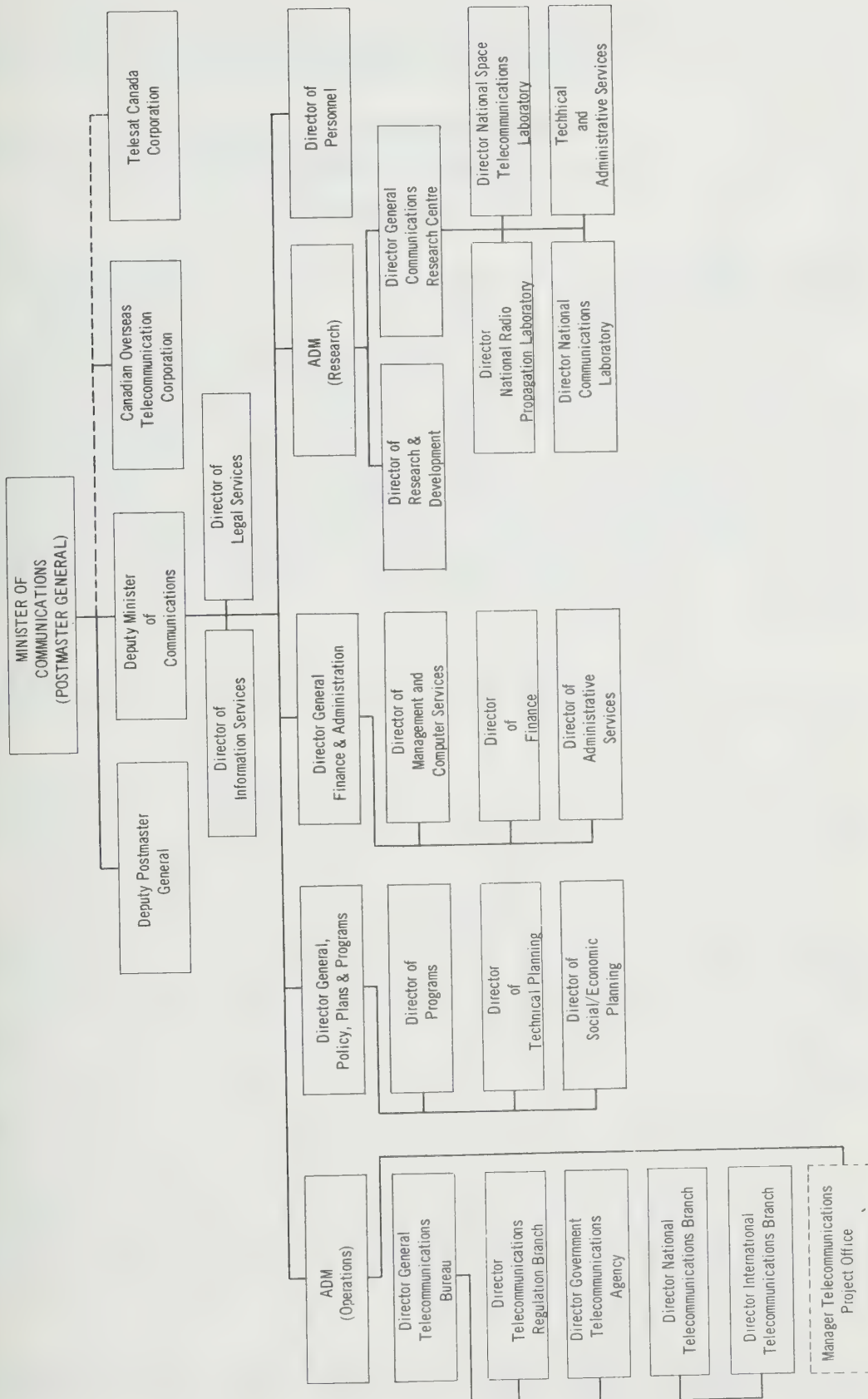
The Cape Breton Development Corporation was established by the *Cape Breton Development Corporation Act* (S.C. 1967, Chapter 6) to deal with the situation existing on Cape Breton Island arising from the threatened closure of Sydney coalfields as a result of rising operating costs and other adverse economic factors. The closure of the mines, upon which the people and the economy of the area were almost entirely dependent, was imminent unless a substantial capital investment was made for their rehabilitation and modernization. The governments of Canada and Nova Scotia agreed that a proprietary Crown Corporation be formed to handle the problem.

The Corporation promotes and assists the financing and developing of industry on Cape Breton Island to provide employment outside the coal-producing industry and to diversify the base of the Island's economy. It has acquired the interests of the major coal producer in the Sydney coalfield and is reorganizing and operating the mines in view to the rationalization of coal production.

The Cape Breton Development Corporation consists of a Board of Directors composed of a Chairman, a President and five directors, all appointed by the Governor in Council. Within the Corporation are two divisions, the Coal Division and the Industrial Development Division, each of which is under the management of an appointed vice-president who is responsible to the President.

The objective of the Coal Division is to acquire, reorganize and rationalize the mining and related operations of the companies named in article 2(d) of the Act on Cape Breton Island. It is conducting these operations on a basis consistent with sound mining practice, good mining safety and in accordance with an overall plan.

The objective of the Industrial Development Division is to promote and assist, alone or in conjunction with any person or agency, connected with the federal or provincial governments or not, the financing and development of industry on Cape Breton Island to provide employment other than in the coal-producing industry and to bring economic variety to the island.



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Berger Building, 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa

Minister and Postmaster General

The Honourable Eric William Kierans, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Allan Gotlieb
Assistant Deputy Minister for Research	John Chapman
Assistant Deputy Minister for Operations	Gilles Bergeron

The Department of Communications was established by the *Government Organization Act, 1969*, S.C. 1968/69, Chapter 28, part II, to foster the development and operation of communications for Canada in the domestic and international spheres. This includes: the stimulation, development and introduction of new communications systems, facilities and resources; the extension of telecommunications systems and services to obtain optimum benefits for Canada in the short and long terms; the protection and sustenance of Canadian interests in international telecommunications systems, services and undertakings; and the availability of the radio frequency spectrum to permit the development and growth of radio communications.

The Department is organized into two main functional groups: Operations and Research and Development, and two groups to provide policy determination and departmental administration.

The operations group under the Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations) is responsible both nationally and internationally for regulation of communications, the administration of related legislation, and for the development of new communications systems after they have moved out of research.

The Director General Telecommunications Management Bureau is responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Operations) for the activities of four branches, namely: Telecommunications Regulations, Government Telecommunications, National Telecommunications and International Telecommunications. A Regional office for the Telecommunications Regulations and Government Telecommunications is located at each of the following centers: Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.

The Management Telecommunications Project Office is responsible for the development of new communications systems until operating agencies take over.

The research and development group under the Assistant Deputy Minister (Research) is responsible for scientific advice, for research in the whole field of communications (both civil and military), for the development of systems, and for the maintenance of an adequate level of research and development capabilities for Canada.

The Director General Communications Research Centre is responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Research) for the research program performed at the Communications Research Centre.

The Director General (Policy, Plans and Programs) is responsible to the Deputy Minister for long range strategic planning of Canada's communications including

of activity of Crown Corporations and agencies in the communications field reporting to the Minister. He is also responsible for program analysis, program evaluation and the program management information system.

The Director General Finance and Administration is responsible to the Deputy Minister for finance, administrative support and management and computer services.

The Director of Personnel is responsible to the Deputy Minister for departmental personnel administration.

The Minister of Communications is responsible for administration of the following Acts:

Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 42;

Radio Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 233;

Telegraphs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 262;

Railway Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 234 and Amendments relating to telegraphs and telephones;

Telesat Canada Act, 1969, Chapter 51.

In addition to the Department of Communications, the Minister reports to the Minister for the Post Office Department, the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation and Telesat Canada Corporation.

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

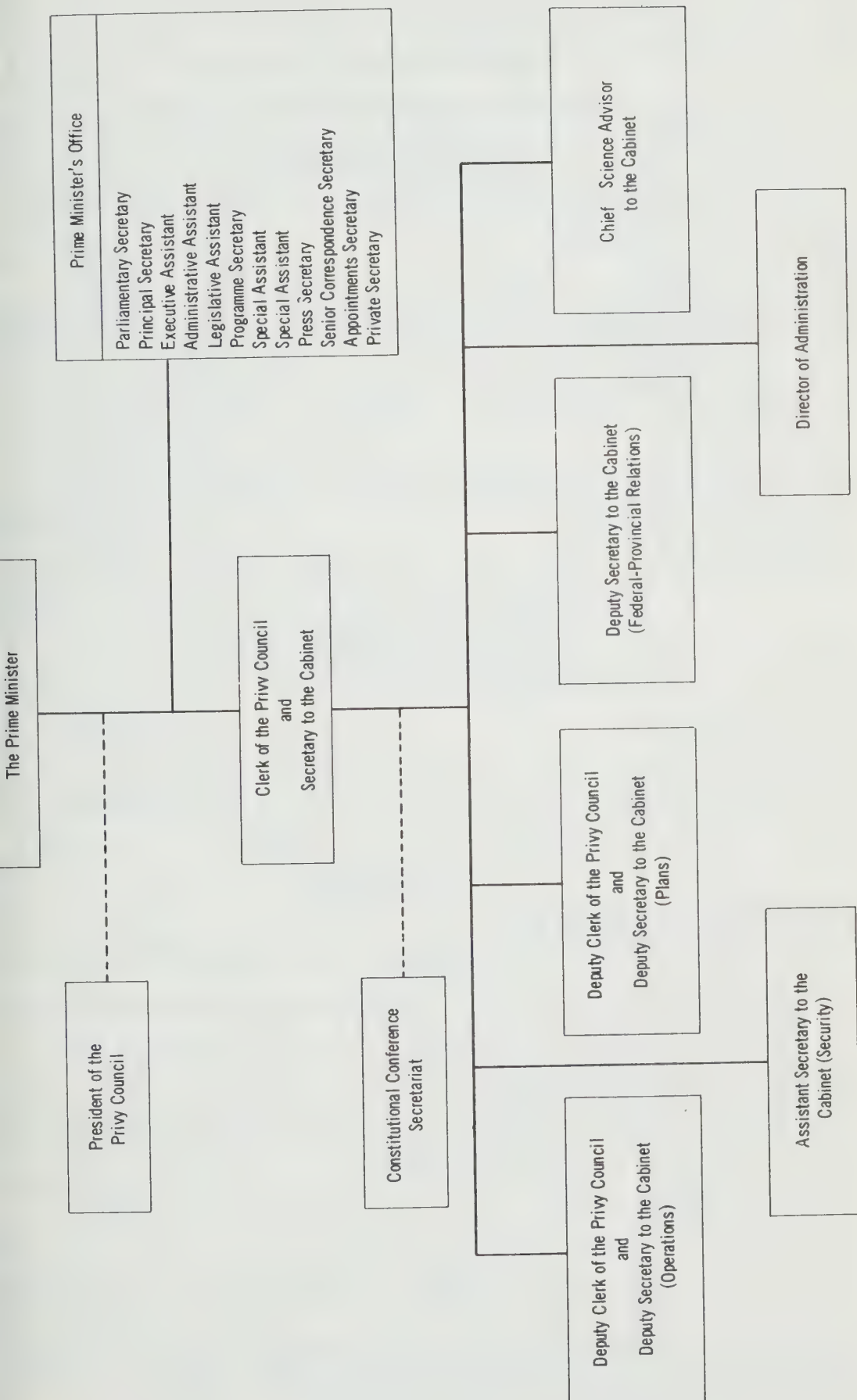
The Canadian Ministry,
(According to Precedence)

Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Prime Minister
 Honourable Paul Joseph James Martin, Leader of the Government in The
 Senate
 Honourable Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs
 Honourable George James McIlraith, Solicitor General of Canada
 Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Public Works
 Honourable Allan Joseph MacEachen, Minister of Manpower and
 Immigration
 Honourable Charles Mills Drury, President of the Treasury Board
 Honourable Edgar John Benson, Minister of Finance
 Honourable Léo Alphonse Joseph Cadieux, Minister of National Defence
 Honourable Jean-Luc Pepin, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce
 Honourable Jean Marchand, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion
 Honourable John James Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
 Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté, Minister of National Revenue
 Honourable John Napier Turner, Minister of Justice and Attorney General
 of Canada
 Honourable Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern
 Development
 Honourable Bryce Stuart Mackasey, Minister of Labour
 Honourable Donald Stovel Macdonald, President of the Queen's Privy
 Council for Canada
 Honourable John Carr Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare
 Honourable Gérard Pelletier, Secretary of State of Canada
 Honourable Jack Davis, Minister of Fisheries and Forestry
 Honourable Horace Andrew Olson, Minister of Agriculture
 Honourable Jean-Eudes Dubé, Minister of Veterans Affairs
 Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford, Minister of Consumer and Corporate
 Affairs
 Honourable Donald Campbell Jamieson, Minister of Transport
 Honourable Eric William Kierans, Minister of Communications
 Honourable Robert Knight Andras, Minister without Portfolio
 Honourable James Armstrong Richardson, Minister of Supply and Services
 Honourable Otto Emil Lang, Minister without Portfolio
 Honourable Herb Gray, Minister without Portfolio
 Honourable Robert Stanbury, Minister without Portfolio

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

James E. Walker	to Prime Minister
Florian Côté	to Minister of Agriculture
Paul Langlois	to Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs
Robert J. Orange	to Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
Jean-Pierre Goyer	to Secretary of State for External Affairs
Eugene F. Whelan	to Minister of Fisheries and Forestry
Russell C. Honey	to Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Jean-Charles Cantin	to Minister of Justice
James C.P. McNulty	to Minister of Labour
Rosaire Gendron	to Minister of Manpower and Immigration
David W. Groos	to Minister of National Defence
Stanley Haidasz	to Minister of National Health and Welfare
Yves Forest	to President of the Privy Council
Martin P. O'Connell	to Minister of Regional Economic Expansion
Charles L. Caccia	to President of the Treasury Board
Gerard Loiselle	to Minister of Transport

(Reference P.C. 1969–2000)



PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

East Block, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Right Honourable P.E. Trudeau, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister

Parliamentary Secretary	James E. Walker
Principal Secretary	Marc Lalonde
Executive Assistant	Gordon Gibson
Administrative Assistant	Miss Mary E. Macdonald
Legislative Assistant	Ivan Head
Programme Secretary	Jim Davey
Special Assistant	Pierre Levasseur
Special Assistant	Tim Porteous
Press Secretary	Romeo Leblanc
Senior Correspondence Secretary	Henry A. Lawless
Appointments Secretary	Mrs. Madeleine Lafleur
Private Secretary	Miss Cécile Viau

President of the Privy Council

The Honourable D.S. Macdonald, P.C., M.P.

Executive Assistant	W. McWhinney
Special Assistant	J. Yanover
Private Secretary	Mrs. L. Lawson
Parliamentary Returns	Miss D. Paquette

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet	R.G. Robertson
Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Operations). . .	M.A. Crowe
Deputy Clerk of the Privy Council and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Plans).	P.M. Pitfield
Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet (Federal-Provincial Relations)	E. Gallant
Chief Science Advisor to the Cabinet.	Dr. R.J. Uffen
Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet (Security)	D.F. Wall
Director of Administration	H.B. Stewart

The privy Council was established under section 11 of *The British North America Act*, 1867, which constituted a Council to "aid and advise in the government of Canada, to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada". The first members of the Queen's Privy Council were sworn in at Ottawa by the Governor General, Viscount Monck, on Monday, July 1, 1867.

By section 130 of the Act, all officers of the provincial governments charged with duties relating to matters assigned by the Act to the Parliament of Canada

required to continue to discharge those duties until it should be otherwise ordered by Parliament. Accordingly, the Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada was sworn Clerk of the Privy Council on July 1, 1867, and from then on, almost without any change, the practices of his previous office in the Province of Canada.

When the Privy Council Office was established its general function was, under the direction of the Clerk of the Privy Council, to assist the President of the Privy Council in council business. The work was concerned with the recommendations of Ministers of the Crown in fields where action was to be taken by the Governor in Council and with despatches to and from the Colonial Office that required ministerial attention.

Since 1867 several changes in functions have taken place. In 1909 the duties involved in the handling of despatches were transferred to the new Department of External Affairs. In 1940 the Clerk of the Privy Council was also made Secretary to the Cabinet. As Secretary he was charged, under the direction of the Prime Minister, with various duties in connection with meetings of the Cabinet and Cabinet Committees.

For administrative purposes the Privy Council Office is regarded as a Department of Government under the Prime Minister and its work is primarily concerned with:

- secretarial work for the Cabinet and Cabinet committees, including the preparation of agenda, production of Cabinet documents, circulation of agenda and documents to Ministers, recording and circulating decisions;
- work for interdepartmental committees, including the provision of chairmen, members and secretaries and the preparation of papers for and on behalf of such committees;
- making special studies as required;
- preparation of material from time to time for the Prime Minister;
- liaison with departments and agencies of government on Cabinet matters;
- the examination of submissions to the Governor in Council to ensure conformity with policy and legal requirements; preparation of draft orders;
- duties in connection with regulations under the *Regulations Act* including the examining, editing, registering and arranging for publication in Part II of the *Canada Gazette* of federal statutory regulations.

Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat

The Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat was established in 1968 to coordinate the federal government's relations with the provincial governments; to ensure the coordinated and progressive implementation of the governments policy regarding bilingualism in the public service; constitutional review; and to coordinate federal governments plans for the National Capital.

Science Secretariat

The Science Secretariat was established in April 1964 to assemble and analyse information about the government's scientific programmes and their inter-relationship with other scientific activities throughout Canada.

Directorate of Administration

The Director of Administration is responsible for overseeing the Cabinet documents and Orders in Council Divisions which work closely with the Assistant Clerk of the Privy Council and Assistant Secretaries to the Cabinet. In addition there is the administering of Royal Commissions and Conferences; the administering of the Prime Minister's residence; and the preparation of answers to

parliamentary questions and Orders for Return. Other Divisions such as Reference, Accounts, Personnel and Office Services provide a common service for the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office.

Prime Minister's Office

The Prime Minister's Office is organized into a Secretariat, with officers responsible for keeping the Prime Minister aware of all significant developments throughout the country; liaison with various party organizations; preparing evaluations and recommendations; the maintenance of appropriate records; and in addition for:

1. the preparation of letters and messages to be sent by the Prime Minister in reply to correspondence and requests received;
2. the arrangement of appointments for individuals and delegations to interview the Prime Minister, privately or with his colleagues;
3. the arrangement for the Prime Minister of public appearances associated with government business;
4. assisting the Prime Minister in his parliamentary duties;
5. releasing to the public, through the press, statements and announcements from the Prime Minister on matters of public interest.

President of the Privy Council

The Presidency of the Privy Council is a Cabinet portfolio which has no defined functions. Responsibilities are assigned as the Prime Minister decides.

The portfolio, for long periods associated with the Prime Minister, has frequently been held by another minister and has often been left vacant.

The President of the Privy Council has no responsibility for the administration of the Privy Council Office which for purposes of the *Financial Administration Act* has been assigned by order in council to the Prime Minister.

In July 1968, the responsibilities of the President of the Privy Council were enlarged by the Prime Minister. He was made Government House Leader and to perform all the duties associated with that position. In addition, he will assume the direction of special studies and projects related to:

1. procedural reform;
2. reform of the Elections Act, particularly as regards electoral expenses;
3. provision of adequate research facilities and modernization of the Parliamentary Library;
4. introduction of appropriate techniques for the review of subordinate legislation and statutory instruments;
5. finding ways whereby members of the Opposition could be assisted by the government in the provision of staff and organization that would enable them better to meet the growing complexity of the problems facing Parliament.

The Parliamentary Returns Section of the Government is under the jurisdiction of the President of the Privy Council. This Section coordinates the returns departments and agencies in response to questions on order paper and motions in debate.

Funds for the following organizations are included in the Privy Council Office estimates:

Economic Council of Canada

Economic Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1963, Chapter 11

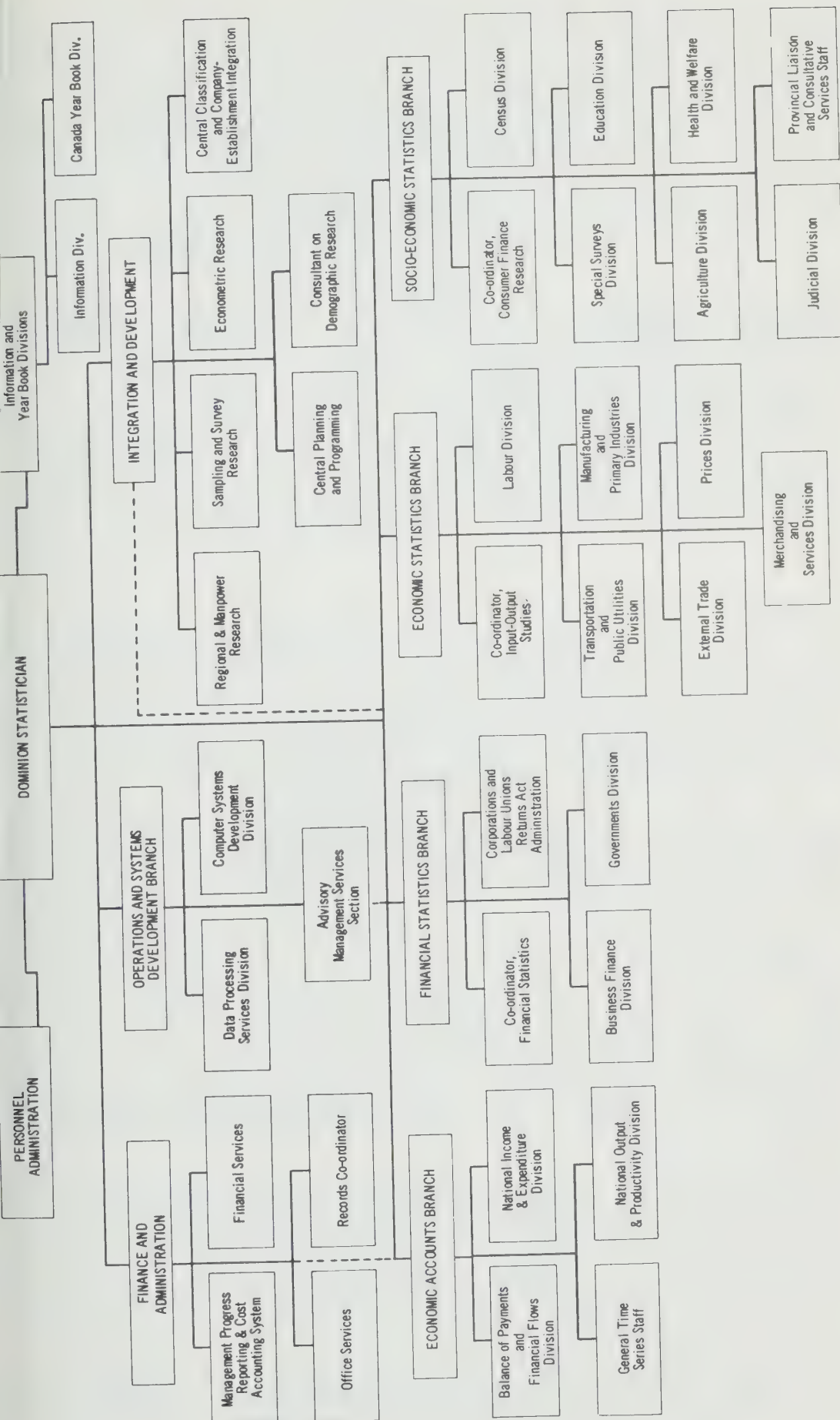
Science Council of Canada

Science Council of Canada Act, S.C. 1966, Chapter 19

In addition, the Privy Council Office administers the following Acts:

British North America Act, 1867

Regulations Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 235



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

Principal Officers

Dominion Statistician	Walter E. Duffett
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Finance and Administration)	H.L. Allen
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Integration and Development)	S.A. Goldberg
Assistant Dominion Statistician (Socio-Economic Statistics Branch)	L.E. Rowebottom

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was established by the *Statistics Act* (S.C. 1918, Chapter 43 replaced by the *Statistics Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 257, as amended) to act as the central statistical agency for Canada. The function of the Bureau is to compile, analyse and publish statistical information of facts on the economic and social life of Canada and to conduct a census of population, housing, merchandising and agriculture of Canada at periodic intervals.

The Bureau is headed by the Dominion Statistician who is responsible for the policy and general direction of the Bureau. In addition, the Dominion Statistician has been charged with the responsibility of administering the Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act (P.C. 1962-1837) which came into force on January 1, 1963. The purpose of this Act is to provide for the reporting of financial and other statistics relating to the affairs of corporations and labour unions carrying on activities in Canada in order to obtain a better understanding of the extent and effect of foreign ownership and affiliation on Canadian industry and labour unions. There are three Assistant Dominion Statisticians and four Directors General, each responsible for a group of subject-matter or functional divisions which are further divided into sections. The Director of Personnel Administration provides personnel services to all Branches of the Bureau and co-ordinates the training and career planning program.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician (Finance and Administration) is responsible for the departmental administration internally and the external relations which it involves; the development and application of co-ordinate systems for financial reporting required by management and control agencies; assisting in the development of general policy, particularly in budgetary and manpower resource deployment.

The Assistant Dominion Statistician (*Integration and Development*) is responsible for the integration of the whole range of economics and social statistics in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and is assisted by the following specialist staffs: — *Regional and Manpower Research; Sampling and Survey Research; Econometric Research; Central Classification and Company Establishments*

tion; *Central Planning and Programming*; and the *Consultant on Demographic Research*. He is also responsible in the light of users' requirements, for the improvement and development of the statistical information covering the range of subjects encompassed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; co-ordinating wide programs of research and analytical studies; the development of new and up-to-date statistical methodology and promoting their application throughout DBS; co-ordination of inter-branch statistical programs; guiding the execution of interdivisional statistical activities and their integration with programs of other government departments; and assisting the Dominion Statistician in the formulation of policy.

The *Socio-Economic Statistics Branch* is composed of six divisions of the Bureau as well as the Provincial Liaison and Consultative Services Staff, and the Co-ordinator of Consumer Finance Research. The divisions are:

- the *Agriculture Division* which develops and co-ordinates agricultural statistics, maintains close liaison with the Canada Department of Agriculture and the provincial departments of Agriculture;

- the *Census Division* which is responsible for the decennial and quinquennial censuses of population and agriculture, in addition to conducting studies on social analysis and processing applications for verification of age from early records;

- the *Education Division's* primary task is reporting on all levels of education in Canada and on libraries and museums, by co-ordinating provincial data from the ten provinces;

- the *Health and Welfare Division* is concerned with statistics on the health of the Canadian people and vital statistics.

- the *Judicial Division* is concerned with statistics on the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice.

- the *Special Surveys Division* which maintains all field operations of DBS, including the labour force survey, through its eight Regional Offices situated at St. John's (Newfoundland), Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The *Economic Accounts Branch* is responsible for the assembly and analysis of statistics within an overall national accounting framework and is comprised of three divisions and the General Time Series Staff. These are:

- the *Balance of Payments and Financial Flows Division*, which compiles statistics of the Canadian balance of international payments, the international indebtedness, international travel, and the source and use of funds in the Canadian economy.

- the *National Income and Expenditure Division* produces annual and quarterly national income and expenditure accounts including such major economic aggregates as gross national product and personal income.

- the *National Output and Productivity Division* is responsible for the publication of real domestic product by industry, including the Index of Industrial Production, as well as productivity statistics.

- the *General Time Series Staff* is in charge of a data bank of economic time series, publishes the Canadian Statistical Review and undertakes research in seasonal adjustment and other time series adjustment programs.

The *Economic Statistics Branch* is comprised of the following six divisions in addition to the Co-ordinator of the Input-Output Studies: —

- the *External Trade Division* which compiles statistics on export and import and commodity trade between Canada and other countries;
- the *Labour Division* which is concerned primarily with pensions, industrial relations, payroll statistics, operational statistics of the Unemployment Insurance Commission as well as compiling statistics for the Department of Manpower and Immigration;
- the *Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division* compiles statistics on logging, fishing, mining, manufacturing, energy and emergency supply planning;
- the *Merchandising and Services Division* is responsible for statistics on retailing, wholesaling and the services trades;
- the function of the *Prices Division* is to assemble statistics on prices and urban consumer expenditures, in addition to comparative studies of international prices as well as prices in isolated Canadian communities on behalf of other departments of the Federal Government;
- the *Transportation and Public Utilities Division* compiles statistics on the performance and financial condition of rail, road, water and air transport as well as the various communication media.

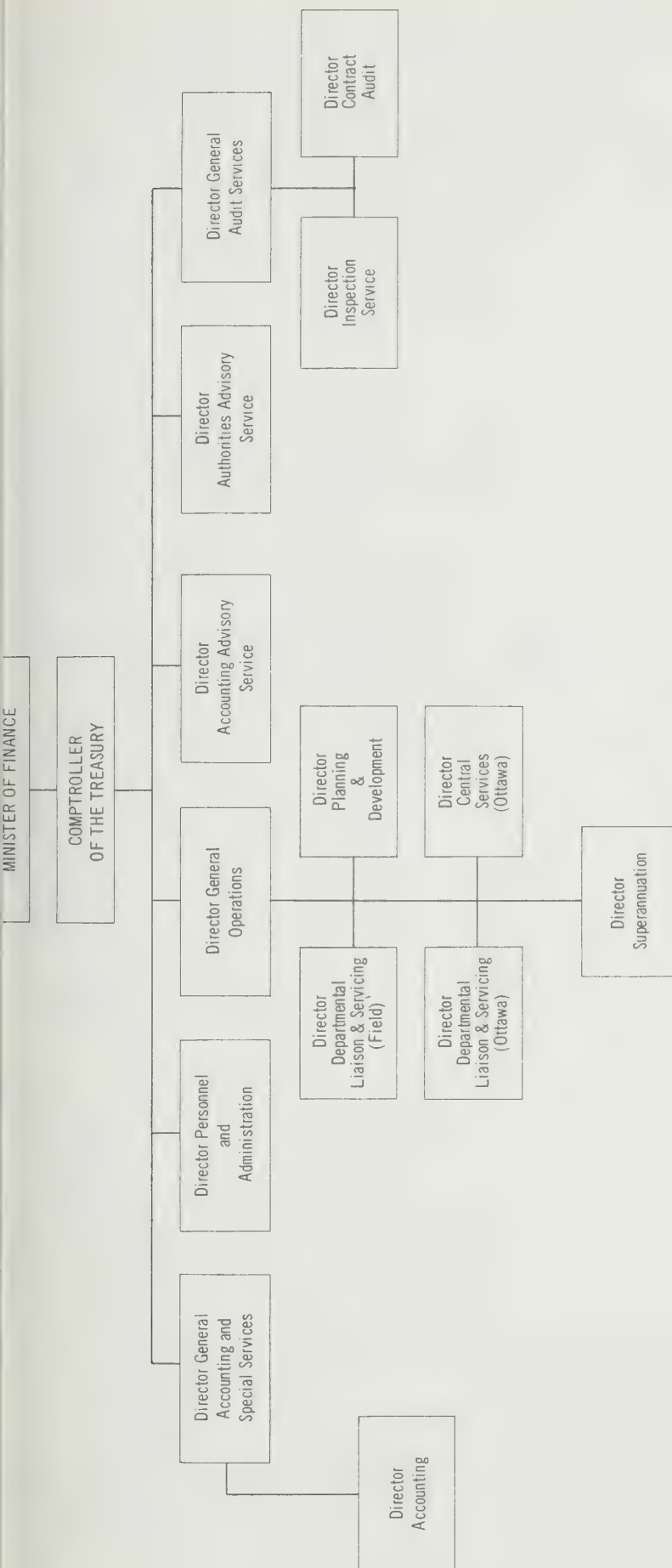
The *Financial Statistics Branch* is responsible for planning, developing and implementing statistical programs required by the following divisions and by the Co-ordinator of Financial Statistics: —

- the *Business Finance Division* collects and analyses the financial statistics on business establishments, construction, housing, investments, corporate assets and liabilities, research activities, cheques cleared and commercial failures;
- the *Corporation and Labour Unions Returns Act Division* compiles financial and other information on corporations doing business in Canada and on labour unions in Canada in order to determine on the one hand the extent and effects of non-resident ownership and control of corporations in Canada, and on the other hand, the extent and effects of the association of Canadians with international labour unions;
- the *Government Division* is responsible for statistical information relating to the financial structure of the three levels of government and government business enterprises in Canada.

The *Operations and Systems Development Branch* is responsible for the utilization of resources in developing and maintaining programs for efficient data processing and operational methods throughout the Bureau; synchronizing of computer and other processing facilities with divisional operations; long-term planning of computer and related requirements including data storage and retrieval. The *Computer Systems Development Division* and the *Data Processing Services Division* are integral parts of this Branch, as is the *Management Advisory Services Section*.

The *Canada Year Book Division* is responsible for publishing annually the official compendia of information on the Canadian economy — the *Canada Year Book* and the illustrated handbook, *Canada*. In addition, it maintains the Library, which services not only the Bureau but its facilities are available to the statistical and economic community as a whole.

Information Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is the focal point for the release and dissemination of the published information of the Department to the public, the press, radio and television. The last two divisions mentioned are under the direction of the Program Co-ordinator of these divisions who reports to the Dominion Statistician.



OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY

Concord Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Comptroller of the Treasury H.R. B.

The Comptroller of the Treasury is an officer of the Department of Finance appointed by the Governor in Council. Under the authority of the *Financial Administration Act* he has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that no payment is made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for a purpose not authorized by or in excess of an amount appropriated by parliament and that all relevant executive regulations are observed. For this purpose, he conducts a pre-audit of all payments except those under the Travel Regulations. He also provides a cheque issue and accounting service for all departments and is responsible for the preparation of Public Accounts and other financial statements of the government.

The Director General of Accounting and Special Services is responsible for the services provided for the Minister of Finance. He provides advice on the formulation of accounting policy, the accounting aspects of legislation and the development of accounting practices and procedures; he maintains the government fiscal accounts relating to revenue, appropriations, expenditures and assets and liabilities of Canada; he prepares the Public Accounts of Canada and the Government Accounts Section of the budget papers; he manages the Receiver General Cash Balances; he prepares forecasts of cash requirements of the government; he reimburses the banks for paid Receiver General cheques and effect reconciliation with cheque issues, and maintains custody of securities deposited with the Minister of Finance.

The Director General of Operations is responsible for the cheque issue, accounting, financial reporting and related services provided to government departments by all Treasury units in Ottawa, in other cities in Canada and abroad. He develops and implements plans to achieve uniformity in procedures, methods and systems among Treasury units, new techniques and electronic processing, where feasible and economical, to serve departmental managerial and other requirements; he implements training and staff development programmes; he plans and implements the integration of offices or related functions; he directs the decentralization of work to Regional Treasury Offices in accordance with departmental requirements; he maintains working contacts at the senior level with government departments, and administers the Public Service Superannuation Act.

The Director of Accounting Advisory Service is responsible for advisory services to government departments in matters of accounting policy, accounting systems and financial reporting, and provides advice to departments in the design of accounting systems which will provide financial, budgetary and reporting control.

The Director of Authorities Advisory Service is responsible for advisory services for government departments and Treasury offices in matters of authority and interpretation of government financial management policy promulgated by the

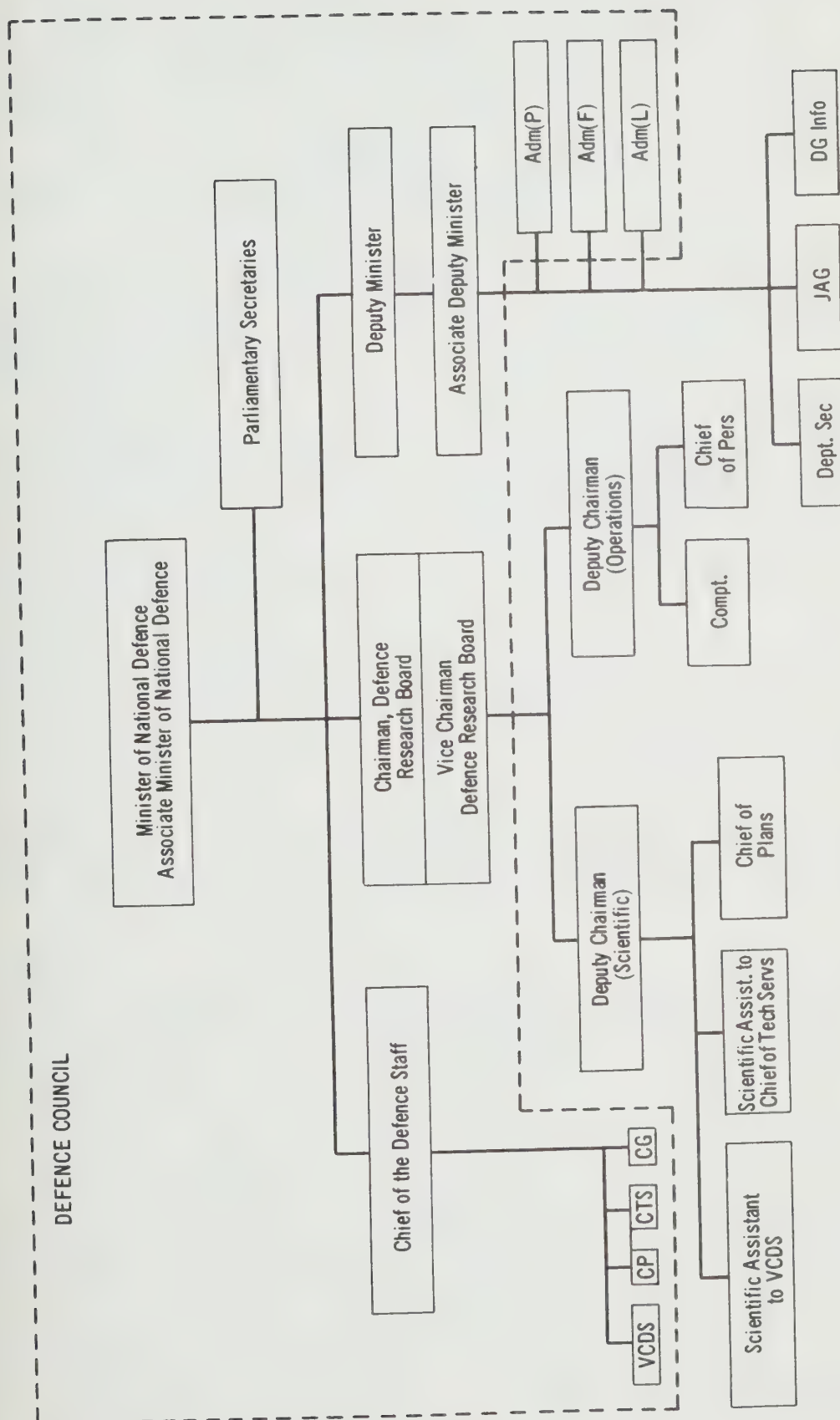
Board on legal questions regarding administration of appropriations, and on, regulations, Treasury Board minutes and directives. He maintains the Manual of Financial Authorities and Procedures.

The Director General of Audit Services is responsible for audit services provided by the Comptroller of the Treasury. His staff audits the administration of government contracts and cost-sharing agreements undertaken by the government; conducts a management audit of operational Treasury offices when requested, departmental internal management audits.

The Director of Personnel and Administration is responsible for staff appointments, personnel services and office services. He maintains working contacts with the Treasury Board in matters of organization, establishment and position classification; he formulates and administers personnel policy relating to Treasury employees; prepares programme budgets and estimates for the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; arranges office accommodation; procures equipment, furniture and supplies, and co-ordinates and provides typing and transcribing services throughout the organization.

Department Treasury offices are attached to all departments of the Federal Government.

At the time of printing, reorganization changes are pending legislation to implement the Government's decision to create the Department of Supply and Services. The Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury will form the main element on the Services side of the new Department. Changes in organization will be reflected in an early revision to this guide.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Building A, 125 Elgin Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Léo Cadieux, P.C., M.P.,
Minister of National Defence

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	E.B. Armstorng
Chief of the Defence Staff	General F.R. Sharp
Vice Chief of the Defence Staff	Lieutenant-General M.R. Dare
Defence Research Board, Chairman	L.J. L'Heureux
Associate Deputy Minister	Paul Mathieu,
Assistant Deputy Minister Finance	Dr. J.C. Arnell
Assistant Deputy Minister Manpower	T.G. Morry
Assistant Deputy Minister Logistics	Major General H.L. Meuser
Judge Advocate General	Brigadier-General H.A. McLearn

The Department of National Defence was created by *The National Defence Act, 1922* (S.C., 1922 Chapter 34—now incorporated in the *National Defence Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 184, as amended*) which established one civil department of government in place of the previous Departments of Militia and Defence and Naval Service, and the Air Board.

The Minister of National Defence has the control and management of the Canadian Forces, the Defence Research Board and all matters pertaining to national defence, and is responsible for the construction and operation of all defence establishments and works for the defence of Canada.

On August 1, 1964, a Bill was passed deleting the positions of the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and the Chiefs of Staff of each of the three Services. This change brought into effect a Chief of the Defence Staff to take the place of the Chief of Naval Staff, Chief of the General Staff and Chief of the Air Staff.

The *Canadian Forces Reorganization Act*, which came into force on February 1, 1968, "unified" the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force in a single service called the Canadian Armed Forces.

The Chief of Defence Staff is responsible for advising the Minister of National Defence on all matters of defence and is charged with the control and administration of the Canadian Forces. To assist him at Canadian Forces Headquarters are a Vice Chief of the Defence Staff; a Chief of Personnel; a Chief of Technical Services and a Comptroller General.

The Vice Chief of the Defence Staff, is responsible for the readiness of the Canadian Forces, their operational training and doctrine, tactical development, communications and operational requirements, intelligence, plans, program planning and analysis; and the reserves and aid to the Civil power.

The Chief of Personnel is responsible for the Canadian Forces personnel in the Department of National Defence, including recruiting, individual and basic training, career administration and for the provision of such services as medical dental and religious welfare.

The Chief of Technical Services has three major responsibilities: Logistics, which is the procurement, storing, maintenance and distribution of materiel; Engineering, which is design development, test evaluation and inspection of materiel, and Construction Engineering which is the acquisition, construction and maintenance of defence establishments and property.

The Comptroller General is primarily responsible for co-ordinating the financial affairs of the Canadian Forces, which include the preparation of estimates, the control of expenditures and the control of the allocation of financial and manpower resources. His branch also includes groups responsible for management development, including management engineering and data automation.

The Chairman, Defence Research Board, is responsible for carrying out those duties in connection with research relating to the defence of Canada and improvements in materiel which the minister may assign, and for advising the minister on all matters relating to scientific, technical and other research and development that in his opinion may affect national defence.

The Deputy Minister and the Associate Deputy Minister are responsible for the general administration, which includes continuing review, control and management of departmental resources. The Deputy Minister provides financial reports to the Minister. The principal officers reporting to him are as follows:

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) who is responsible for the control and management of financial and manpower resources used in the department.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Logistics) who is responsible for all matters pertaining to the construction, acquisition and maintenance of defence establishments and is in charge of the review and approval of service programs and proposals for the purchase of equipment, material and real property.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Manpower) who is responsible for all policy aspects other than financial and manpower control pertaining to military and civilian personnel.

The Judge Advocate General is responsible to the Deputy Minister and is responsible for the administration of military justice in the Canadian Armed Forces. He is also the legal adviser to the Department, the Armed Services and the Defence Research Board.

The Director General of Information Services is responsible for the dissemination of unclassified information on defence matters to the public, the military forces and civilian staffs of the department, including the Defence Research Board. He prepares answers to parliamentary questions and also plans and coordinates community relations programmes.

A Defence Council created under the authority of the Minister of National Defence has the Minister as Chairman and the following members:

Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of National Defence; the Deputy Minister of National Defence; the Chief of the Defence Staff; the Chairman, Defence Research Board; the Vice Chief of the Defence Staff. The Associate members are, the Associate and Assistant Deputy Ministers; the Branch Chiefs at Canadian Forces Headquarters; the Vice Chairman, Defence Research board and a Secretary.

The duties of the Defence Council are to advise the Minister of National Defence on matters relation to national defence.

The Departmental Secretary acts as the Secretary of Defence Council and as is responsible to the Minister of National Defence for the performance of the secretarial work of the Council.

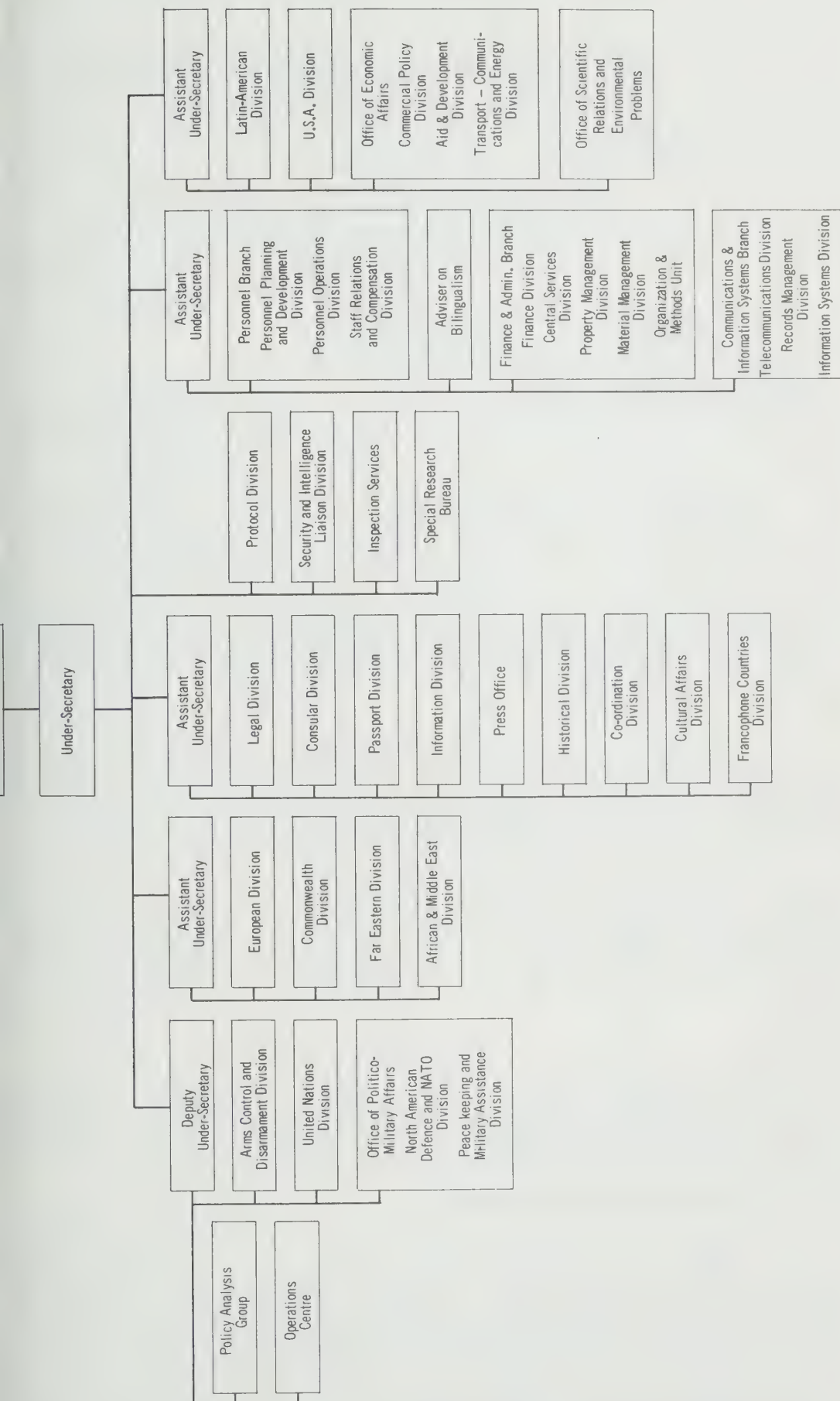
The Minister of National Defence is responsible for administering the following laws which relate to the Department of National Defence:

National Defence Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 184

Defence Services Pension Continuation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 63

Canadian Forces Superannuation Act 1959, C. 21

Visiting Forces Act, S.C. 1967-68, C. 23.



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

East Block, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Mitchell Sharp, P.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	A.E. Ritchie
Associate Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs	P. Tremblay
Assistant Under-Secretaries	R.E. Collins
	P.A. Bissonnette
	J.C. Langley
	W.H. Barton

The Department was established in 1909 by Act of Parliament (S.C. 1909, Chapter 13—now the *Department of External Affairs Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 68). The Act creating the Department placed it under the Secretary of State. In 1912, an amending Act was passed placing the Department directly under the Prime Minister who then held the additional portfolio of Secretary of State for External Affairs. In 1946 a bill was passed repealing the section of the Act which provided that the Prime Minister was to be the Secretary of State for External Affairs. In that year the first Secretary of State for External Affairs was appointed.

The Department of External Affairs has three main purposes: to provide information and advice to the Government on issues of foreign policy; to influence foreign governments and peoples to act favourably towards Canadian interests; to provide services to Canadian travellers and foreign citizens abroad.

“The Department of External Affairs now maintains abroad 45 embassies, High Commissions, 13 Consulates General, 8 Consulates, 1 Vice-Consulate, a Supervisory Commission, 13 Permanent Missions or Delegations to International Organizations and 1 Honorary Consulate General. In addition, there are non-resident Ambassadors in 44 countries and non-resident High Commissioners in 10 countries.”

ADMINISTRATION

The administrative work of the Department is handled by the Finance and Administration Branch, The Personnel Branch, and the Communications and Information Systems Branch, Historical Division and Inspection Service.

Finance and Administration Branch

The Finance and Administration Branch has four Divisions and one Unit. The *Finance Division* is responsible for the preparation of main and supplementary estimates for External Affairs, general financial control over departmental expenditures, the financing of missions abroad, arrangements for travel and removal, and administrative arrangements for Canadian participation at international conferences.

The *Central Services Division* is responsible for the provision of administrative services at headquarters including office space, furnishings, equipment and supplies, the printing and reproduction of documents, the provision of data processing

es, the provision of administrative publications and the co-ordination of es relating to the opening of new posts.

The *Property Management Division* is responsible for the leasing, construction, lease and maintenance of buildings at posts abroad.

The *Material Management Division* arranges for the supply of equipment and ies for chanceries, official residences and staff quarters abroad. It also handles procurement and shipment of all stationery, office supplies, vehicles and ment for posts abroad.

The *Organization and Methods Unit* is responsible for a continuing study of the nistrative practices and procedures of the Department to promote the most ent use of equipment and personnel.

nnel Branch

The Personnel Branch has three divisions. *Personnel Planning and Development ion* is concerned with manpower planning, establishment control, classification training. *Personnel Operations Division* is responsible for recruitment and nment of personnel at headquarters in Ottawa and posts abroad, promotions designations. *Staff Relations and Compensation Division* is responsible for pay allowances policy, accommodation abroad, posting services, staff relations and nnel engaged locally by missions abroad.

munications and Information Systems Branch

The Communications and Information Systems Branch has three divisions. The *ords Management Division* is responsible for the organization, administration custody of departmental records. It is responsible functionally for the records agement at posts.

The *Telecommunications Division* is responsible for the administration of the ational and technical activities of the Canadian Diplomatic Tele- munications Systems which provide for the despatch, receipt and distribution omunications by telegram, diplomatic courier and diplomatic mail facilities een Ottawa and posts abroad. The division carries out liaison with other artments and agencies which employ these facilities.

The *Information Systems Division* studies, plans, designs and implements ems which will provide for integrated, effective management of substantive (e.g. ical, social, economic) information.

orical Division

The *Historical Division* has as its principal duty the publication of a continuing s of volumes entitled *Documents on Canadian External Relations*. The Division so the custodian of the official archives of the Department, and deals with uiries on specialized matters of Canadian foreign relations. The Division takes an ve part in dealing with problems of public access to Canadian state papers. It is onerable for the Department libraries in Ottawa and at the posts, and it conducts ess clipping service.

ection Service

The *Inspection Service* examines the work of divisions at headquarters and of ts abroad to assure management that financial and other resources available to Department and at posts are used in an approved and appropriate manner, ounting obligations are met, and assets properly accounted for and adequately guarded from losses of all kinds. Through the review of procedures and atification of problems, the Inspection Service endeavours to provide advice to

the Department on the organization, personnel and policies required to enable the Department to meet more effectively its responsibilities and to comply with general government directives, and to increase the understanding at headquarters of professional and personal problems encountered at posts.

FUNCTIONAL AND OPERATIONAL

The area divisions are *African and Middle Eastern, Commonwealth, Europe, Far Eastern, Latin American*, and *United States*. In addition, there is the "*Relations with French-speaking States*" Division, which co-ordinates policy regarding "Francophonie" with the divisions concerned; studies relations among francophone countries; and deals with questions arising out of Canadian participation in "Francophonie" and of the activities of the international bodies connected with "Francophonie", such as the "Agence de Coopération culturelle et technique", which Canada is a founding member.

The *Arms Control and Disarmament Division* is responsible for recommending Canadian policies and positions on questions pertaining to arms control and disarmament. Close liaison is maintained with other Government departments, scientific institutions and other agencies or organizations that are interested in arms control work and research.

The *Consular Division* is responsible for dealing with all consular matters which have to do in general with the safeguarding of the rights and interests of Canadians abroad.

The *Co-ordination Division* is concerned with questions which are of particular interest to the provinces of Canada in the field of international affairs. Its tasks include one of co-ordination within the Department and with other Departments of liaison with the provinces, as required.

The *Cultural Affairs Division* is responsible for the conduct of cultural relations between Canada and other countries in so far as these contacts proceed through inter-governmental channels. It maintains liaison with other interested agencies both official and private, with a view to promoting Canadian culture abroad and facilitating access by Canadians to other cultures. The Division's duties include the negotiation of cultural agreements with other countries, and developing cultural programmes with them, such as scholarships programmes, exchanges of professors, tours by performing arts groups, and cultural exhibitions.

The *Information Division* is responsible for co-ordinating the information programme of Canada abroad so as to convey to the citizens and governments of other countries a knowledge and understanding of Canada and the Canadian people. It works in co-operation with other government departments and agencies such as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, the National Film Board, the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, and the Department of Manpower and Immigration. The division is also charged with providing information about Canada's external policies and the work of the Department and it maintains liaison with the information services of international organizations.

The *Legal Division* advises on questions of international law, and is responsible for liaison with the Department of Justice. Besides its General Section, it comprises a Treaty and Economic Section (preparation and interpretation of agreements), a Legal Planning Section (legal policy questions), a Claims Section (claims of Canadians against foreign countries), and a Maritime Section.

The *Operations Centre* is a special coordination unit designed to assist the Department in fulfilling its responsibilities quickly and effectively both in normal times and in periods of international tension or crises involving Canadian interest. Accommodation and other facilities are provided for special task forces and briefings.

The *Policy Analysis Group* assists in the development and analysis of Canadian foreign policy.

The *Passport Division* is responsible for issuing all Canadian passports and certificates of identity in Canada and for the issuance of Canadian passports at Canadian diplomatic, consular and trade offices in other countries. It is proposed that additional Passport Offices were opened this year in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver some time in 1970.

The *Press Office* issues press releases, arranges press conferences, deals with press inquiries and assists Canadian journalists travelling abroad. It also transmits timely information on Government policies to the Department's missions abroad.

The *Protocol Division* deals with all matters of diplomatic protocol, precedence, privileges and immunities. It attends to the accrediting of Canadian diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and to the acceptance of the credentials of similar representatives of other countries in Canada. It deals with foreign honours and awards. It arranges for visits to Canada of distinguished foreign visitors and for the extension to them of government hospitality.

The management and operations of the Government's Official Guest House at Rideau Gate, Ottawa, are a responsibility of Protocol Division.

The *Security and Intelligence Liaison Division* deals with the security aspects of the Department's operations and is responsible for the conduct of liaison on security and intelligence matters.

The *Special Research Bureau* is charged with the collation and analysis of information about the economic affairs of foreign countries.

The *United Nations Divisions* deals with matters relating to the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies. It is responsible for providing advice on matters relating to Canadian participation in and policies towards these organizations and co-ordinating the work of other divisions of the Department and other departments of the government in this respect.

Office of Economic Affairs

The Office of Economic Affairs has the particular responsibility of ensuring that Canada's international economic policies are formulated in harmony with the general foreign policy objectives of the Government and that international economic activities are conducted in conformity with these considerations. The Office comprises three divisions, namely, the *Commercial Policy Division*, the *Aid and Development Division*, and the *Transport, Communications and Energy Division*. The Office collaborates closely with the various departments and agencies of the Government dealing with economic matters having international aspects; among these may be mentioned in particular the Departments of Finance and of Industry and Trade and Commerce and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Office of Politico-Military Affairs

The Office of Politico-Military Affairs is responsible for dealing with the foreign policy aspects of defence matters, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence and other departments concerned. The Office consists of two divisions: *North American Defence and NATO Division*; and *Peacekeeping and Military Assistance Division*.

Office of Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems

The Office of Scientific Relations and Environmental Problems is concerned

with matters relating to science and technology in international affairs. These include scientific relations with other countries and international organization liaison with the Science Secretariat and other government departments and agencies with scientific interests, the provision of advice on scientific questions with foreign policy implications and the arrangements for official scientific representation abroad.

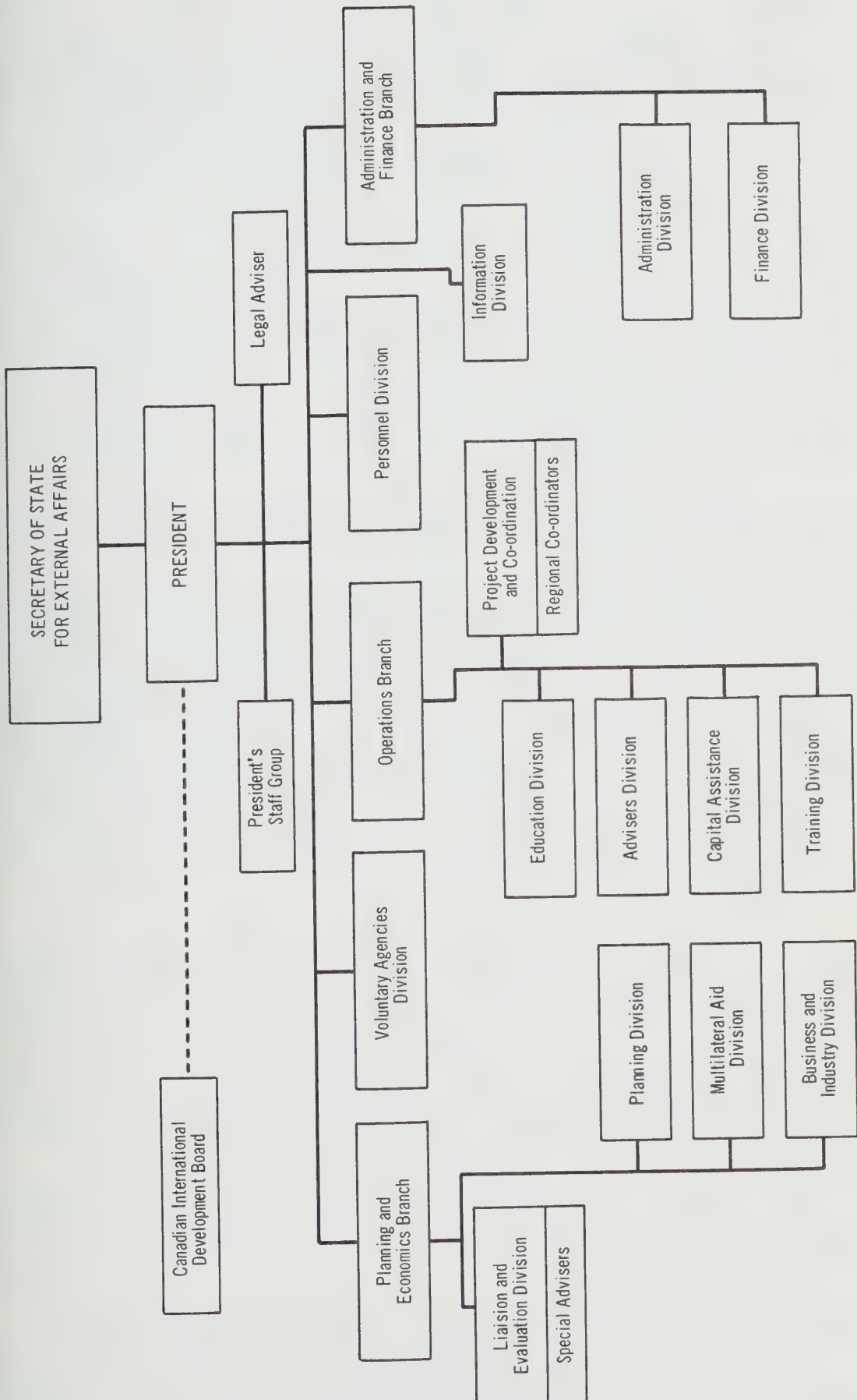
OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to the Department, the Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the following agencies:

Canadian International Development Agency
 International Joint Commission (Canadian Section)
 International Boundary Commission (Canadian Section)
 Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission

The Secretary of State for External Affairs administers the following statutes:

- An Act Respecting the International Boundary Waters Treaty and the existence of the International Joint Commission (amended 1914, ch. 5 and 1922 ch. 43) S.C. 1911, ch. 28.
- An Act carrying into effect the Treaties of Peace between Canada and Italy, Roumania, Hungary and Finland, S.C. 1948, ch. 71.
- An Act carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between Canada and Japan S.C. 1952, ch. 50.
- Department of External Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 68.
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 122.
- High Commissioner in the United Kingdom Act R.S.C. 1952, ch. 142.
- Privileges and Immunities (NATO) Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 218.
- Privileges and Immunities (United Nations) Act R.S.C. 1952, ch. 21 amended by Privileges and Immunities International Organization Act, S.C. 1965, ch. 47.
- United Nations Act, R.S.C. 1952, ch. 275.
- Privileges and Immunities (Commonwealth Nations) Act, S.C., 1952-53, ch. 54.
- Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission Act, S.C. 1964-65, ch. 19.
- Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones Act, S.C. 1964-65, ch. 22.



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

75 Albert Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Principal Officers

President	M.F. Strong
Vice-President (Planning and Economics).	L.D. Hudon
Vice-President (Operations).	G.P. Kidd
Director General (Liaison and Evaluation)	Dr Henri Gaudefroy
Director General (Project Development and Coordination)	James D. Miller
Director General (Administration and Finance) . . .	Lionel Bonnell

The Canadian International Development Agency (formerly the External Affairs Office) was established in 1960 by Order in Council No. 1960-1476 of October 28, 1960.

CIDA is responsible for the operation and administration of Canada's assistance program which reaches into more than 100 developing nations in Asia and Africa in the Caribbean and Latin America. Through the Secretary of State for External Affairs, it advises the Canadian Government on the formulation of international assistance policies and on the appropriate level of its contribution to international development agencies. CIDA also exists as a forum for inter-departmental and intergovernmental discussion within its field and maintains liaison with provincial governments in the developing of plans and the recruiting of experts for work overseas. Externally, it is linked with developing countries through the Canadian government's diplomatic posts and serves as Canada's representative on various consultative and aid-coordinating institutions set up by the international community.

CIDA is headed by a President who holds the rank equivalent to that of a Deputy Minister and reports directly to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. All projects and policy changes are referred initially to a committee chaired by a Vice-President of CIDA and consisting of representatives of the Treasury Board, Export Credits Insurance Corporation and departments represented on the CIDA Board. This Board, which considers major policy questions, consists of the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Deputy Ministers of the Departments of Finance and Trade and Commerce and the Governor of the Bank of Canada, and meets under the chairmanship of CIDA's President.

The direction and volume of Canada's assistance efforts are determined by Cabinet. All major programs and projects are referred to the Ministerial level for approval.

There are three main divisions of responsibility; long-range planning and evaluation; project development and execution; administrative works.

The first of these responsibilities is exercised by the Economics and Planning Branch, which develops aid policy and undertakes the extensive research necessary for thorough planning and program assessment. This branch is supported by a liaison and evaluation section consisting of a number of special advisers in resource

educational fields.

A number of individual divisions are closely involved in the forward planning process: Planning Division has primary responsibility for the development of project requests, and examines the feasibility of a project in the framework of range development plans; Multilateral Aid Division assesses Canada's relations with international aid-giving and coordinating agencies; Non-governmental agencies Division monitors Government relationships with voluntary agencies working in the field of international development; and Business and Industry Division encourages the involvement of the private sector in overseas development.

Development and execution of projects is the responsibility of the Operations Branch, supported by a Project Development and Coordination Division which oversees the work of four operating divisions: Capital Division purchases industrial commodities, food aid and equipment and assists with the direction of large-scale construction projects; Education Division recruits teachers and professors for overseas; Advisers Divisions sends technical experts abroad; Training Division brings foreign students to Canada for training in universities and other educational institutions under CIDA auspices. The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship plan also falls within the work of the Training Division.

The third main section of CIDA is the Support Services Branch, consisting of Administration and Finance Divisions. Together with the Personnel Division, the Branch handles the recruitment of head office staff and the administrators and officers who are seconded to the Department of External Affairs to serve in government posts in developing countries. It also regulates the huge volume of work created by thousands of individual assignments and accounts and keeps track of a vast miscellany of payments.

Information Division maintains a program to keep the Canadian public informed of external aid activities in Canada and overseas.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

Suite 850 — 151 Slater Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

Chairman A. D. P. Heeney,
Commissioners Dr. A.D. Scott
B. Beaupré
Secretary Canadian Section D.G. Chance

United States Section

Chairman Christian Herter, Jr.
Commissioners Eugene W. Weber
Charles R. Ross
Secretary United States Section W.A. Bullard

The International Joint Commission was established in 1909 by a treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain. This treaty was confirmed and amended by *The International Boundary Waters Treaty Act* (S.C., 1911, Chapter 28, as amended).

The Commission deals with the use, obstruction and diversion of boundary waters and rivers crossing the boundary between Canada and the United States. Projects which would increase the levels of waters at the Boundary require the approval of the Commission before work can proceed. In addition, the Commission carries out extensive investigations on questions arising between the Canadian and United States Governments along the "common frontier" and reports findings with recommendations to such Governments.

The Commission consists of six members, three appointed by the Government of Canada and three appointed by the President of the United States.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL OF CANADA

Head Office—333 River Road, P.O. Box 527, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Directors

n.	Arthur J.R. Smith
Chairman	Otto E. Thür
.	Mrs. Sylvia Ostry

Members

Devey	Edmonton, Alberta
Finnett.	Montreal, Quebec
James E. Cleyn	Huntingdon, Quebec
M. Fowler	Montreal, Quebec
Gaudry	Montreal, Quebec
Kirk	Ottawa, Ontario
C. Koerner	Vancouver, B.C.
Ladyman	Toronto, Ontario
A. Little	Ottawa, Ontario
MacDonald	Ottawa, Ontario
MacKeigan	Halifax, N.S.
W. Mackenzie	Como, Quebec
Mahoney	Toronto, Ontario
. Martin	Vancouver, B.C.
McGregor	Montreal, Quebec
urray	Winnipeg, Man.
Pepin.	Montreal, Quebec
Perrault.	St-Hyacinthe, Quebec
F.W. Plumptre.	West Hill, Ontario
S. Saab	Montreal, Quebec
Saulnier.	Montreal, Quebec
Y. Smith	Fredericton, N.B.
h Ford Towers.	Rockcliffe, Ontario
O. Twaits	Toronto, Ontario
G. Winspear	Edmonton, Alberta

The Economic Council of Canada was established under the *Economic Council Act* (C. 1963, chapter 11).

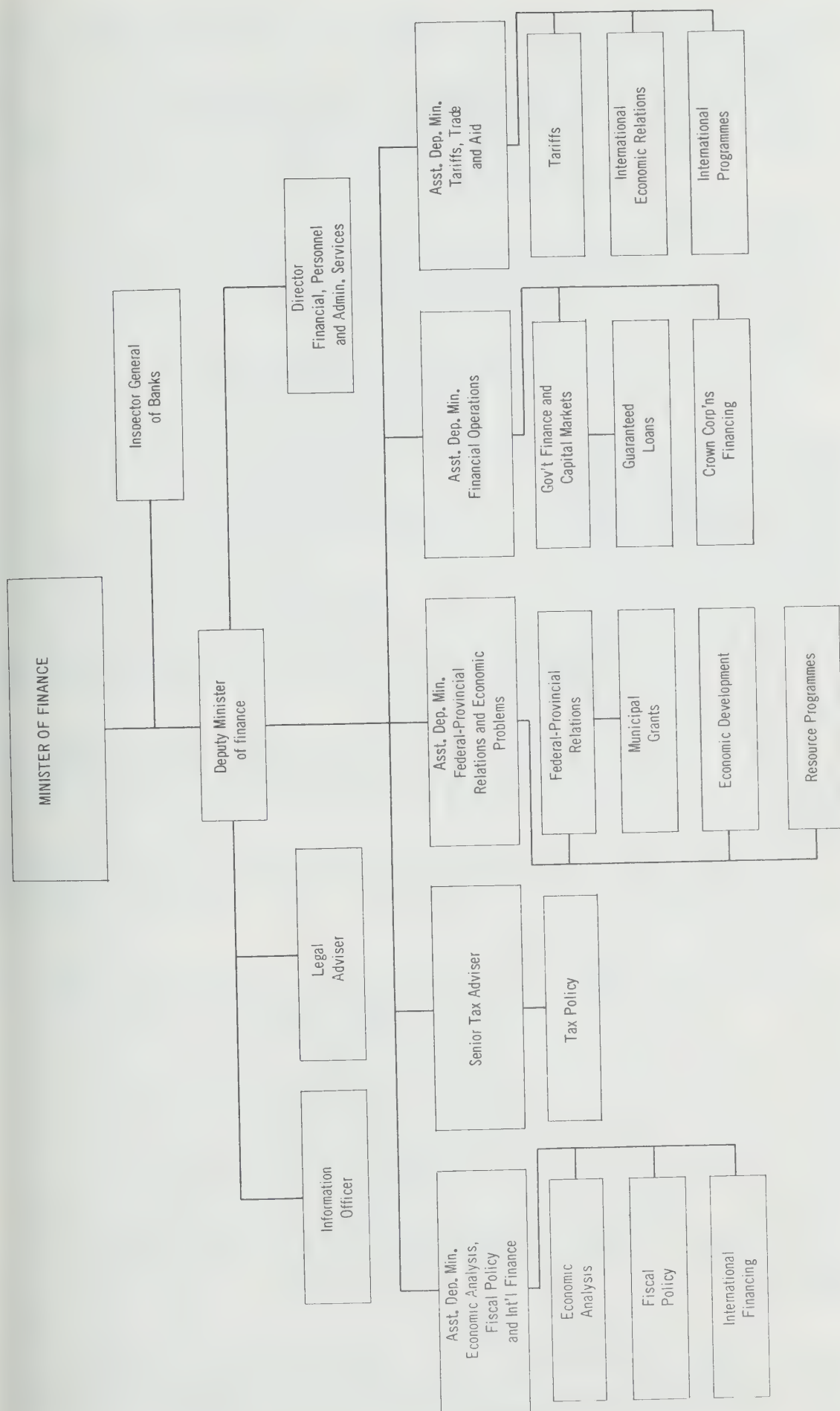
the duty of the Council is to advise and recommend to the Minister how he can achieve the highest possible levels of employment and efficient production in order that the country may enjoy a high and consistent rate of economic growth and that all Canadians may share in rising living standards; and in particular it shall be the duty of the Council (a) regularly to assess, on a systematic and comprehensive basis, the medium-term and long-term prospects of the economy, and to compare such prospects with the potentialities of growth of the economy; (b) to recommend what government policies, in the opinion of the Council, will best help to realize the potentialities of growth of the economy; (c) to

consider means of strengthening and improving Canada's international financial and trade position; (d) to study means of increasing Canadian participation in the ownership, control and management of industries in Canada; (e) to study the effects of economic growth, technological change and automation, and international economic changes may affect employment and income in Canada as a whole and in particular areas of Canada and in particular sectors of the economy; (f) to study and discuss with representatives of the industries concerned and with representatives of labour, farmers and other primary producers, and with occupational groups and organizations, what specific plans for production and investment in major industries in Canada will best contribute to a high and consistent rate of economic growth; (g) to study how national economic policy can best foster the balanced economic development of all areas of Canada; (h) to explore and evaluate particular projects of major significance for the expansion of industrial and other economic activities in Canada, whether or not such projects may involve direct governmental participation, and to make recommendations concerning those projects that in the opinion of the Council will contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy; (i) to encourage maximum consultation and co-operation between labour and management in the fulfilment of the objectives of this Act; (j) to seek full and regular consultation with appropriate agencies or governments of the several provinces; and (k) to conduct, if directed to do so by the Minister, reviews of medium-term or long-term programmes of the governments of Canada that are designed to aid or assist industry, labour or agriculture.

The Council conducts on its own initiative or if directed to do so by the Government such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Government as circumstances require.

The Council is required to prepare and to publish annually a review of the medium- and long-term prospects and problems of the Canadian economy and is authorized to publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

The Council consists of a chairman and two directors, who serve on a full-time basis, and not more than 25 other members broadly representative of different sectors and groups in the Canadian economy. The Chairman is chief executive officer and has supervision over and direction of the work and staff of the Council.



DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Confederation Building
Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable E. J. Benson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Finance

Minister Without Portfolio

The Honourable Herb Gray, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Finance	S.S. Reisman
Assistant Deputy Minister	R. de C. Grey
Assistant Deputy Minister	Wm. C. Hood
Assistant Deputy Minister	T. K. Shoyama
Assistant Deputy Minister	
Senior Tax Advisor	J. R. Brown
Inspector General of Banks	W. E. Scott

The Department of Finance was established by an *Act respecting Department of Finance* (S.C. 1869, Chapter 4 — now the *Financial Administration Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

The Minister of Finance has charge of the management and direction of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the supervision, control and direction of all matters relating to the financial affairs of Canada not by law assigned to any other Minister.

The Department of Finance consists of five branches, four of which report to an Assistant Deputy Minister and one to the Senior Tax Advisor. It also includes the Office of the Inspector General of Banks.

One Assistant Deputy Minister heads a branch comprising three divisions: Federal-Provincial Relations, Economic Development, and Resource Programs. The Federal-Provincial Relations Division is concerned with relations between the federal and provincial governments in the fiscal and economic fields, including the joint use of tax fields, fiscal need payments, and conditional and unconditional grants to the provinces. It also gives policy direction to the Municipal Grants Office which administers payment of annual grants in lieu of taxes to municipalities in which federal property is held. The Economic Development Division is concerned with developmental activities in a number of fields including regional and agricultural development programs, manpower programs, industrial growth, research and development, transportation and energy. The Resource Programs Division is concerned with the financial and economic implications of policies and programs involving the resource industries, including agriculture, fisheries, forestry, minerals and water.

Another Assistant Deputy Minister heads a branch comprising the Economic Analysis Division, the Fiscal Policy Division and the International Finance Division. The Economic Analysis Division is concerned with appraising and forecasting economic conditions, including national income and expenditure, labour market

tions, regional developments, the balance of payments and financial flows. Fiscal Policy Division is concerned with a continual review of the operation of major instruments of economic policy in the fiscal and financial fields. The International Finance Division is concerned with the International Monetary Fund, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Group of Ten, balance of payments analysis, balance of payments problems of other countries and bilateral committees on balance of payments matters.

A third Assistant Deputy Minister heads a branch comprising three divisions: Customs, International Economic Relations and International Programs. The Tariffs and International Economic Relations Division are concerned with tariff matters, international negotiations and agreements on trade and tariff matters and on commercial and commodity policy, and low-cost imports. The International Programs Division is concerned with external aid programs, long-term export financing, and the economic and financial aspects of the United Nations and its specialized agencies including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

A fourth Assistant Deputy Minister heads a branch comprising two divisions: Government Finance and Capital Markets and Crown Corporations Financing. The Government Financing and Capital Markets Division is concerned with government issues, public debt management, the Exchange Fund, cash management, cash forecasts, and all regulated interest rates. The division also gives policy direction to the Guaranteed Loans Office which administers four programs of government-guaranteed bank loans: the Canada Student Loans Act, Small Businesses Loans Act, Fisheries Improvement Loans Act and the Fisheries Improvements Loans Act. The Crown Corporations Financing Division assesses the financial objectives of the government, financing and borrowing programs of Crown corporations.

The Senior Tax Advisor heads a branch concerned with continual review of current taxation policy; it analyses proposed changes including their effects on government revenue, and negotiates international tax conventions.

The Inspector General of Banks is required by Parliament to conduct examinations and inquiries into the affairs and business of chartered banks and the banks incorporated under the Quebec Savings Bank Act to satisfy himself that the provisions of the respective acts are being observed and that the banks are in a sound financial position.

In addition to the Department of Finance, the Minister reports to Parliament on the activities of the following government agencies:

Auditor General of Canada
Bank of Canada
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation
Department of Insurance
Industrial Development Bank
Municipal Development and Loan Board
Tariff Board

Principal Acts of Parliament and Regulations administered by the Department of Finance

Appropriation (Annual)
Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee (Annual)
Bank of Canada R.S.C. 1952, chap. 13
Bank of Exchange R.S.C. 1952, chap. 15
Barton Woods Agreements R.S.C. 1952, chap. 19
Automatic Service (Special) Superannuation R.S.C. 1952, chap. 82

Farm Improvement Loans, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 110
 Financial Administration, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 116
 Gold Export, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 131
 Industrial Development Bank, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 151
 Interest, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 156
 Municipal Grants, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 182
 Municipal Improvements Assistance, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 183
 Pawnbrokers, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 204
 Provincial Subsidies, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 2
 Satisfied Securities, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 245
 Tariff Board, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 261
 Veterans Business and Professional Loans, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 278
 Winding-up, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 296
 Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 315
 Public Service Superannuation, S.C. 1952-53, chap. 47
 Fire Losses Replacement Account, S.C. 1953-54, chap. 28
 Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 329
 Canadian National Railways Refunding, S.C. 1955, chap. 31
 Fisheries Improvement Loans, S.C. 1955, chap. 46
 Prairie Grain Producers Interim Financing, S.C. 1956, chap. 1
 Temporary Wheat Reserves, S.C. 1957, chap. 2
 Federal-Provincial Tax Sharing Arrangements, S.C. 1956, chap. 29
 Beechwood Power Project,
 Prairie Grain Loans, S.C. 1960, chap. 1
 International Development Association, S.C. 1960, chap. 32
 Small Businesses Loans, S.C. 1960-61, chap. 5
 Municipal Development and Loan, S.C. 1963, chap. 13
 Canada Student Loans, S.C. 1964, chap. 24
 Established Programs Interim Arrangements, S.C. 1964, chap. 54
 Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, S.C. 1966-67, chap. 70
 Governor General Retiring Annuity
 Bank, S.C. 1966/67, chap. 87
 Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangement 1967
 Quebec Savings Banks, S.C. 1953-54, chap. 41
 Payments to Estates Regulations
 Public Officers Guarantee Regulations
 Domestic Bonds of Canada Regulations

ANTI-DUMPING TRIBUNAL

Justice Building, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

Members of the Tribunal

n.....	W.W. Buchanan
s.....	A.P. Mills
	J.P.C. Gauthier
v.....	(Vacant)

Anti-dumping Tribunal was constituted by and derives its duties and from the *Anti-dumping Act* (S.C. 1968/69, Chapter 10, Section 32).

er the Anti-dumping Act, the Tribunal was established to receive tations, to hear evidence and to arrive at decisions on the impact of of goods into Canada on production in Canada. The Tribunal, within three of receiving a preliminary determination of dumping from the Deputy of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, must decide as to whether the of the goods has caused, is causing, or is likely to cause material injury to luction in Canada of like goods, or is materially retarding the establishment roduction in Canada of like goods.

inquiry by the Tribunal may include investigation of the state of the producing like goods in Canada and may take into account the number of such as market share, profits, prices, export performance, employment, on of capacity, and productivity. An order or finding of the Tribunal is final clusive.

ings of the Tribunal are usually public.

ROYAL CANADIAN MINT

320 Sussex Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Master

W.G. Hunter

The Royal Canadian Mint was established as a Corporation by the *Government of Canada Act, 1969*, SC 1968/69 chap. 28.

The Board of Directors of the Mint shall consist of a Chairman, the Master of the Mint and five other directors.

The Master is the chief executive officer of the Mint and devotes the whole of his time to the business of the Mint. He is appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

The Mint is for all purposes an agent of Her Majesty and its powers may be exercised only as an agent of Her Majesty.

The head office of the Mint must, by law, be in the National Capital Region as defined in the Schedule to the National Capital Act.

The Mint may:

- a) produce and arrange for the production and supply of coins of the currency of Canada;
- b) produce coins of the currency of countries other than Canada;
- c) melt, assay and refine gold, silver and other metals;
- d) buy and sell gold, silver and other metals;
- e) assay, refine, store and otherwise deal with gold, silver and other metals for the account of Her Majesty or others;
- f) prepare and store shipments of coin, gold, silver and other metals and to move such shipments to or from the Mint;
- g) make medals, plaques and other devices; and
- h) do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Mint.

Coins of the currency of Canada that are produced at, or supplied by, the Mint shall be delivered to the Minister of Finance or such person as he may designate.

The Mint stores and ships coins of the currency of Canada in accordance with the provisions given by the Minister of Finance.

When the Mint deals with gold, silver or other metals for the account of Her Majesty, payments for the purchase thereof are made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on the authorization of the Minister of Finance and all amounts received from their sale are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Similarly, all amounts received from the issue, for circulation in Canada, of coins of the currency of Canada are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

BANK OF CANADA

234 Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Finance

.....	L. Rasminsky, C.C., C.B.E.
Governors	J.R. Beattie
	R.B. McKibbin
	L. Hébert
	R.W. Lawson
	G.K. Bowey
.....	G. Hamilton

Bank of Canada was incorporated by the *Bank of Canada Act* (S.C., 1934, 43—now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 13, as amended by R.S.C., 1952, C. 315, C. 33 and 1966-67, C. 88). In accordance with the provisions of the Act the capital stock (amounting to \$5,000,000) was subscribed by private individuals. In 1936 an amendment provided for the issue of additional shares to a total of \$5,100,000 in the name of the Minister of Finance, and in 1938 a further amendment provided for the compulsory purchase and subsequent cancellation of shares outstanding in the hands of the public and for the reduction of the Bank's capital to \$5,000,000, all of which is held by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government of Canada.

The Bank is authorized by statute to buy and sell bullion, coin and foreign exchange, Canadian Government securities and certain other securities, short term promissory notes; to make loans and advances to chartered banks and savings banks and to the Government of Canada and the government of a province; to buy and sell in the open market—either in or outside Canada—securities, cable transfers, bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange; to accept deposits from banks and governments; to maintain accounts with other banks; and to do any other banking business incidental to or consequential upon the provisions of the *Bank of Canada Act*. It has the sole right to issue Canadian currency. The Bank is also required to act as fiscal agent of the Government of Canada without charge. The bank acts as agent of the Government of Canada within Canada in the payment of interest and principal and generally in the management of the public debt of Canada.

The Bank is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, composed of the Governor and Deputy Governor and twelve Directors; the latter are appointed for three years by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Governor in Council. In addition, the Deputy Minister of Finance is a member of the Board but does not have the right to vote. The Governor and Deputy Governor are elected for terms of seven years by the Directors with the approval of the Governor in Council. The affairs of the Bank are audited by two auditors appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Bank of Canada has seven departments: Secretary's, Administrative Operations, Foreign Exchange, Research, Securities, Chief Accountant's and Audit.

Offices of the Bank of Canada are maintained at Halifax, N.S., Saint John, New Brunswick, P.Q., Ottawa and Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Alberta and Vancouver, B.C.

Information concerning the organization of the Industrial Development (a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada) will be found on page 3-F95-1 of publication.

CANADIAN FILM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Suite 910, 800 Place Victoria, Montreal

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State of Canada

Members of the Corporation

A. Gélinas, Chairman

J. Favreau

W. Frith

W. Elliott

Mr. George Harris

Mr. Arthur Phillips

Dr. Hugo McPherson, ex-officio

Executive Director

Mr. Michael D. Spencer

Secretary

(Vacant)

The Canadian Film Development Corporation was established as an agent of the Crown in right of the Government of Canada by the *Canadian Film Development Corporation Act*, SC 1966-67, c. 48.

The Corporation consists of six members appointed by the Governor in Council and the person holding office from time to time as Government Film Commissioner; the Governor in Council designates which member is to serve as Chairman of the Corporation.

The objects of the Corporation are to foster and promote the development of a film industry in Canada, and it may, in furtherance of these objects:

- (a) invest in individual feature film productions in return for a share in the proceeds from any such production;
- (b) make loans to producers of individual Canadian feature film productions and charge interest thereon;
- (c) make awards for outstanding accomplishments in the production of Canadian feature films;
- (d) make grants to film-makers and film technicians resident in Canada to assist them in improving their craft; and
- (e) advise and assist the producers of Canadian feature films in the distribution of such films and in the administrative functions of feature film production.

In this context, a "Canadian feature film" or "Canadian feature film production" is a feature film or feature film production in respect of which the Corporation has determined

- (a) that the completed film will, in the judgment of the Corporation, have a significant Canadian creative, artistic and technical content, and that arrangements have been made to ensure that the copyright in the completed film will be beneficially owned by an individual resident in Canada, by a corporation incorporated under the laws of Canada or a province or by any combination of such persons; or

- (b) that provision has been made for the production of the film under co-production agreement entered into between Canada and another country.

The Corporation is expected to consult and co-operate with departmental branches and agencies of the Government of Canada and of the governments of provinces having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to those of the Corporation. In addition, the Minister has, on the recommendation of the Corporation, appointed an Advisory Group broadly representative of the professional associations, exhibitors, distributors and unions in the Canadian film industry and including other qualified persons, to advise the Corporation on matters which the Minister or the Corporation may refer to it. Currently, the following comprise the Advisory Group:

Mr. Werner Aellen
The Society of Film Makers
c/o Inter-media Society
575 Beatty Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Mr. Gaston Blais
Union des Artistes de Montréal
1290 rue St. Denis
Montréal 129, Québec

Mr. Robert H. Brooks
Canadian Society of Cinematographers
4675 Kingston Road
West Hill, Ontario

Mr. Christopher Dew
Canadian Film Editors Guild
Box 46, Terminal A
Toronto 1, Ontario

Mr. Jean Gouban
Association Canadienne des Distributeurs
Indépendants de Films d'Expression Française
1405 rue Bishop
Suite 316
Montréal 25, Québec

Mr. Victor Knight
National President
Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists
1434 rue Ste. Catherine Ouest
Montréal, Québec

Mr. Pierre Lamy
Association des Producteurs de Films du Québec
P. O. Box 143
Station G
Montréal 18, Québec

Mr. Raymond-Marie Leger
Association Professionnelle des Cinéastes du Québec
1085 Place d'Armes
Montréal, Québec

Mr. John T. Ross
 Association of Motion Picture Producers and
 Laboratories of Canada
 c/o Robert Lawrence Productions (Canada) Ltd.
 8 Yorkville Avenue
 Toronto 5, Ontario

Mr. Jerry H. Solway
 Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association
 c/o Astral Films Ltd.
 24 Davenport Road
 Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Kenneth A. Steel
 National Association of Broadcast Employees and
 Technicians
 105 Carlton Street
 Toronto 2, Ontario

Mr. N. A. Taylor
 Motion Picture Associations of Canada
 175 Bloor Street East
 Toronto 5, Ontario

Mr. Gaston H. Thérout
 Association des Propriétaires de Cinémas du Québec, Inc.
 5950 Côte des Neiges
 Suite 213
 Montréal 249, Québec

Mr. A. L. Pat Travers
 International Vice-President
 International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees
 304 Broadway Avenue
 Toronto 12, Ontario

Mr. Allan King
 Directors Guild of Canada
 11 Hazelton Avenue
 Toronto, Ontario

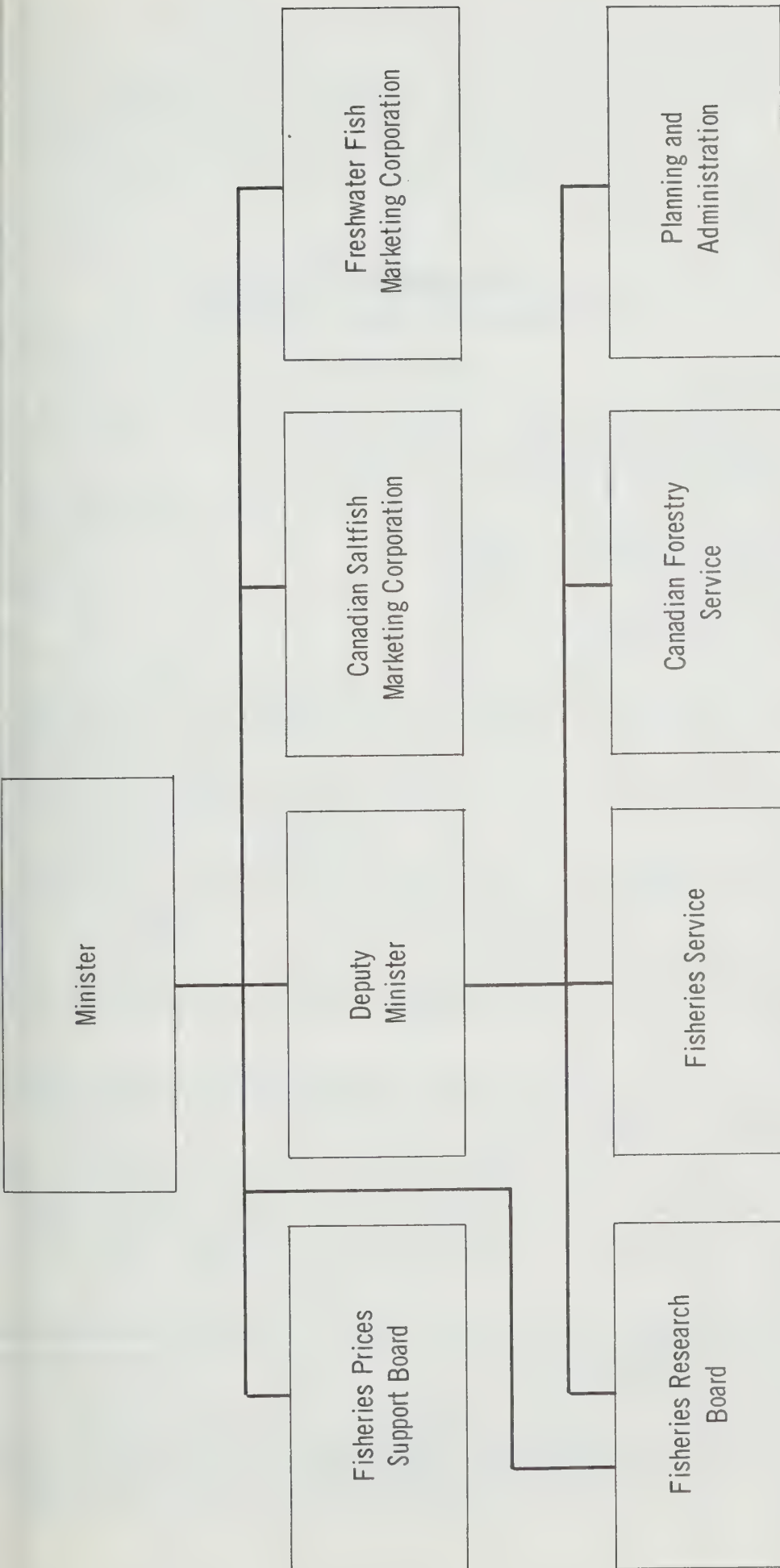
Mr. J. Alan Wood
 Vice-President from Canada
 American Federation of Musicians (Canada)
 101 Thorncliffe Park Drive
 Toronto 17, Ontario

Mr. David Cronenberg
 Emergent Films Ltd.
 66 Hillhurst Avenue
 Toronto, Ontario

Mr. Jacques Chenail
 a/s Les Cinéastes associés
 257 est, rue des Commissaires
 Montréal

The Corporation has a revolving fund of \$10 million for the purposes of the
 which is also intended to cover the cost of administration.

The Corporation has a Regional Office at Suite 18 Lothian Mews, 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario.



DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jack Davis
Minister of Fisheries and Forestry

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	Dr. A.W.H. Needler
Adviser to the Minister on Renewable Resource Development and Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board	Dr. J.R. Weir
Assistant Deputy Minister, Fisheries Service	Dr. R.R. Logie
Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Forestry Service	Dr. M.L. Prebble
Assistant Deputy Minister, Planning and Administration	W.E. Armstrong

Established by the *Government Organization Act, 1969*, the Department of Fisheries and Forestry administers all matters within federal jurisdiction relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, and (b) the forest resources of Canada, except those assigned by law to any other federal department or agency. Responsibilities with respect to fisheries were previously exercised by the Department of Fisheries (1930-1969) and the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (1868-1930), except during the First World War when it formed a branch of the Department of Naval Service. Forestry responsibilities were formerly administered by the Department of Forestry (1960-66) and the Forestry Branch of the Department of Forestry and Rural Development (1966-69). Prior to 1960, these functions had been undertaken by the forestry branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources and the forest biology division of the research branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Fisheries and Forestry has four principal components: the Fisheries Service, the Fisheries Research Board, the Forestry Research Service and the Planning and Administration Service.

The Fisheries Service is responsible for all aspects of fisheries management except fundamental research including advice on the formulation of fisheries policy and responsibility for its implementation. Programmes to give effect to these objectives are conducted through eight functional branches and five administrative regions.

The Conservation and Protection Branch is responsible for the conservation of the stocks of fish, shellfish and marine mammals through the establishment and enforcement of regulations.

The Economics Branch is responsible for economic assessment of any or all phases of the fishing industry, conducts economic research and provides market and other economic intelligence to the fishing industry, the government and the public generally.

Director of the Special Programmes Service administers the Fishermen's Safety Plan which was set up to meet a long-standing need on the part of small fishermen for some form of protection against damage and loss of their boats, lobster traps, fixed fishing gear and shore installations, through and other causes.

The Fisheries Research Board of Canada functions under the Minister of Fisheries under the *Fisheries Research Board Act* (S.C., 1937, Chapter 31—now the *Fisheries Research Board Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended). Through earlier legislation, the Board's history goes back to 1898. The Fisheries Research Board is composed of a full-time Chairman, appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and more than eighteen honorary members from universities, the fishing industry and representative of the federal Department of Fisheries. Its role is to conduct fundamental and applied researches essential to safeguard and develop Canada's marine and freshwater fisheries. The Board has research laboratories strategically located across Canada, seasonal field stations in remote areas, a growing fleet of research vessels. The offices of the Chairman and the Technical Division which publishes the "Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada", and other scientific works, are located in Ottawa.

The Fisheries Prices Support Board came into being under The *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, 1944 (S.C., 1944–45, Chapter 42 — now the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members (including a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman), it has the responsibility of endeavouring to assure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns from fisheries and those of other occupations.

In addition to the Department of Fisheries, the Minister reports to Parliament through the following agencies:

- Fisheries Prices Support Board of Canada
- Fisheries Research Board of Canada
- International Fisheries Commissions

The Minister of Fisheries is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in the Schedule (as amended) to the Department of Fisheries Act:

- The Coastal Fisheries Protection Act (S.C., 1952–53, Chapter 15)
- The Deep Sea Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 61)
- The Fisheries Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 119 as amended by S.C. 1960–61, Chapter 23)
- The Fisheries Development Act (S.C., 1966, Chapter 18)
- The Fisheries Prices Support Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 120)
- The Fisheries Research Board Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 121, as amended)
- The Fish Inspection Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 118)
- The Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1955, Chapter 34)
- The Meat and Canned Foods Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 117) in so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shellfish
- The Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act (S.C., 1952–53, Chapter 43)
- The North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1952–53, Chapter 44)
- The Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1953–54, Chapter 18)
- The Pacific Fur Seal Convention Act (S.C., 1957, Chapter 31)
- The Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act (S.C., 1957, Chapter 11)
- The Whaling Convention Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 293)
- The Territorial Sea and Fishing Zones of Canada Act (S.C., 1964, Chapter 22)
- The Salt Fish Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 244)

Forestry Branch

On June 16, 1966, the former Department of Forestry was renamed the Department of Forestry and Rural Development under the Terms of the *Government Organization Act*. Order in Council PC 1968-1299 dated July 1, 1968, transferred responsibility for the Forestry Branch to the Minister of Fisheries as follows:

- (a) the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development under paragraph (a) of section 24 of the *Government Organization Act*, 1966;
- (b) the control and supervision of those parts of the public service in the Department of Forestry and Rural Development known as the Forestry Branch, including all Institutes and Laboratories established in connection therewith, the Advisory Group (Forestry) of the Department and the part of the Information and Technical Services Division of the Department that administer aspects of the forestry program;
- (c) the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development under the Forestry Development and Research Act; and
- (d) the powers, duties and functions of the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development under The Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act.

The Forestry Branch conducts programs of research relating to forest management, silviculture, protection against fire, insects and disease, improvement in standards of wood utilization and development of forest products, economic studies of forest resources, and studies of the economic position of forest industries. Financial assistance may be made available to the provinces under special agreements authorized by the Minister to assist progress towards meeting special forestry needs.

The Branch also conducts forest surveys and provides technical advice and assistance to other agencies of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of forest lands, and co-operates with international organizations concerned with forestry and in which Canada maintains membership. Research programs are conducted across Canada on a regional scale through some 15 establishments under the direction of seven regional headquarters responsible to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry). Research on a national scale is carried out by eight institutes and laboratories at Ottawa, Vancouver, Sault Ste. Marie and Petawawa, which also report to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry).

The Directorate of Program Co-ordination provides technical assistance to the Assistant Deputy Minister (Forestry) in the national co-ordination of forestry research programs conducted by both the regional establishments and the national-level institutes and laboratories.

The Branch acts as co-ordinator for the seven-agency Technical Committee for Watershed Research of the Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board, under the terms of the "Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act" (S.C.1947, Chapter 59). See also page 3-R26-2.

Office of Forestry Relations is responsible for intradepartmental, departmental and extra-departmental relations concerning forestry.

Other headquarters elements include a Directorate of Operations, responsible for management of research resources of the Forestry Research Service; and a Directorate of Program Coordination, responsible for national coordination of programs conducted by all regional establishments and institutes, and specialists in land classification, entomology, forest soils, pathology, tree insect and disease survey, silviculture, forest fire research, forest management, forest products, and economics.

Planning and Administration Service carries out an advisory and planning service to operating heads of the Department in the fields of personnel, management, information, property management, biometrics, programme development and analysis, organization and methods, emergency planning and general administrative housekeeping. The Service comprises seven branches.

Fisheries Prices Support Board, for which the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry reports to Parliament, came into being under the Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944 (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 42 — now the Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1952, Chapter 120). Consisting of not more than six members, including a member who is an officer of the Department, it uses its purchasing power to secure adequate and stable returns for fisheries and a fair relationship between returns for fisheries and those of other occupations.

Other organizations for which the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry reports to Parliament are the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation and the Canadian Saltfish Marketing Corporation. The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was established as the sole purchasing and marketing agent for the freshwater fisheries in the provinces, Northwestern Ontario and the Northwest Territories. The Canadian Saltfish Marketing Corporation was set up to take over the control of production and marketing of fish products in Newfoundland and parts of the Maritimes and Quebec. These are the agencies for which the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry reports to Parliament.

Fisheries Prices Support Board
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation
Canadian Saltfish Marketing Corporation
International Fisheries Commissions

The Minister of Fisheries and Forestry is responsible for the administration of the following Acts which are specified in Schedule A, Part I, of the Government of Canada Act, 1969:

Coastal Fisheries Protection Act, 1952-53, c. 15
Western Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, 1947, c. 59
Fish Inspection Act, R.S., c. 118
Fisheries Act, R.S., c. 119
Fisheries Development Act, 1966-67, c. 18
Fisheries Prices Support Act, R.S., c. 120
Fisheries Research Board Act, R.S., c. 121
Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67, c. 25
Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, 1955, c. 34
North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act, 1952-53, c. 44
Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act, 1952-53, c. 43
Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act, 1953-54, c. 18
Pacific Fur Seals Convention Act, 1957, c. 31
Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act, 1957, c. 11
Whaling Convention Act, R.S., c. 293

FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Department of Fisheries and Forestry

There shall be a department of Government of Canada called the Department of Fisheries and Forestry over which the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry appointed by commission under the Great Seal of Canada shall preside.

The Minister of Fisheries and Forestry shall hold office during pleasure and has the management and direction of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry.

The Governor in Council may appoint an officer called the Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Forestry to be the principal head of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry and to hold office during pleasure.

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry ex-

tend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- (a) sea coast and inland fisheries; and
- (b) the forest resources of Canada.

The Minister of Fisheries and Forestry shall, on or before the 31st day of January next following the end of each fiscal year or, if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first five days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting, submit to Parliament a report showing the operations of the Department of Fisheries and Forestry for that fiscal year.

to be administered by the Minister of Fisheries	Coastal Fisheries Protection Act, 1952-53, c. 15
	Deep Sea Fisheries Act, R.S., c. 61
	Eastern Rocky Mountain Forest Conservation Act, 1947, c. 59
	Fish Inspection Act, R.S., c. 118
	Fisheries Act, R.S., c. 119
	Fisheries Development Act, 1966-67, c. 18
	Fisheries Prices Support Act, R.S., c. 120
	Fisheries Research Board Act, R.S., c. 121
	Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67, c. 25
	Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, 1955, c. 34
	North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act, 1952-53, c. 44
	Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Convention Act, 1952-53, c. 43
	Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act, 1953-54, c. 18
	Pacific Fur Seals Convention Act, 1957, c. 31
	Pacific Salmon Fisheries Convention Act, 1957, c. 11
	Whaling Convention Act, R.S., c. 293

PÊCHES ET FORÊTS

Ministère des Pêches et Forêts

Est établi un ministère du gou-
vernement du Canada, appelé ministère
des Pêches et Forêts, ayant à sa tête le
ministre des Pêches et Forêts nommé par
commission sous le grand sceau du Canada.

Le ministre des Pêches et Forêts
occupe sa charge à titre amovible; il a la
gestion et la direction du ministère des
Pêches et Forêts.

Le gouverneur en conseil peut nom-
mer un fonctionnaire, appelé sous-ministre
des Pêches et Forêts, qui est le sous-chef
du ministère des Pêches et Forêts et qui
occupe sa charge à titre amovible.

Les fonctions et pouvoirs du ministre
des Pêches et Forêts englobent toutes les
questions qui sont du ressort du Parlement

du Canada et que les lois n'attribuent pas
à quelque autre ministère, département,
direction ou organisme du gouvernement
du Canada, concernant

a) les pêches en eaux côtières et inté-
rieures; et

b) les ressources forestières du Canada.

Le ministre des Pêches et Forêts doit,
après la fin de chaque année financière et
au plus tard le 31 janvier suivant ou, si
le Parlement n'est pas alors en session,
l'un des cinq premiers jours où il siège
par la suite, présenter au Parlement un
rapport exposant l'activité du ministère
des Pêches et Forêts au cours de cette
année financière.

Loi sur la protection des pêcheries côtières, 1952-53, c. 15
Loi sur les pêches maritimes, S.R., c. 61
Loi sur la conservation des forêts des Rocheuses orientales, 1947, c. 59
Loi sur l'inspection du poisson, S.R., c. 118
Loi sur les pêcheries, S.R., c. 119
Loi sur le développement de la pêche, 1966-67, c. 18
Loi sur le soutien des prix des produits de la pêche, S.R., c. 120
Loi sur le Conseil de recherches sur les pêcheries, S.R., c. 121
Loi sur le développement des forêts et la recherche sylvicole, 1966-67, c. 25
Loi sur la Convention relative aux pêcheries des Grands Lacs, 1955, c. 34
Loi sur la Convention concernant les pêcheries du Pacifique nord, 1952-53, c. 44
Loi sur la Convention relative aux pêcheries de l'Atlantique nord, 1952-53, c. 43
Loi sur la Convention relative aux pêcheries de l'Atlantique nord-ouest, 1953-54, c. 18
Loi sur la Convention relative aux phoques à fourrure du Pacifique, 1957, c. 31
Loi sur la Convention relative aux pêcheries de saumon du Pacifique, 1957, c. 11
Loi sur la Convention concernant la chasse à la baleine, S.R., c. 293

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION

900 St James Street, Winnipeg 21, Manitoba

Minister Responsible

Minister of Fisheries and Forestry

Board of Directors

Harvey, Chairman,	Ottawa, Ont.
Corney, President,	Winnipeg, Man.
ergevin —	Ottawa, Ont.
I. Danzker —	Winnipeg, Man.
r MacEwan —	Winnipeg, Man.
E. Partridge —	Prince Albert, Sask.
rubacher —	Ontario Department of Lands & Forests, Maple, Ont.
W. Wood —	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.
ouldwell —	Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources, Prince Albert, Sask.
B. Smith —	Alberta Department of Lands & Forests, Edmonton Alta.
Stewart —	Council of N.W.T., Hay River, N.W.T.

Executive Officer

D.F. Corney — President

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation was established as an agent of Her Majesty by the *Freshwater Fish Marketing Act* S.C. 1968-69, chap. 21.

The Corporation consists of a Board of Directors composed of a Chairman, a President, one director for each participating province and four other directors, of whom one is appointed by the Governor in Council. The director of the Corporation for a participating province is appointed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the participating province. The President is the chief executive officer of the Corporation and the general manager of its operations. An Advisory Committee, one-third of whom must be persons actively engaged in the freshwater fishing industry as fishermen, or be the representatives of fishermen, has been appointed by the Governor in Council.

The Corporation was established for the purpose of marketing and trading in fish products and fish by-products in and out of Canada.

Except in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in any licence that may be issued by it, the Corporation has the exclusive right to market and trade in fish in interprovincial and export trade and shall exercise that right, either itself or by its agents, with the object of

- (a) marketing fish in an orderly manner;
- (b) increasing returns to fishermen; and
- (c) promoting international markets for, and increasing interprovincial and export trade in, fish.

The Corporation may enter into and carry out arrangements with any person or person that the Corporation deems necessary or desirable in furtherance of the purpose for which it is established, and may receive and exercise

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representing participating provinces.

any grants, rights, franchises, privileges and concessions that may be granted or conferred upon it by any government or person.

Federal-provincial agreements, which establish the participating states and provinces, provide for the Corporation to perform on behalf of the provinces functions relating to intra-provincial trade in fish parallel to those which it performs in interprovincial and export trade under federal powers.

CANADIAN SALTFISH CORPORATION

St. John's, Newfoundland

Minister Responsible

Minister of Fisheries and Forestry

Board of Directors

(As of June, 1970)

Ernest P. Weeks, Chairman	— Ottawa, Ont.
Aidan J. Maloney, President	— St. John's, Nfld.
Raymond M. Clancy	— St. John's, Nfld.
Alistair D. Crerar	— Ottawa, Ont.
Ian M. MacKeigan	— Halifax, N.S.
C. Robin Molson	— Ottawa, Ont.

Chairman of Advisory Committee — Dr. C.R. Barrett, St. John's, Nfld.

Executive Officer

Aidan J. Maloney - President

The Canadian Saltfish Corporation was established as an agent of Her Majesty the Queen under the *Saltfish Act*, SC 1969/70, chapter 32.

The Corporation consists of a Board of Directors composed of a Chairman, a President, one director for each participating province, and not more than five independent directors, each of whom shall be appointed by the Governor-in-Council to hold office for a term not exceeding five years.

A director of the Corporation for a participating province is appointed on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the participating province.

There is an Advisory Committee to the Corporation whose members are drawn from fishermen, fish processors, and other groups. Members of the Advisory Committee are appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

The Corporation was established for the purpose of improving the earnings of primary producers of cured fish of the cod family. It will be the first buyer of cured fish and fish for curing in participating provinces. It will be the sole marketing agent for specified salt fish products produced in these provinces.

Initial prices will be announced by the Corporation for each grade and size at the beginning of each fishing season. Any surplus funds remaining after sales of annual production will be distributed to each fisherman on the basis of his sales to the Corporation. Individuals or firms in the salt fish industry will be appointed agents of the Corporation to perform functions such as drying, storing and packing of fish. The Corporation also has powers to carry out the following functions:

- Make loans of working capital through agents on a seasonal basis to fishermen and producers in the participating provinces;
- Acquire and sell to fishermen salt, containers and other materials used in the curing and handling of cured fish;
- Establish branches in Canada or elsewhere;
- Borrow money on the credit of the Corporation;

- (5) Invest any money which in its opinion is not immediately required in sec
of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada;
- (6) Purchase, lease or otherwise acquire real or immovable property.

TARIFF BOARD
219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible
Minister of Finance

Members of the Board

Chairman	L.C. Audette
Vice Chairman	G.H. Glass
Deputy Vice Chairman	W.T. Dauphinee
Members	G.A. Elliott
	Léo Gervais
	A. De B. McPhillips
Director of Research	M. Rachlis
Secretary	J.R. Mitchell

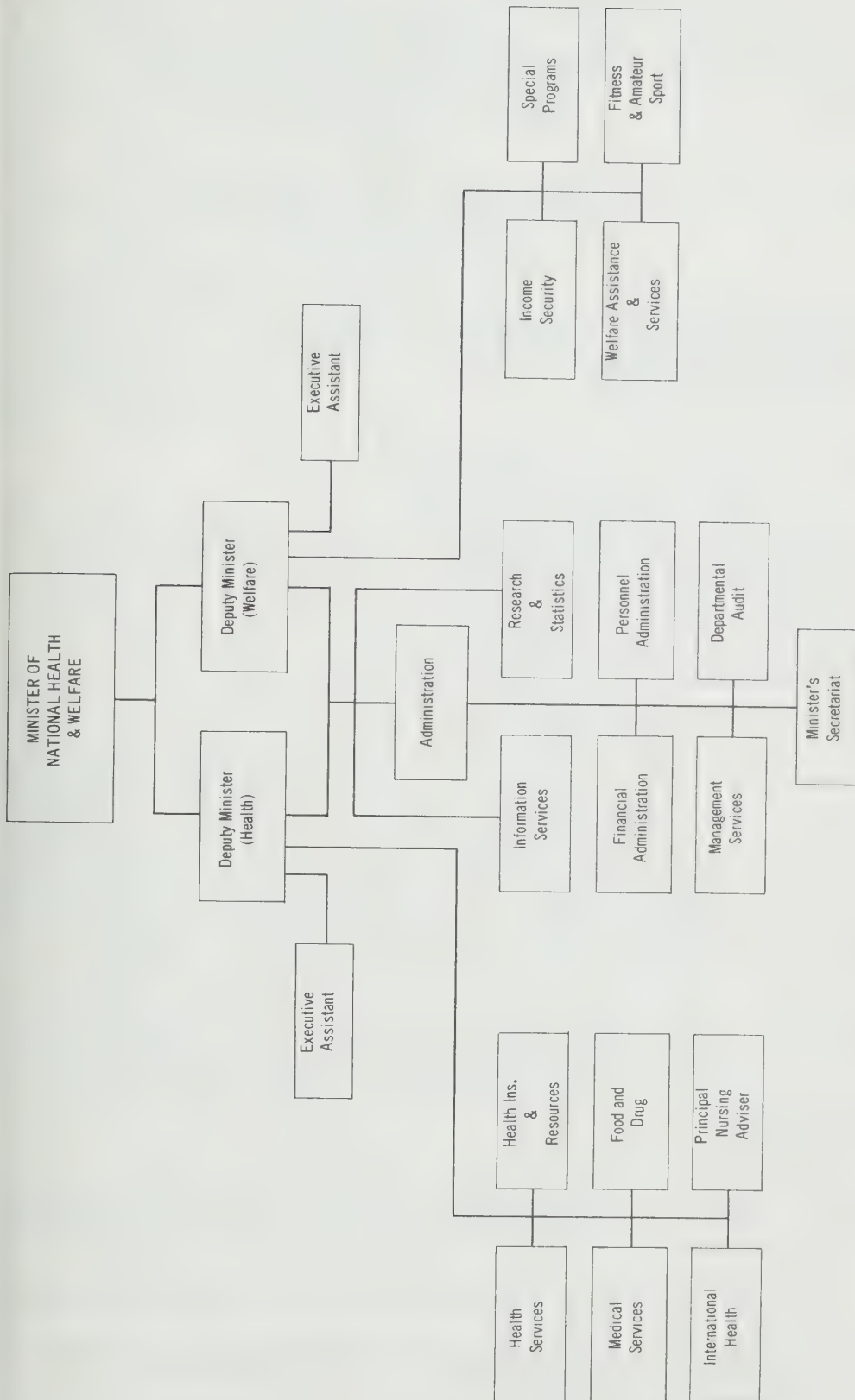
The Tariff Board, constituted by the *Tariff Board Act*, derives duties and powers from four statutes of Canada:

- the Tariff Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 261, as amended);
- the Customs Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58, as amended);
- the Excise Tax Act (R.S.C. 1952 Chapter 100, as amended) and
- the Anti-Dumping Act (Statutes of Canada 1968, Chapter 10).

Under the Tariff Board Act, the board makes inquiry into and reports upon any matter in relation to goods that, if brought into Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs or excise taxes and on which the Minister of Finance desires information. The investigation into any such matter may include inquiry as to the effect that an increase or decrease of the existing rate of duty on a given commodity might have upon industry or trade and the extent to which the consumer is protected from exploitation. It is also the duty of the Board to inquire into any other matter in relation to the trade and commerce of Canada which the Governor in Council sees fit to refer to the Board for inquiry and report. The references take one of two forms: authority for review of sections of the Customs Tariff relating to an entire industry, or for investigation in respect of specified commodities. Reports of the Board are tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Finance.

Under the Provisions of the Customs Acts, the Excise Tax Act and the Anti-Dumping Act, the Tariff Board acts as a court to hear appeals from rulings of the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, in respect of certain matters including excise taxes, tariff classification, value for duty, drawback of customs duties and determination of dumping. Declarations of the Board on questions of fact are final and conclusive, but the Acts contain provisions for appeal, on questions of law, to the Exchequer Court of Canada and the Supreme Court of Canada.

Tariff references and appeals receive hearing at public sittings of the Board.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Brooke Claxton Building,
Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John Munro, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister (Health)	J. Maurice LeClair, M.D.
International Health — Principal Medical Officer	
Principal Nursing Officer	
Deputy Minister (Welfare)	Joseph W. Willard, Ph.D.
Research and Statistics Directorate — Director	
Information Services — Director	
Administration Branch — Director General	
Health Services Branch — Director General	
Health Insurance and Resources Branch — Director General	
Medical Services Branch — Director General	
Food and Drug Branch — Director General	
Income Security Branch — Director General	
Special Programs Branch — Director General	
Welfare Assistance and Services Branch — Director General	
Fitness & Amateur Sport Branch — Director	

The Department of National Health and Welfare, established by the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 22—the *Department of National Health and Welfare Act*, (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 74), originally formed as the Department of Health in 1919 which in 1928 was merged with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment to form the Department of Pensions and National Health. This Department was replaced in 1944 by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and Veterans Affairs.

The Department has charge of matters relating to the promotion and preservation of the health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction. Under the authority of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act it is charged with the following matters:

- investigation and research into public health and welfare;
- the inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen and the provision of medical services for and in conjunction with the Canadian Coast Guard Service;
- the supervision of public health facilities on railway, water and all other forms of transportation;
- the enforcement of regulations of the International Joint Commission relating to Public health;
- the promotion and conservation of the health of public servants and Government employees;
- the collection, publication and distribution, subject to the provisions of the Statistics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 257, as amended), of information relating to public health, improved sanitation and social and industrial conditions.

conditions affecting the health of Canadians; ; and
co-operation with provincial authorities with a view to the co-ordination of
efforts made or proposed or preserving and improving the public health and
providing for the social security and welfare of the people of Canada.

The Dominion Council of Health (Chairman; Deputy Minister of National
Health and the National Council of Welfare established by authority of the
Department of National Health and Welfare Act, serve in an advisory capacity to
the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

A number of programs have been developed to enable the Department to carry
out its responsibilities. A description of these programs will be found in the sections
that follow outlining the function of the various Branches.

Administration Branch

The Administration Branch, which comes under the Deputy Minister of
National Health and the Deputy Minister of National Health, is comprised of
General Administration, Personnel Administration, Departmental Audit, and
Management Services Directorate.

Health Services Branch

The primary objective of the *Health Services Program* is to contribute to the
achievement for all Canadians of the optimum level of personal health,
a safe environment, and equality of opportunity for high quality health
services, by the development and implementation, independently or in co-operation
with provincial health departments and other agencies and organizations, of
measures to promote, protect, preserve, and improve the health of the people of
Canada. Authority and responsibilities come chiefly from the Department of
National Health and Welfare Act, but include certain duties arising from the
Ion Emitting Devices Act, Atomic Energy Control Act, the Blind Persons
Act, the Food and Drugs Act, the Civil Emergency Measures Planning Order P.C.
1041, the Disabled Persons Act, and the Canada Pension Plan.

To administer the Health Services Program the Branch is organized into six
areas or activities including Program Administration. The *Child and Adult
Health Services* Directorate is responsible for the development and implementation
of preventive, protective, and other measures directed to individual and personal
health of Canadians, with particular reference to the categories: infants, children,
youth, people, and adults. The Child and Adult Health Services Directorate at
present has Child and Maternal Health, Dental Health, Mental Health, and Nutrition
Services, and Consultants for Smoking and Health, and Health Education.

The *Environmental Health Services* Directorate is responsible for the develop-
ment and implementation of assessment, preventive, and control measures directed
at air and water pollution, radiation, industrial toxicants, and other factors of the
environment, occupational, and home environments known to be, or suspected of being,
hazardous to human health. The Directorate includes Divisions for Air Pollution,
Health Engineering (water pollution and other problems), Occupational
Health, and Radiation Protection.

The *Canadian Communicable Disease Centre* (formerly the Laboratory of
Communicable Diseases) is responsible for the development and implementation of preventive,
diagnostic, quality control, and other measures directed to communicable disease
control. It includes biological drugs, laboratory services, nutritional and other factors and
control. The Centre includes bacteriology, biologics control, clinical, virus, and
parasitology laboratories.

The *Emergency Health Services* Division is engaged in development and

implementation of plans, training programs, and other measures directed ensuring continuity of government and availability of health services and supplies under emergency conditions of war or peacetime disaster.

The *Rehabilitation Services* Directorate is responsible for the development, implementation of disability assessment, prosthetic services, and other rehabilitation measures directed to restoration of the physically handicapped or to determination of eligibility for pensions or allowances. The Directorate has a Prosthetic Services Division engaged in the development, manufacture, and sale of prosthetic devices and a Disability Assessment Division. The Directorate also provides rehabilitation and blindness prevention consultant services.

The functions of the Branch are carried out in collaboration with provincial health departments and include certain duties for the International Health Commission and other international agencies. In the operational activities the following functions are undertaken:

- (1) Development, application, and evaluation of references, standards, plans, and guides;
- (2) Development, provision, and evaluation of health education and information services, including training services to a limited extent;
- (3) Planning, assessment, and conduct of research and studies, including those of an operational, developmental, and administrative nature;
- (4) Development, conduct, and evaluation of surveillance and monitoring procedures and services;
- (5) Co-ordination and stimulation of the co-operative development of health services in Canada, by health departments and other appropriate agencies and organizations;
- (6) Provision of services, consultation, and advice not covered above.

Health Insurance and Resources Branch

The Health Insurance and Resources Branch administers through the respective Directorates, the Health Insurance and Diagnostic Services program, the Medical Care program, the National Health Grants program, and the Health Resources Fund.

The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act provides for a federal-provincial insurance program under which the Federal Government shares with the Provinces the cost of providing in-patient and out-patient insured hospital services to insured persons under provincially administered plans.

The National Health Grants program makes federal grants available to the Provinces for the developing and strengthening of health services. It includes the Hospital Construction Grant, the General Public Health Grant, the Tuberculosis Control Grant, the Mental Health Grant, the Professional Training Grant, the Cancer Control Grant, the Public Health Research Grant, the Medical Rehabilitation and Crippled Children Grant, and the Child and Maternal Health Grants. Contributions are also made to organizations and individuals to conduct studies and carry out projects of national interest in the health field.

The Medical Care Act provides for the establishment of a national medical insurance program and for federal contributions to the Provinces toward the cost of comprehensive physicians' services made available to insured persons under provincial medical insurance plans, in accordance with the principles set out in the Act.

The Health Resources Fund Act provides capital grants for acquisition, construction, renovation and basic equipment of training facilities for health personnel such as medical schools, teaching hospitals and research establishments. The administration of the above programs involves conducting, stimulating and starting studies and projects for the improvement of health services and the provision of consultant services to health agencies and the provincial governments. Activities include studies and consultant services on the design and construction of hospitals, health science centres and other health institutions. These activities constitute the responsibilities of the Health Facilities Design Division.

Medical Services Branch

Since 1962 the Department's responsibilities for providing services in respect of treatment, education or assessment of various categories of persons have been carried out under the administration of the Medical Services Branch. This Branch employs about 2,800 public servants and is organized in eight Regions in Canada, with an Overseas Region for fourteen posts outside Canada.

The principal activities are: Indian and Northern Health Services, Immigration Medical Service, Public Service Health, Quarantine and Inspection and Civil Aviation Medicine.

The objective of the Indian Health Service is to provide or arrange for health services for eligible Registered Indians in order to assist them in achieving a standard of health comparable to that of other Canadian residents. The development and extension of provincial hospitalization and medical care plans has facilitated achievement of this objective in built-up areas of the provinces. However, in remote locations Medical Services operates a number of nursing stations and health facilities with back-up support from departmental hospitals at Moose Jaw and Sioux Lookout, Ontario; Norway House and Fisher River, Manitoba; Battleford and Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; Cardston, Gleichen and Edmonton, Alberta; and Miller Bay near Prince Rupert, B.C.

The Northern Health Service provides or arranges for health services for residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories to assist them in achieving a standard of health comparable to that of other Canadian residents. The Regional Director of the Northern Region is also the principal medical adviser to the Commissioner of the Yukon and to the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. The department encourages the establishment of private practice in the north. In the development of community hospitals, it is necessary to operate departmental hospitals at Whitehorse and Mayo in the Yukon and at Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk in the Northwest Territories, as well as a number of nursing stations and health facilities throughout the Territories.

The purpose of the Civil Aviation Medical activity is to assist the Department in transport in protecting air passengers in Canada from flight hazards by providing the Department with medical advice on applicants for licensing or renewal of licences in the civil aeronautical field and by investigation of human factors in aircraft accidents.

The purpose of the Public Service Health activity is to promote and conserve the health of federal public servants and other federal government employees by providing counselling and examination services; by providing advice on health matters to managers and by providing or arranging for emergency treatment of illness or accidental injury. This service is provided by medical and para-medical personnel of the Branch at all locations where the Branch has facilities.

Through the Immigration Medical Service the Department of Manpower and Immigration is advised on the medical assessment of prospective immigrants to Canada and other persons for whom that department is responsible. Provision is also made to provide medical care to certain classes of immigrants who may fall in transit or after arrival and who are not covered by medical insurance.

In Canada immigration medical facilities are located at St. John's and Gander, Newfoundland; Sydney and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Quebec, Montreal and Dorval, Quebec; Fort Erie, Niagara Falls and Malton, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Edmonton, Alberta; Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia. Overseas facilities are located in the British Isles at London and Glasgow; in Europe at Athens, Brussels, Cologne, Copenhagen, Marseille, Paris, Rome and Vienna; in Asia at Beirut, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and New Delhi; and at Porto Spain for Latin America.

Quarantine activities are directed towards enforcing measures prescribed under the Quarantine Act and subsidiary legislation designed to prevent entry into Canada of cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne relapsing fever, typhus and yellow fever; enforcing the provisions of the Leprosy Act, advising on measures generally for the protection of the country from invasion by infectious diseases and supervising the health of travellers.

Maritime Quarantine Stations are located at St. John's, Newfoundland; Sydney and Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, Que., with sub-stations at St. John's Islands, Baie Comeau, Rimouski, Port Alfred, Port Cartier, Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal; Victoria, B.C., with sub-stations at Vancouver, Esquimalt and Nanaimo, Westminister.

Airport quarantine facilities exist at Gander and Stephenville, Nfld.; Sydney and Halifax, N.S., Moncton, N.B.; Dorval, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto, Windsor, London and Trenton, Ont.; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; Vancouver, Abbotsford and Victoria, B.C.

Prior to the recent amendment to the Canada Shipping Act, Medical Service provided a treatment service to crew members of foreign and Canadian ships and Canadian fishermen in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. With the advent of provincial hospitalization and medical care plans the need for this service has declined and it will be phased out as other arrangements are developed.

Food and Drug Branch

The Food and Drug Branch consists of Directorate Administration, Bureau of Operations, Research Laboratories, Drug Advisory Bureau, Food Advisory Bureau and the Narcotic Division. The Directorate Administration includes Finance Administration, Educational Services, Statistical Services and a Personnel Unit.

The Food and Drug Branch is responsible for the administration of those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act which apply to standards of composition and safety of foods, and to the manufacturing, advertising, packaging and sale of drugs, cosmetics and medical devices anywhere in Canada; the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act which pertains to the voluntary registration before marketing and the advertising and licensing of secret formula medicines; and the Narcotic Control Act which is concerned with the regulation and use of narcotic drugs.

This Branch also provides advisory, analytical and research services to the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs relating to health hazards in the labelling, packaging and advertising of foods, to economic fraud in the composition of foods, and to health hazards in the manufacture, labelling, advertising and sale of hazardous products.

The headquarters of the Food and Drug Branch is located in Ottawa with District Offices in Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q., Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Vancouver, B.C., District Offices are also located in Charlottetown, P.E.I., Saint John, N.B., Sydney, N.S., St. John's, Nfld., Trois Rivières, P.Q., Quebec, Que., Hull, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., Ottawa, Ont., Cornwall, Ont., Hamilton, Ont., Kitchener, Ont., London, Ont., Windsor, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Kamloops, B.C., and Victoria, B.C.

Income Security Branch

The Income Security Branch administers the Family Allowances and Old Age Security programs and the Canada Pension Plan.

The Family Allowances and Old Age Security Division is responsible for the administration of the family and youth allowances programs under which allowances are paid on behalf of children up to the age of sixteen years and on behalf of dependent youths in the sixteen-to-eighteen-year group in full-time attendance at school or university or prevented from attending by reason of mental or physical infirmity; also for the administration of the assistance program which authorizes payment of allowances in respect of dependent children during their first year in Canada when they are not eligible for Family Allowances; and for the payment of Federal Old Age Security pensions, which are available to everyone who can meet the age and residence requirements of the Old Age Security Act, and for the Guaranteed Income Supplement program under which payments of up to 40 per cent of the monthly pension are available to Old Age Security pensioners who have little or no income except their pension.

Regional offices are maintained in the following cities: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Quebec, Que.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Victoria, B.C.

The Canada Pension Plan Administration is responsible for the administration of the Canada Pension Plan except for coverage and the collection of contributions. The Plan is administered throughout Canada except in the Province of Quebec where there is a provincially co-ordinated social insurance counterpart. The Canada Pension Plan is a contributory social insurance programme designed to provide earnings-based retirement pensions for contributors. It also provides benefits to a disabled contributor and his dependent children and, at the contributor's death, a lump sum payment together with monthly benefits for his widow and children. Retirement pensions under the Canada Pension Plan were paid for the first time in 1967 and are payable as of 1970 and thereafter to persons aged 65 or over provided they are no longer in regular employment. At age 70, retirement pensions are payable regardless of whether the person has retired. Survivors' benefits were first payable in 1967 and disability pensions will first be payable in 1970.

District Offices are maintained in the following centres: Corner Brook and St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Antigonish, Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Moncton, Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John, N.B.; Etobicoke, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, North York, Ottawa, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Catharines, Sault Ste. Marie, Scarborough, Sudbury, Timmins, Toronto and Windsor, Ontario; Brandon and Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta.; Penticton, New Westminster, Prince George and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

Special Programs Branch

The Special Programs Branch is concerned with the Department's international work in social development activity, including social security and with social welfare services both internationally and within Canada.

It is concerned with Canada's participation in the social development programs of the United Nations, its specialized agencies, commissions, committees, and other international organizations. It advises on technical assistance activities, and works with agencies concerned with the social development of countries. It represents the Department in dealing with other countries on reciprocal agreements on social security matters and is concerned with International Conventions on Social Security.

Emergency Welfare Services is responsible for planning, organizing, and supplying essential goods, training, and public education, to ensure the provision of necessary services in the event of a national emergency; it is concerned with advising on and where necessary assisting in programs for disaster relief in other countries.

Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch

The authority for the Program of the Branch is provided by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act assented to on 29 September, 1961. The objectives of the program are to encourage, promote and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada. The program is carried on through grants-in-aid to national organizations involved in fitness and amateur sport; to sports governing bodies to provincial governments in aid of provincial programs; to individual athletes for training and research projects. The Branch undertakes also to provide advisory services and promotional support to the aforementioned persons and organizations.

The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act also provides for a National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport which is given wide latitude to exercise an advisory capacity to the Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Welfare Assistance and Services Branch

The Welfare Assistance and Services Branch is responsible for the Canada Assistance Plan and the National Welfare Grants program, and also administers the Blind Persons Act, the Disabled Persons Act and the Unemployment Insurance Act. The Branch provides consultative services in such areas as family and child welfare, institutional care, public assistance standards, social administration, community services, work activity, rehabilitation services, welfare research, training and manpower. It also administers the section of the Excise Tax Act dealing with refunds to federally or provincially supported non-profit welfare institutions.

The Canada Assistance Plan is a comprehensive measure through which the federal government may share with the provinces in 50 per cent of the cost of providing assistance to needy persons and up to 50 per cent of the cost of welfare services. Major emphasis is placed on the development and improvement of welfare services aimed at the lessening, removal, or prevention of causes and effects of poverty, child neglect and dependence on public assistance. The Plan authorizes federal-provincial agreements for the extension of provincial welfare programs to Indians living on reserves or in unorganized territories. Provision is also made for special programs to improve the motivation and work capacity of public assistance recipients who have unemployment difficulty in securing or retaining employment.

The National Welfare Grants program was established in 1962 to develop and strengthen welfare services in Canada. The variety of programs within the program, along with its associated consultative services, allow it to operate as a flexible instrument in the development of welfare services and give major emphasis to experimental and innovative activities in the welfare field. Under the program grants are made available to provincial and municipal governments.

ments, national and local voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of work and research institutions for demonstration, research, manpower, agency, and other projects submitted and approved in accordance with terms of the annual Welfare Grants Rules, and to individuals for scholar- and fellowships provided for in the Rules.

The following statutes are administered by the Department:

Department of National Health and Welfare Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 74 as amended)

Persons Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 17, as amended)

Assistance Plan Act (S.C., 1966 Chapter 45);

Pension Plan (S.C., 1964-65, Chapter 51)

Shipping Act, Part V, (Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals) (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29 as amended)

Old Persons Act (S.C., 1953-54, as amended)

Allowance Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 109, as amended)

and Amateur Sport Act (S.C. 1960-61, Chapter 59)

and Drugs Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 38, as amended)

Resources Fund Act (S.C., 1966, Chapter 42);

Life Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act (S.C. 1957, Chapter 28, as amended)

Welfare Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 165)

Care Act (S.C. 1966, Chapter 64)

Welfare Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)

Welfare Security Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 200, as amended)

Welfare Control Act (S.C., 1960-61, Chapter 25)

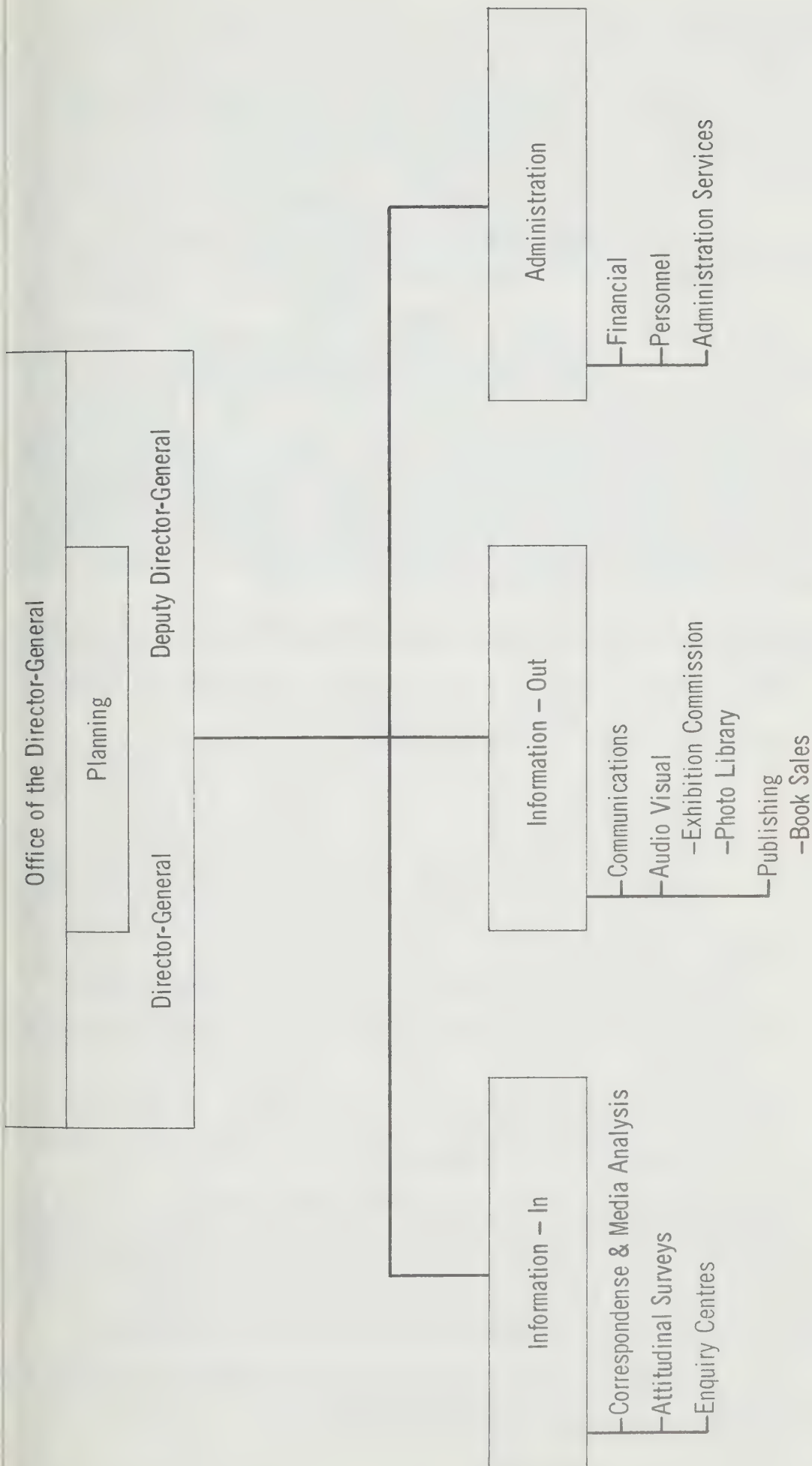
Welfare or Patent Medicine Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 220)

Welfare Works Health Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 229)

Welfare Time Act (S.C. 1969-70, Chapter 18)

Welfare Employment Assistance Act (S.C., 1956, Chapter 26, as amended)

Welfare Allowance Act (S.C., 1964, Chapter 23)



INFORMATION CANADA

171 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Honourable Robert Stanbury, P.C., M.P.

Minister without Portfolio

Principal Officers

Jean-Louis Gagnon, Director-General

R.A.J. Phillips, Deputy Director-General

Information Canada's main functions are: to initiate information programs on broad subjects, such as federalism, which affect the nation as a whole and beyond the responsibilities of departmental information divisions; to promote cooperation among departmental and agency information offices in many information programs and, consequently, increase effectiveness and efficiency; advise and service, on request, departments and agencies; and to help Canadians from across their viewpoints to Parliament and government.

To this end, the Director has been assigned, under Part V of the *Organization of the Government of Canada Act 1969*, SC 1968/69, chap 28, responsibility for:

- (a) The design, provision and administration of exhibits and displays on behalf of Federal Government departments and agencies.
- (b) The provision of publishing services for departments except:
 - (1) such publishing services as are already assigned by statute to the Queen's Printer, and
 - (2) the publication of the *Canada Gazette*, the official documents and instruments required to be published therein, and the reports, transcripts, bills and other documents sent to the Queen's Printer for printing by the staff of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.
- (c) The retail distribution system and bookstores associated, and to be associated therewith as formerly operated by the Queen's Printer.
- (d) The supervision and control of the rights and obligations in respect of the Crown Copyright in any document or other work of any kind in which it subsists.
- (e) The organization, management and direction of the staff and other resources acquired and to be acquired in respect of the administration of the consolidated information service.

On April 1, 1970 Information Canada became responsible for the publishing and selling activities of the Queen's Printer, which have existed for a century; the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, which has produced displays for use in Canada and abroad for 68 years and the National Film Board's still photo library. These functions will be incorporated into Information Canada's four operating sections: Information-in, Information-out, Planning and Administration.

These sections will not be fully operational until later in 1970. Planning structures and information systems and hiring a small new staff, many of them already Public servants, has taken first priority.

the organization's two main sections, Information-in and Information-out, its aim of assisting in the dialogue between Parliament and the government and the people. Eventually, Information-in will have enquiry centres across the country where citizens will be able to ask questions, receive information and buy books and periodicals. It will arrange summaries of the print and electronic press and make them available to the public surveys of opinion. Information-out will include publishing, audio-visual and exhibition expertise and a small communications group to initiate and co-ordinate some information programs.

The Director-General reports directly to a Minister and administers a budget of more than \$7 million, most of which is accounted for by the already existing costs of exhibitions, and publishing.

The formation of Information Canada was announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister on February 10, 1970 after a task force reported that the information responsibilities of federal governments had not been discharged effectively despite considerable expenditure.

At that time, the Prime Minister said the government accepted in principle "the right of Canadians to full, objective and timely information and the obligation of the government to provide such information about its programmes and policies. . ." and that a Parliamentary Committee should review the objectives, policies and functions of Information Canada and information offices in all departments.

NATIONAL DESIGN COUNCIL

Minister Responsible

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce

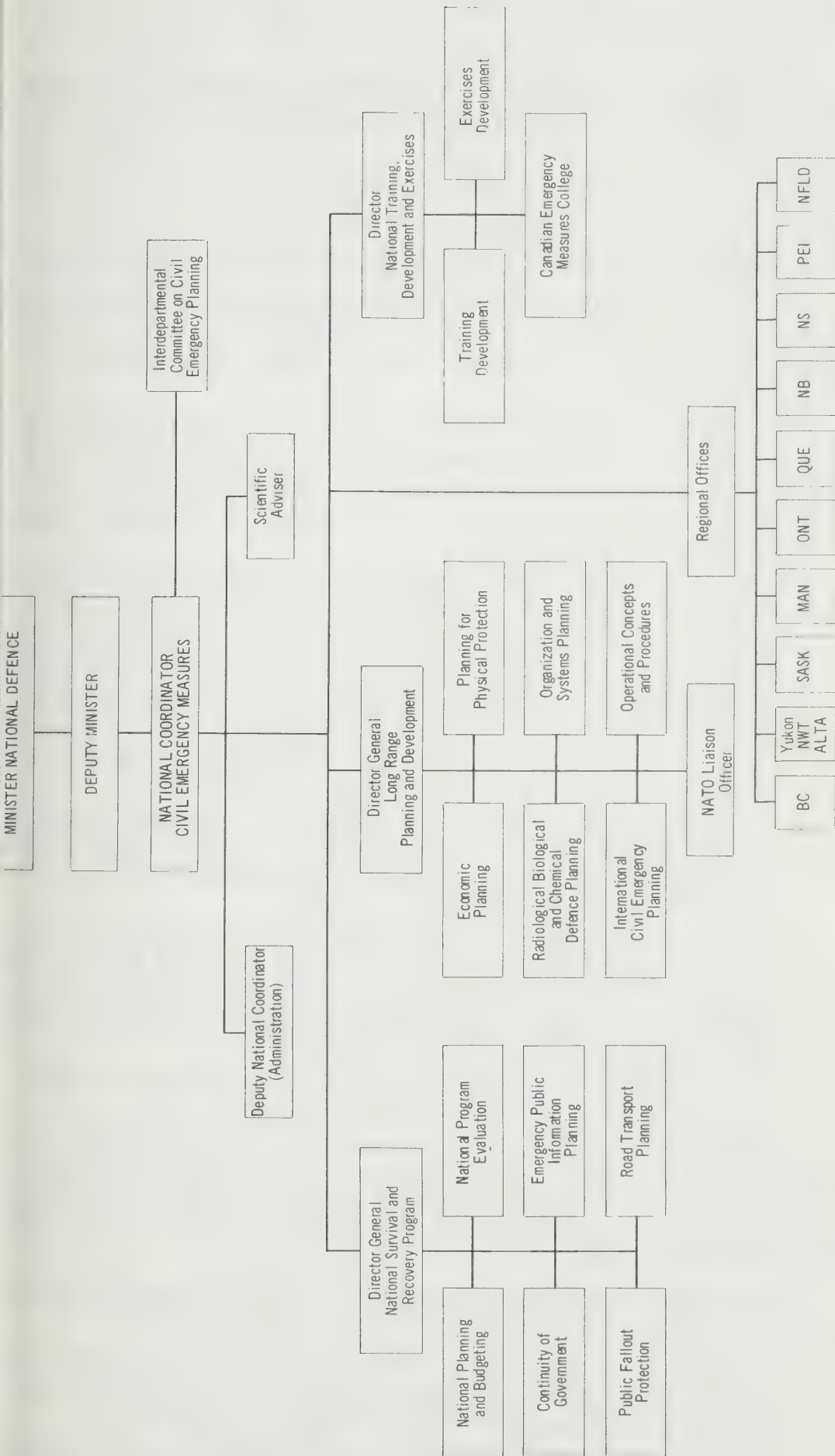
Members of the Council

Black, Chairman	Quebec, P.Q.
Bata	Don Mills, Ont.
Girard	Montreal, P.Q.
Cher	Ottawa, Ont.
man	Ottawa, Ont.
ardman	Vancouver, B.C.
MacDonald	Ottawa, Ont.
McGiverin	Winnipeg, Man.
ning	Toronto, Ont.
uncaster	Toronto, Ont.
Johnson	Toronto, Ont.
isman	Ottawa, Ont.
de Gaspé Beaubien	Montreal, P.Q.
arren	Ottawa, Ont.
brook	Halifax, N.S.
ier	Sorel, P.Q.
rnott	Regina, Sask.

The National Design Council was established by the *National Design Council* (C. 1960-61, Chapter 24) to promote and expedite improvement of design in products of Canadian industry.

For the furtherance of its objects, the Council may (a) plan and implement measures to create an awareness by industry and the general public of the need for good design; (b) develop methods of achieving improved design; (c) assist industry in developing and applying good design techniques; (d) organize and assist committees and other groups in the implementation on a national, regional or local basis of programmes to foster good design; (e) recommend to the Minister the awarding through appropriate organizations and otherwise of grants or scholarships (i) to individuals in Canada for study or research in design in Canada or abroad, and (ii) to institutions in Canada to encourage study or research in design in Canada; (f) grant or issue certificates, citations or awards of merit in recognition of Canadian products of outstanding design; and (g) arrange for and sponsor exhibition of displays of good design in Canada and abroad.

The Office of Design within the Department of Industry Trade & Commerce is responsible to develop and carry out the programme of activities and to provide a range of services related to the objects of the Council.



CANADA EMERGENCY MEASURES ORGANIZATION

325 Dalhousie Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Defence

National Coordinator, Civil Emergency Measures – C.R. Patterson

The Canada Emergency Measures Organization was established by Cabinet Order in Council June 1957 to assume leadership in the development, in peacetime, of civil plans and arrangements designed to ensure the nation's capability to survive and recover from any national emergency.

The Orders in Council 1959-656 and 1963-993 which originally set out specific functions of the Canada Emergency Measures Organization, were replaced by Order in Council 1965-1580. The Order in Council provides for:

- a. the development of policies and a program to ensure the continuity of government in an emergency;
- b. the coordination of civil emergency planning and training by departments, agencies and Crown corporations of the Government of Canada;
- c. in conjunction with provincial authorities, the development of policies and a program for the control of civil road transport resources in an emergency;
- d. the planning of civil emergency measures in respect of matters that are the responsibility of any department, agency or Crown corporation of the Government of Canada or the recommendation to the Governor in Council of the assignment of such responsibility to a Minister;
- e. the provision of assistance and guidance to provincial governments and municipalities in respect of the preparation of civil emergency measures in matters that are not the responsibility of any department, agency or Crown corporation of the Government of Canada;
- f. with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the provision of general liaison with other countries and with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on matters relating to civil emergency measures, including the coordination of planning of those matters by other departments, agencies and Crown corporations; and
- g. the responsibility for the direction and administration of the Canada Emergency Measures College at Arnprior, Ontario.

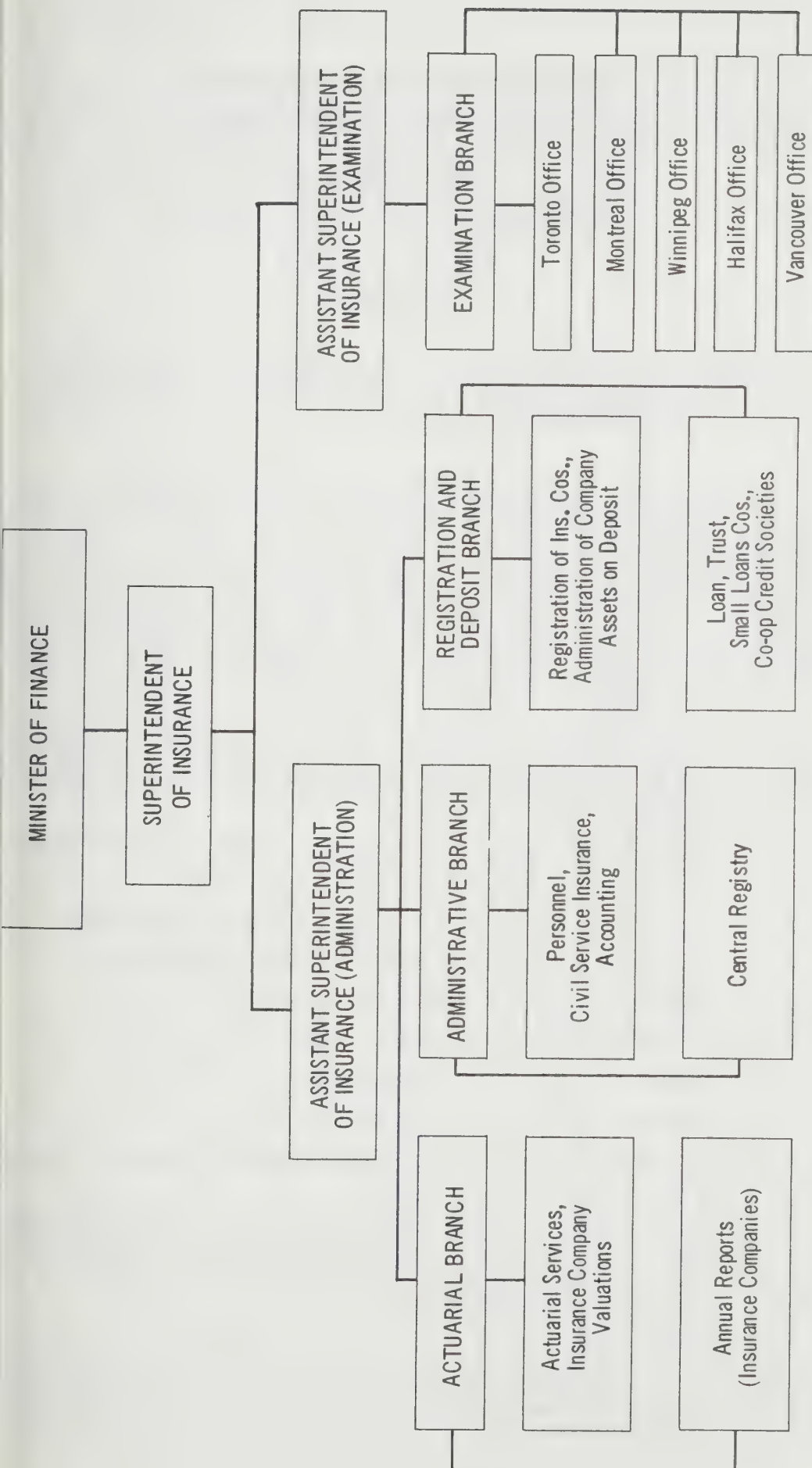
On February 1, 1966 a Cabinet decision delegated to the Minister through the Canada Emergency Measures Organization the responsibility for providing and coordinating the initial federal response to any peacetime disaster situation whether the federal government was either directly involved or called upon for assistance by provinces or municipalities.

The functions of the Canada Emergency Measures Organization, as indicated in the accompanying chart, are divided into four main groupings:

- a. National Civil Emergency Measures Program encompasses program development, program evaluation, budgeting, continuity of government, public information, fallout protection and emergency transport.
- b. Long Range Planning and Development includes economic aspects, over the horizon physical protection, organization systems, operational concepts and procedures, and international aspects of emergency planning.

National Training, Development and Exercises includes responsibility for the coordination of civil emergency measures training by departments agencies and Crown corporations of the Government of Canada, the provision of assistance and guidance to the provinces, territories and municipalities in civilian emergency measures training activities, and the direction and administration of the Canadian Emergency Measures College located at Arnprior, Ontario. The College is the principal civil defence training centre in Canada, and provides civil emergency planning instruction to persons from all levels of government and from business and industry.

Coordination and promotion of civil emergency planning in the provinces by the location of a Canada Emergency Measures Organization representative in each provincial capital.



DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Confederation Heights, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable E. J. Benson, P.C., M.P.,

Minister of Finance

Principal Officers

Superintendent of Insurance R. Humphrys
 Assistant Superintendent of Insurance (Administration) . . E.E. Clarke
 Assistant Superintendent of Insurance (Examination) . . . C.R. Brereton

The Department of Insurance was formally created as a separate department in 1924 by an amendment to *The Insurance Act, 1917* although it had been designated as such by *The Insurance Act, 1910* (S.C., 1909-10, Chapter 32). When the *Insurance Act* was repealed in 1932, the Department was reconstituted by the *Department of Insurance Act* (S.C., 1932, Chapter 45—now the *Department of Insurance Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 70). The office of the Superintendent of Insurance was first established by S.C., 1875, Chapter 20. Prior to 1910, the staff under the Superintendent of Insurance was attached to the Department of Finance.

The Superintendent of Insurance is required to act under the instructions of the Minister, and to examine into and report from time to time upon all matters connected with the administration of each of the following acts, and of the orders or regulations passed or made thereunder:

Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 31)

Civil Service Insurance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 49)

Co-operative Credit Associations Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 28)

Foreign Insurance Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 125)

Loan Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 170)

Pension Benefits Standards Act (S.C., 1966-67, Chapter 92)

Small Loans Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 251)

Trust Companies Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 272)

The Department is divided into four branches: Actuarial, Administrative, Examination, and Registration and Deposit.

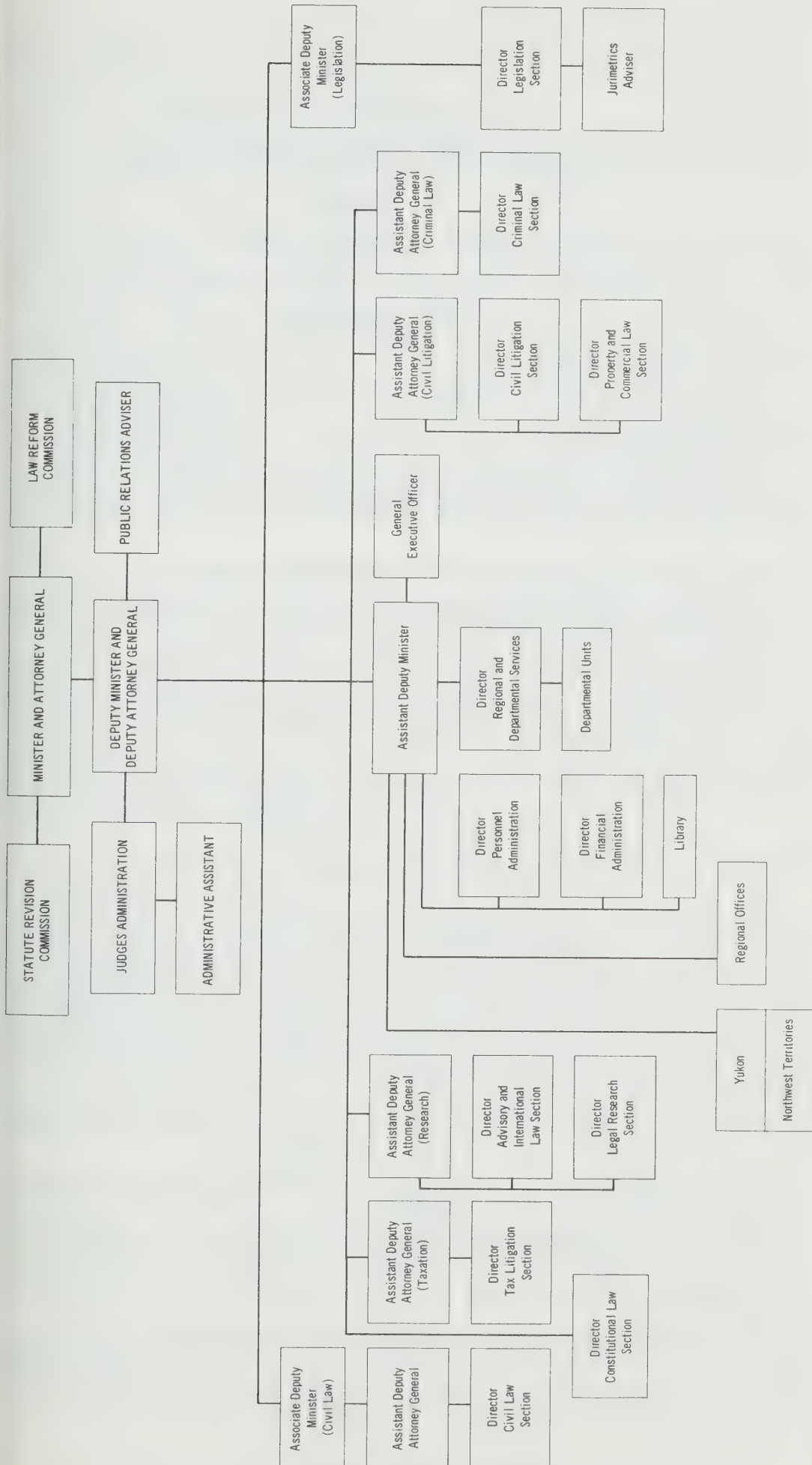
The Actuarial Branch is responsible for the checking of actuarial valuation policy liabilities of registered life insurance companies, the compilation of reports relating to insurance companies, supervision of employee pension plans and actuarial services for other departments.

The Administrative Branch is in charge of personnel administration, administration of Civil Service Insurance, the collection of the annual proportionate assessment of expenses, the collection of premium taxes under Part I of the *Excise Tax Act*, accounting, central registry, and the estimates of the Department.

The Examination Branch conducts examinations of companies at their head offices or chief agencies in Canada, verifies their annual statements and prepares reports on the examinations.

The Registration and Deposit Branch is responsible for the registration of companies, the maintenance of deposits by registered companies, the valuation of companies and the compilation of statistics relating to trust companies. Loan companies, small loans companies and co-operative credit societies.

The Department maintains offices in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Halifax and Vancouver.



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Justice Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John Napier Turner P.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Justice and

Deputy Attorney General of Canada	Donald S. Maxwell, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister	Donald S. Thorson, Q.C.
Associate Deputy Minister	R. Bédard, Q.C.

The Department of Justice was established in 1868 by *An Act respecting Department of Justice* (S.C., 1967-68, Chapter 39—now the *Department of Justice Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 71).

It is provided by law that the Minister of Justice shall:

- (a) be the official legal adviser of the Governor General and the legal member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada;
- (b) see that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with law;
- (c) have the superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of provinces; and
- (d) advise upon the legislative Acts and proceedings of each of the legislatures of the provinces of Canada, and generally advise the Crown upon matters of law referred to him by the Crown.

And the Attorney General of Canada shall:

- (a) be entrusted with the powers and charged with the duties that belong to the office of the Attorney General of England by law or usage, so far as those powers and duties are applicable to Canada, and also with the powers and duties that, by the laws of the several provinces, belonged to the offices of the Attorney General of each province up to the time when the *British North America Act 1867*, came into effect, so far as those laws under the provisions of the said Act are to be administered and carried into effect in the Government of Canada;
- (b) advise the heads of the several departments of the Government upon matters of law connected with such departments;
- (c) be charged with the settlement and approval of all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada; and
- (d) have the regulation and conduct of all litigation for or against the Crown or any public department, in respect of any subject within the jurisdiction of Canada.

The legal functions of the Department are performed by eight sections, namely: Advisory and International Law, Civil Litigation, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Regulatory and Departmental Services, Taxation Section, Legislation Section, Property and Commercial Section, and Constitutional Law Section.

The Advisory and International Law Section is responsible for the preparation of legal opinions (given by the Deputy Attorney General of Canada) requested by the Government of Canada and by various departments and Crown corporations, to deal with questions of International Law.

The Civil Litigation Section is charged with the conduct of all litigious matters arising from the Government of Canada arising in any of the Common Law Provinces with the exception of income tax appeals, and estate tax matters.

The Civil Law Section handles all matters concerned with the Civil Law (*Droit*) as distinguished from the Common Law. It deals with all litigation for or against the federal government and with all land transactions and other civil matters requiring the employment of legal agents in the Province of Quebec. This Section also advises the Minister of Justice in certain matters not necessarily involving actual litigation, but which are essentially concerned with the operation of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec.

The Criminal Law Section is charged with considering applications for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy in capital cases and the remission of summary penalties, the direction of prosecutions for infractions of federal statutes and the enforcement of the criminal law in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

The Regional and Departmental Services Section comprises the legal advisers assigned to other departments and agencies of government. The legal advisers in the Privy Council office and the departments of Agriculture, Manpower and Immigration, Finance, Public Works, Industry, Trade and Commerce and Energy, Natural Resources and a number of other Departments are officers of the Department of Justice. Their functions are under the Deputy Attorney General of Canada to give legal advice and obtain official opinions of the Deputy Attorney General for the government departments and agencies to which they are assigned. Their activities are co-ordinated through the Director of this Section, who also coordinates the activities of regional offices.

The Taxation Section was established primarily to deal with tax litigation arising under the *Income Tax Act*, and the *Estate Tax Act*.

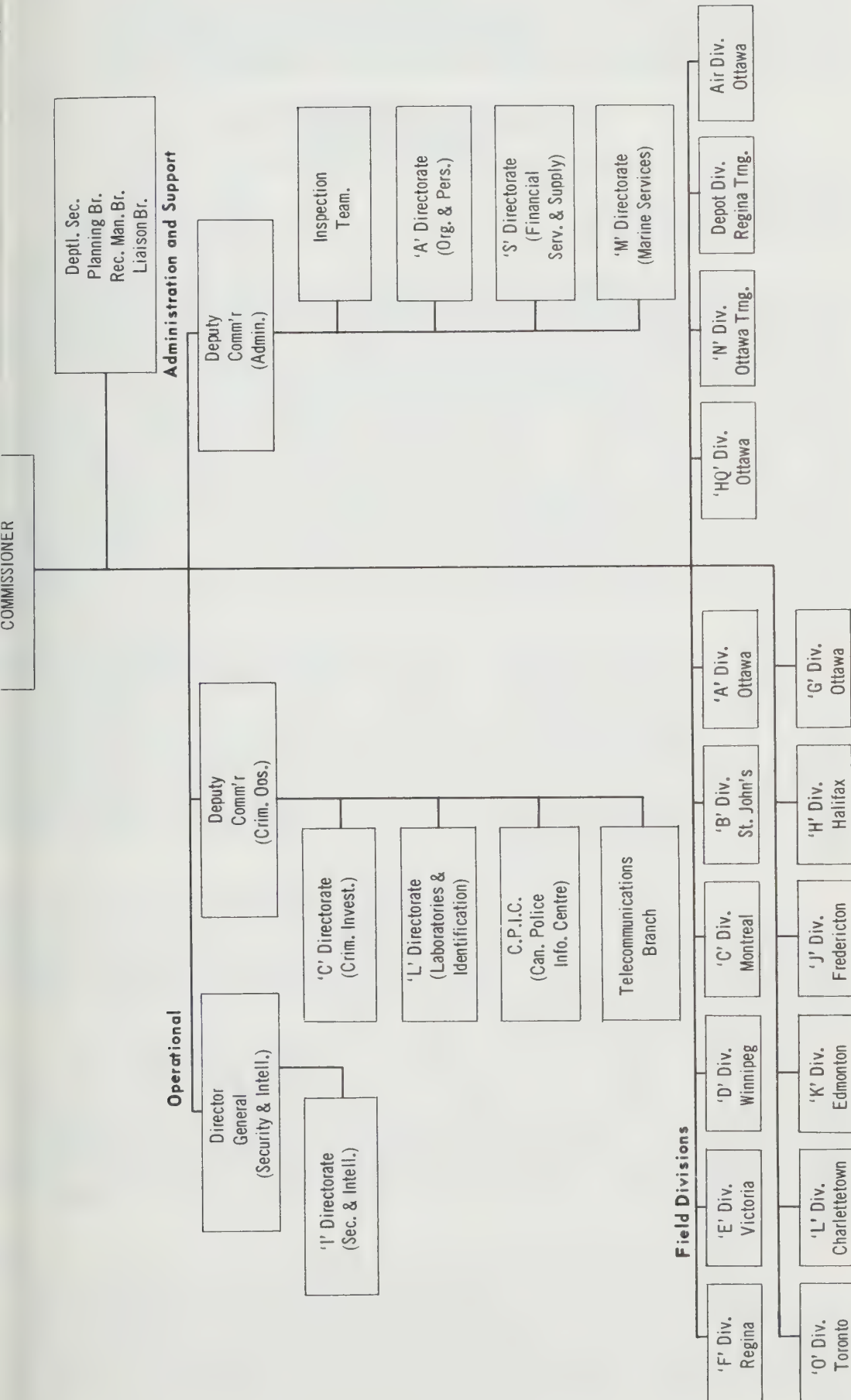
The Legislation Section drafts all Bills which are presented to Parliament as the legislative program of the government. Other functions include: (1) the preparation of the current legislative programs of the Councils of the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories in addition to revising the Ordinances of these Territories; (2) the preparation of regulations under statutes upon request of the departments concerned; (3) the preparation of office consolidations of statutes and amendments of government departments; (4) the preparation of documents issued under the Great Seal; and (5) the preparation of a consolidation of each statute from session to session.

It is the function of the Property and Commercial Law Section to deal with all litigious legal work relating to land and the acquisition of land throughout Canada by purchase and expropriation and the disposition of land throughout Canada by Letters Patent, except for the time being, in the Province of Quebec.

The Constitutional Law Section advises on questions of constitutional law. Regional offices are also maintained at Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Halifax.

The Department of Justice administers of has a special interest in the following Acts:

Admiralty Act
Canada Evidence Act
Canada Prize Act
Canadian Bill of Rights
Criminal Code
Crown Liability Act
Department of Justice Act
Escheats Act
Exchequer Court Act
Extradition Act
Fugitive Offenders Act
Interpretation Act
Judges Act
Lords Day Act
Narcotic Control Act
Official Secreta Act
Petition of Right Act
Supreme Court Act
Tobacco Restraint Act
Yukon Administration of Justice Act
Law Reform Commission Act



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Headquarters Building, 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Solicitor-General

Commissioner	W.L. Higgitt
Deputy Commissioners	W.J. Fitzsimmons
	J.R.R. Carriere

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police was originally established in 1873 as the North West Mounted Police by *An Act respecting the Administration of Justice and for the establishment of a Police Force in the North West Territories* (1873, Chapter 35--now the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, R.S.C., 1985, Chapter 241, as amended) to police a territory extending from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, then known as the North-West Territories. In 1904 the use by the Force of the prefix "Royal" was authorized by King Edward VII in recognition of its services. In 1918 the Royal North-West Mounted Police was assigned the duty of enforcing federal legislation for the western part of Canada west of Port Arthur and Fort William and in 1920 its jurisdiction extended to the whole of Canada. In that same year the name was changed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and headquarters was transferred from Regina to Ottawa.

The first duties of the Force when it was established included the suppression of the liquor traffic, the collection of customs dues, the establishment of law and order and the pacification of the Indians. It now enforces all federal statutes in Canada, and is especially empowered to deal with smuggling by sea, land and air. In addition to undertaking security services for the federal government, it assists other departments in administrative duties, is responsible for the protection of government buildings and property, and is the sole police force operating in the Northwest and Yukon Territories.

Besides its federal duties the Force has agreements with the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for the enforcement of provincial laws. There are also some 147 cities, municipal districts, towns and villages with separate policing contracts have been entered into with the Force for the enforcement of municipal law.

The Force operates sixteen divisions throughout Canada. Twelve provincially designated land police divisions are maintained to deal with crime in the provinces and territories and these are further divided into sub-divisions and detachments. The "Air" Division supports the land divisions by supplying air support where necessary. Three other divisional commands are maintained: "Headquarters" which is operated as a division and functions as such; "N", and "Depot" which are training divisions.

"Headquarters" is divided into seven directorates, "A", "C", "I", "M", "S", and C.P.I.C., which are responsible for Organization and Personnel, Criminal Investigation, Security and Intelligence, National Police Services, Services and Supply, and the Canadian Police Information Center respectively. Comprising the larger directorates are branches set up to deal with all phases of police operations with the exception of those matters that come directly under the Commissioner's office.

" Directorate is composed of the following branches: Adjutant's, Personnel, g, Establishment and Classification, and Regulations and Orders.

" Directorate deals with matters relating to crime throughout Canada as far Force is concerned. It consists of such branches as Criminal Investigation, tive Service, Emergency Planning, and Traffic. To a certain extent rparts of these branches, with the exception of the Laboratories, form a part t divisions.

" Directorate deals with matters pertaining to security.

" Directorate — Marine Services — are supplied through Divisional uarters.

" Directorate attends to the requirements of Identification and Crime ion Laboratories.

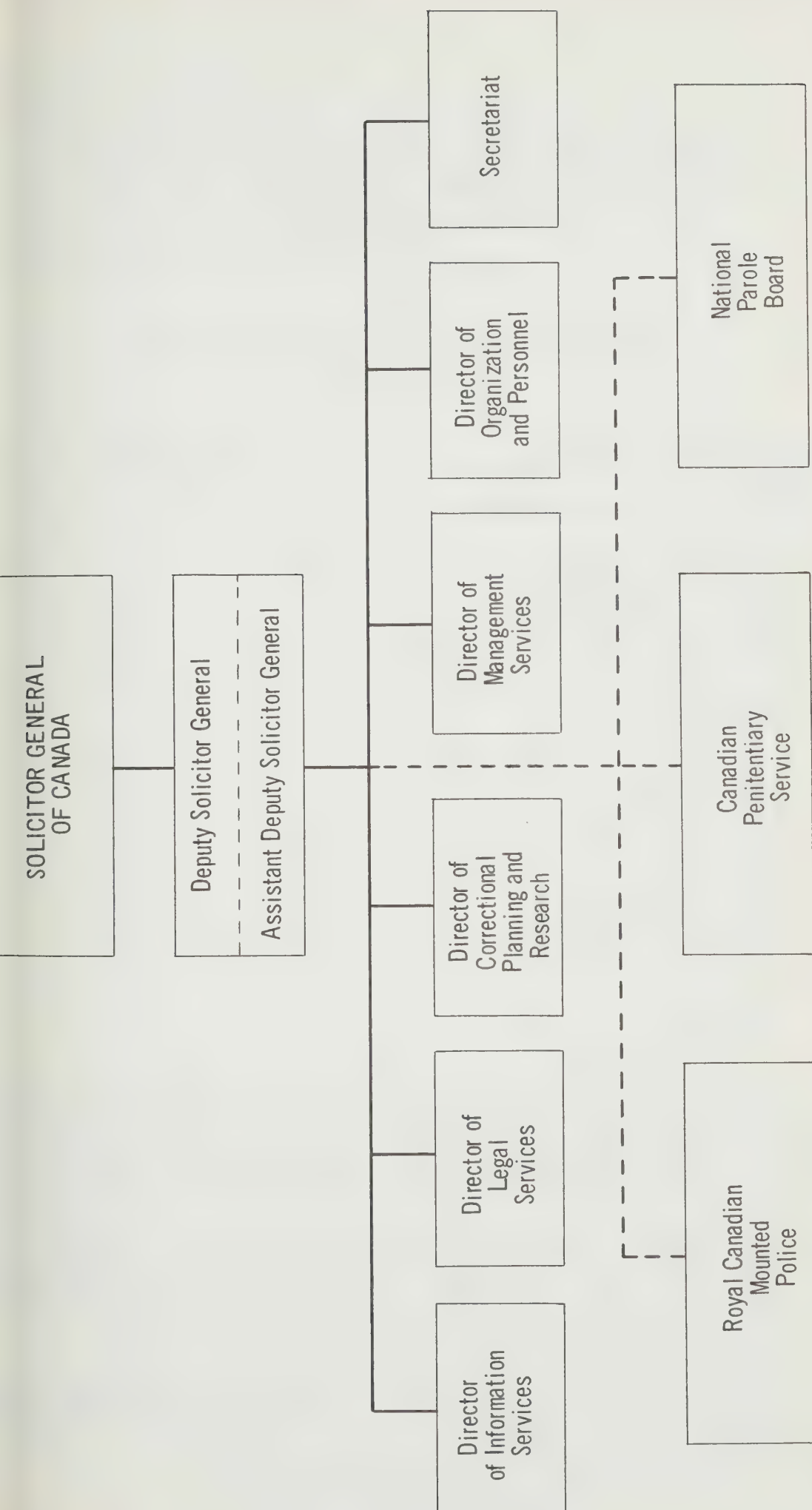
" Directorate maintains such branches as Administration and Research, y Estimates and Financial, Property Management and Purchasing.

P.I.C. Directorate (Canadian Police Information Center) will maintain late computerized Police information available to all Police forces.

ne 16 Divisions are as follows:

Division	Headquarters
Ontario — Eastern portion)	Ottawa, Ont.
Newfoundland)	St. John's, Nfld.
Quebec)	Montreal, P.Q.
Manitoba)	Winnipeg, Man.
British Columbia)	Victoria, B.C.
askatchewan)	Regina, Sask.
Yukon and Northwest Territories)	Ottawa, Ont.
Nova Scotia)	Halifax, N.S.
New Brunswick)	Fredericton, N.B.
Alberta)	Edmonton, Alta.
Prince Edward Island)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Ontario — Western portion)	Toronto, Ont.
.	Ottawa, Ont.
.	Ottawa, Ont.
ot"	Regina, Sask.
quarters"	Ottawa, Ont.

The Force also maintains liaison offices in London, England and Washington,



DEPARTMENT OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Ave., West,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable George James McIlraith P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Solicitor General Ernest A Côté
Assistant Deputy Solicitor General B.C. Hofley

Senior Officials of the Departmental Headquarters:

Departmental Secretary
Director of Correctional Planning and Research
Director of Legal Services
Director of Management Services
Director of Organization and Personnel
Director of Information Services

Senior Officials of the Agencies:

Royal Canadian Mounted Police:—

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioners

Canadian Penitentiary Service:—

Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner

National Parole Board:—

Chairman
Members
Executive Director

Prior to October 1, 1966 the Agencies of the Department of the Solicitor General were responsible to the Minister of Justice. An Order in Council effective January 1, 1966 transferred responsibility for the three Agencies from the Minister of Justice to the Solicitor General and the *Government Organization Act* of 1966 created a new Department to be known as the Department of the Solicitor General.

The Deputy Solicitor General and the Headquarters' staff of the Department have responsibility for policy planning in regard to federal law enforcement and corrections programmes. They assist the Agencies in the implementation of approved policies, examine and evaluate results and report to the Government upon the effectiveness of law enforcement and correctional programmes.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board carry out the police and the correctional responsibilities assigned to them under their respective acts. They have regional and district offices across Canada in various locations.

Legislation for which the Solicitor General is responsible:

role Act (1958, c. 38)

penitentiary Act 1960-61, c. 53)

oyal Canadian Mounted Police Act (1959, c. 54)

oyal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act (R.S., c. 241)

oyal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act (1959, c. 34)

ison and Reformatories Act (R.S., c. 217)

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Victoria Building, Wellington St., Ottawa

Minister through whom the Canada Council reports to Parliament

Secretary of State

Members

n, John G. Prentice	Vancouver, B.C.
Chairman, Guy Rocher	Montreal, P.Q.
Baker	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Charles Bonenfant	Sainte-Foy, P.Q.
lville	Sackville, N.B.
ry	Ottawa, Ont.
drée Desautels	Montreal, P.Q.
esrochers	Edmonton, Alta.
emming	Halifax, N.S.
orrow Godfrey	Toronto, Ont.
ra de Pedery Hunt	Toronto, Ont.
zabeth Lane	Vancouver, B.C.
on Leblanc	Quebec, P.Q.
ortie	Montreal, P.Q.
March	St. John's, Nfld.
uline McGibbon	Toronto, Ont.
Ross	Montreal, P.Q.
later	Kingston, Ont.

Executive Officers

r	Peter M. Dwyer
te Director	Robert Elie

Investment Committee Members

an	Trevor F. Moore
	John G. Prentice

Louis Hébert

David W. Slater

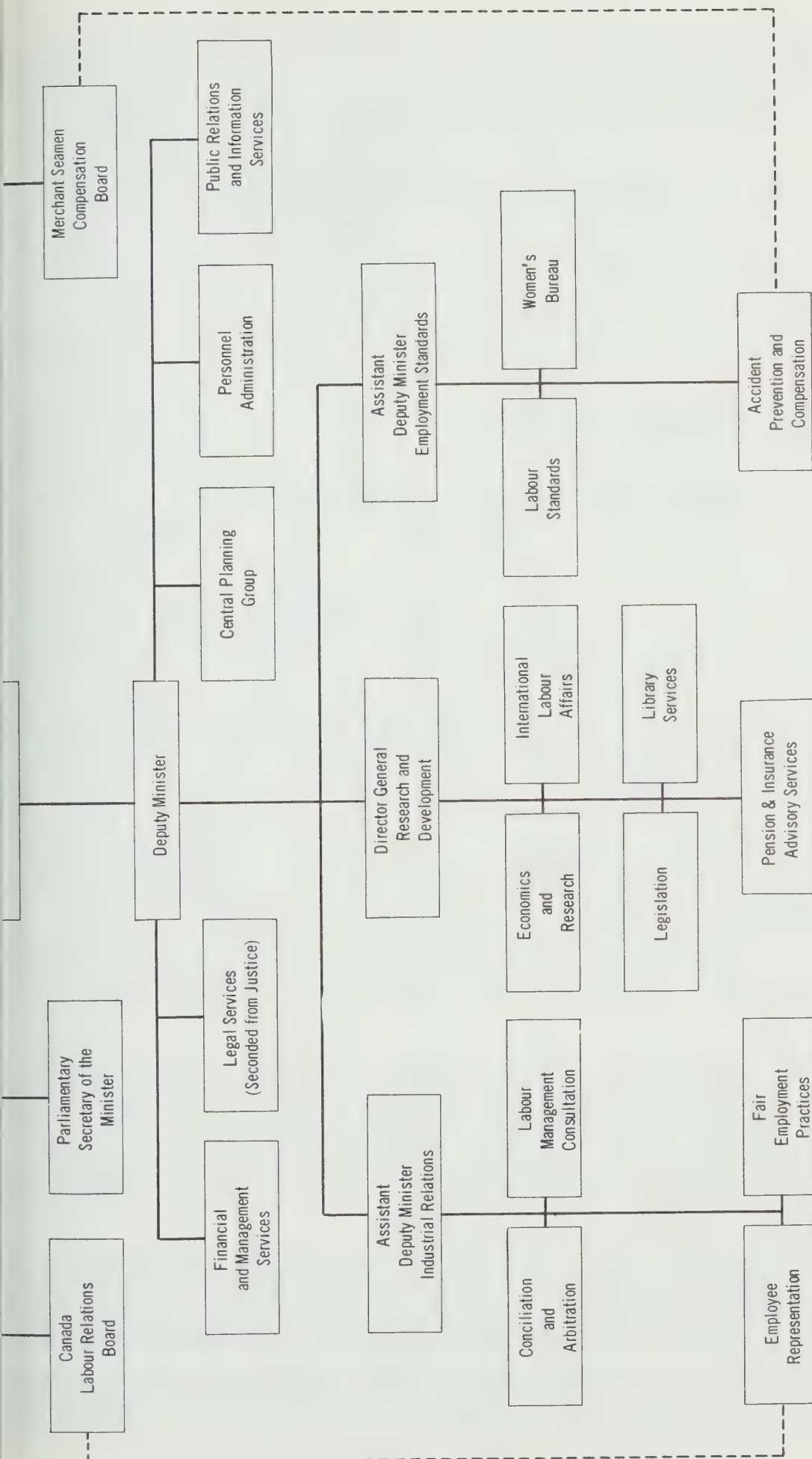
The Canada Council was established on March 28, 1957, under the *Canada Council Act* (S.C. 1957, Chapter 3), to foster and promote the study and development of, and the production of works in the arts, humanities and social sciences. It carries out its task mainly through a broad program of fellowships and grants of various types. It also shares the responsibility for Canada's cultural relations with other countries, and administers, as a separate agency, the Canadian International Commission for UNESCO.

The Council consists of a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman who are appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of five years, and nineteen members appointed for a period of three years. It consists also of a Director and an Associate Director who are appointed by the Governor in Council on a full-time basis. The Council meets at least three times a year.

The Investment Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Council, a

member designated by the Council and three other persons appointed by the Governor in Council, is appointed to aid and advise the Council in making, managing and disposing of investments.

The Council is deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada, and is the agent of Her Majesty.



CANADA DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building,
340 Laurier Avenue West,
Ottawa 4.

Minister

The Honourable Bryce Mackasey, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J. D. Love
Assistant Deputy Ministers	Bernard Wilson
	Jean-Pierre Despres

The Department of Labour was established by the Conciliation Act (1900, Chapter 24) – now the *Department of Labour Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 72.

Under this Act the Department is authorized to collect, digest and publish in a suitable form, statistical and other information relating to the condition of labour, to institute and conduct inquiries into important industrial questions, and to issue the “Labour Gazette”.

The Department pursues three major programs – Labour Relations, Labour Standards and Benefits, and Research and Development, consisting of the following Branches: Conciliation and Arbitration, Fair Employment Practices, Labour-Management Consultation, Employee Representation, Accident Compensation and Compensation, Labour Standards, Women’s Bureau, Economic and Research, International Labour Affairs, Legislation, Library Services. The administrative component responsible to the Deputy Minister is made up of the following Branches: Public Relations and Information Services, Personnel Administration, and Financial and Management Services.

The Department also maintains Labour Counsellors attached to the Canadian Embassies in Washington, D.C. and to the Canadian High Commission in London.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Branch is charged with those provisions of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act that deal with conciliation and investigation of labour disputes. The functions of the Branch include the appointment of conciliation officers and conciliation boards, the establishment of Industrial Inquiry Commissions in labour-management disputes, the investigation of complaints of unfair labour practices, of refusal to bargain, and of other infringements under the legislation.

The Fair Employment Practices Branch is responsible for the Canada Fair Employment Practices Act, which is aimed at preventing discrimination in employment, hiring and in union membership on the grounds of race, colour, religion or national origin. The Branch investigates complaints of violation of the Act.

The Labour-Management Consultation Branch promotes and encourages the formation of joint union-management committees, known as labour-management committees, at the plant or industry level to discuss all matters of mutual concern.

The Employee Representation Branch serves as the administrative agency of the Canada Labour Relations Board, established under the Industrial Relations and Investigation Act, concerning the certification of bargaining agents. Its process applications to the Board for certification and decertification of unions and supervise representation votes.

The Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch administers the Canada (Safety) Code which provides for the promotion of the safety and well-being of persons during their employment in federal works, undertakings and enterprises, including the Public Service; the Government Employees Compensation Act under which employment injury benefits are provided to employees who suffer occupational accidents or diseases and/or to their dependants; and the Merchant Shipping Compensation Act providing employment injury benefits to seamen for injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment.

The Labour Standards Branch applies the Canada Labour (Standards) Code which sets minimum labour standards for employees in any work, undertaking or enterprise under jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, and the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act which provides labour conditions, including minimum wage and maximum hours of work for inclusion in federal government contracts for purchase and supply. To administer this legislation, the Branch carries out audits of wage rates paid in private industry and inspects contracts to ensure compliance with the conditions of labour.

The Women's Bureau promotes a wider understanding of the present role of women so as to ensure the greatest use of their potential in employment. It also is concerned with employment standards for women as a part of the labour force. The Branch administers the Female Employees Equal Pay Act.

The Economics and Research Branch serves as a central agency for economic and financial analyses and research in the labour field. It is also responsible for maintaining records on labour unions as called for under part 3, section 13 of the Labour Relations and Labour Unions Returns Act.

The International Labour Affairs Branch, designated in 1946 as the link between Canada and the International Labour Organization in Geneva, coordinates all activities relating to the I.L.O. and also to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris. The Branch works with the Department of External Affairs, provincial governments, employer and worker organizations and with the general public.

The function of the Legislation Branch is to study labour legislation in Canada and other countries and to provide information concerning this field.

The Library Services Branch, set up in 1900 for the use of Departmental employees is now the most extensive labour library in Canada. It serves as a source of information and lending library for other departments, employers, unions, students and the general public.

The Public Relations and Information Services Branch advises on public relations aspects of policy development and program execution. It is responsible for the development of a program of information to deepen public understanding of industrial relations, collective bargaining and the changing work environment. It provides training and promotion services for all Branches and programs of the Department. By the authority of Parliament (Sec. 4, Department of Labour Act), publishes the Canada Gazette, the official journal of the Department.

The Personnel Administration Branch is responsible for the administrative personnel in the Department. The Branch provides services to Branches as well as individual employees. It conducts promotional competitions, establishment review and training programs for staff development.

The Financial and Management Services Branch is responsible for the general administrative services necessary to the administration of the Department, including financial services, records, office supplies, furnishings and equipment, processing. The preparation of the annual estimates and the establishment of functions, in consultation with Branch Heads, is also the responsibility of this Branch.

Chief Regional Offices

Conciliation and Arbitration Branch regional offices are maintained in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Labour-Management Consultation Branch regional offices are maintained in St. John's, Halifax, Saint John, Chicoutimi, Montreal, Toronto, London, New Brunswick, Bay, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Labour Standards Branch regional offices are maintained in St. John's, Halifax, Fredericton, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver.

Accident Prevention and Compensation Branch regional offices are maintained in St. John's, Halifax, Fredericton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for administering the following statutes:

Department of Labour Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chap 72

Canada Labour (Standards) Code, S.C. 1964-65, Chap 38

Canada Labour (Safety) Code, S.C. 1966-67, Chap 62

Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chap 152

Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act R.S.C. 1952, Chap 108

Canada Fair Employment Practices Act S.C. 1952-53, Chap 19

Female Employees Equal Pay Act, S.C. 1956, Chap 38

Government Employees Compensation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chap 134

Merchant Seamen Compensation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chap 178

In addition to the Department of Labour, the Minister reports to Parliament the following agencies:

Canada Labour Relations Board

Merchant Seamen Compensation Board

CANADA LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Labour

Members

nan A.H. Brown
Chairman. J.J. Quinlan, Q.C.

ther members as the Governor in Council may determine, not exceeding
consisting of an equal number of members representative of employees and
yers..

Principal Officers

Executive Officer J. Lorne MacDougall
ary G.A. Lane

he Board was established by *Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation*
C 1948, chap. 54 (R.S.C. 1952, chap. 152).

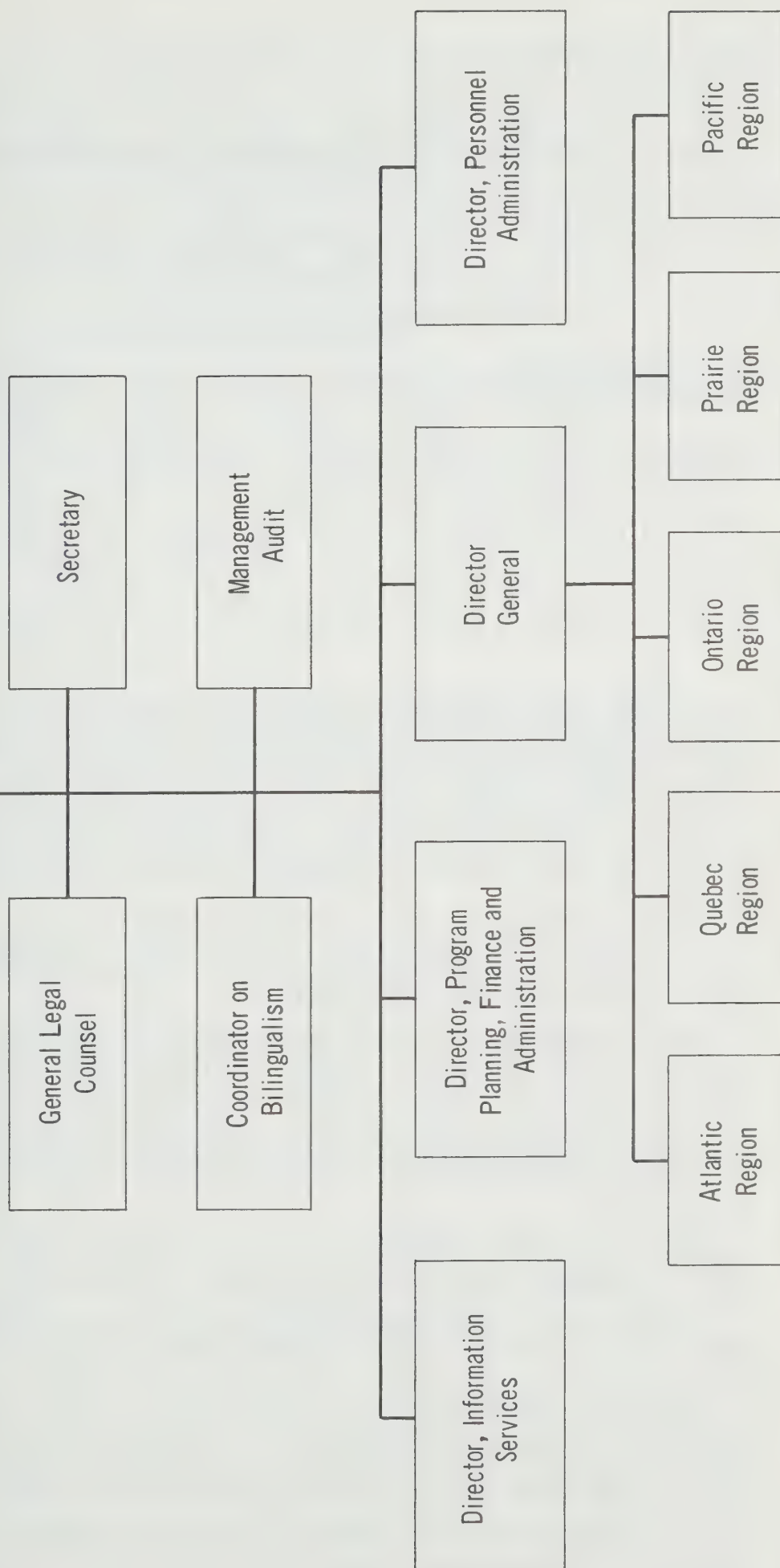
y the provisions of the said Act, the Board has the responsibility of receiving
etermining applications for the certification of bargaining agents; proceedings
ing the revocation of certification where the Board is of opinion that a
ing agent no longer represents a majority of employees in the unit for which
certified; applications of either party to a collective agreement to have the
, by order, prescribe a provision for final settlement without stoppage of
by arbitration or otherwise, of all differences between the parties to or
is bound by the agreement or on whose behalf it was entered into, concerning
aning or violation, providing the collective agreement does not contain such a
ion; complaints referred to the Board by the Minister of Labour alleging that
y has failed to comply with the requirements of the Act relating to the
encement of bargaining by authorized representatives and to the making of
reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement; and applications
ting the Board to reconsider any decision or order made by it under the Act
vary or revoke any such decision or order.

he Board has the powers of commissioners under Part I of the Inquiries Act.
y receive and accept such evidence and information on oath, affidavit or
vise as in its discretion it may deem fit and proper where admissible as
ce in a court of law or not. The Board may, with the approval of the
nor in Council, make rules governing its procedure, which rules have effect
publication in the Canada Gazette.

in any proceeding before the Board a question arises under this Act as to
er

- a person is an employer or employee;
- an organization or association is an employers' organization or a trade union;
- in any case a collective agreement has been entered into and the terms thereof and the persons who are parties to or are bound by the collective agreement or on whose behalf the collective agreement was entered into;

- d) a collective agreement is by its terms in full force and effect;
 - e) any party to collective bargaining has failed to meet with the other interested party in the dispute or has failed to proceed without delay to bargain after notice has been given;
 - f) a group of employees is a unit appropriate for collective bargaining;
 - g) an employee belongs to a craft or group exercising technical skills; or
 - h) a person is a member in good standing of a trade union;
- the Board has the obligation to decide the question and its decision is final and conclusive for all the purposes of the Act.



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION

222 Nepean Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Labour

Members of the Commission

Chief Commissioner.	Jacques M. DesRoches
Commissioners	Thos. B. Ward
	Morris C. Hay, Q.C.
Secretary	Marc Gagnon

The Unemployment Insurance Commission was established in 1941 under provisions of the *Unemployment Insurance Act*, 1940 (S.C., 1940, Chapter 4) now the *Unemployment Insurance Act* (S.C., 1955, Chapter 50).

The general functions of the Commission are to provide for the compensation of employed persons with certain exceptions and, subject to regulation, provide such persons with weekly payments for limited periods if they become unemployed.

To carry out these purposes, the Act provides for the establishment of an unemployment insurance organization, under the direction of three Commissioners and for the appointment of officers and staff.

The Commissioners, of whom one is Chief Commissioner (deputy head) appointed by the Governor in Council. One Commissioner, other than the Chief Commissioner, is appointed after consultation with employee organizations, the other is appointed after consultation with employer organizations. The Chief Commissioner is appointed for a period of ten years, and the other Commissioners for a period not exceeding ten years. Commissioners may be re-appointed for one or more terms.

The organization of the Commission is composed of three levels – a head office, five regional offices, and a number of area offices across the country.

The head office is concerned with policies affecting management, procedures, methods and control pertaining to the administration and interpretation of the Act and Regulations, finances, public relations, and staff matters. The regional offices, each under the jurisdictional authority of a regional director, are concerned with the region and are organized along the lines of the head office. The area offices, directly responsible to the regional directors, operate the unemployment insurance service for the public. Only the activities of the head office will be dealt with here.

The Commissioners, who form the policy-making body of the organization, administer the Unemployment Insurance Act and carry out such other duties as may be assigned to them.

ilities as the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, requires. In respect of such other duties, the Commissioners are subject to the Minister. The Chief Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer.

The Director General directs and co-ordinates the activities of the specialists in the administration of the unemployment insurance program in accordance with the policies established by the Commission. He has the overall responsibility for the overall planning required to meet program objectives approved by the Commission. He is responsible for the operations of regional and area offices.

Under the Director General there are the following branches: Revenue Control, Claims and Benefit, Benefit Control and Annuities.

The Revenue Control branch comprises Coverage, Contributions, Central Index and Audit divisions. The Coverage division gives rulings on matters pertaining to unemployment insurance coverage. The Contributions division determines and develops methods and procedures to be used by employers in making contributions, decides amounts of contributions for which unemployment insurance contributions are payable, and is responsible with computing the rate and duration of benefit. The Central Index division is responsible for the insurance and control of social insurance numbers and registration numbers. The Audit division conducts audits of employers' records to ensure that all insurable employees are covered by unemployment insurance and that proper contributions are being made. The division maintains a field force of auditors who visit employers periodically.

The Claims and Benefit branch consists of the Entitlement Determination and Claims and Payment divisions. The Entitlement Determination division is responsible for deciding all questions on benefit entitlement ensuring that the benefit provisions of the Act are correctly applied, reviewing decisions of boards of referees, hearing appeals and submissions to the Umpire. The Claims and Payment division is concerned with the development and review of procedures affecting the determination, examination and payment of claims.

The Benefit Control branch is responsible for the audit and investigation of the Fund for the protection of the Fund against improper withdrawals, and the monitoring of employers for infractions committed against the Act and regulations. The branch plans and develops investigational techniques and maintains a field staff of investigators who assist in the public education programme in advising claimants to ensure that they are fulfilling the conditions for the benefit and clarify questions pertaining to their rights under the Act.

The Annuities branch is responsible for establishing policies and procedures to be followed in carrying out the provisions of the Act and Regulations and to ensure the timely payment of annuities.

The Director General, Planning, directs the Planning, Finance and Administrative Services Branch of the Commission in the development and implementation of new programs. He is responsible for developing and implementing plans for the economic and sociological requirements of unemployment insurance in Canada. He is also responsible for developing and proposing changes in legislation and policies.

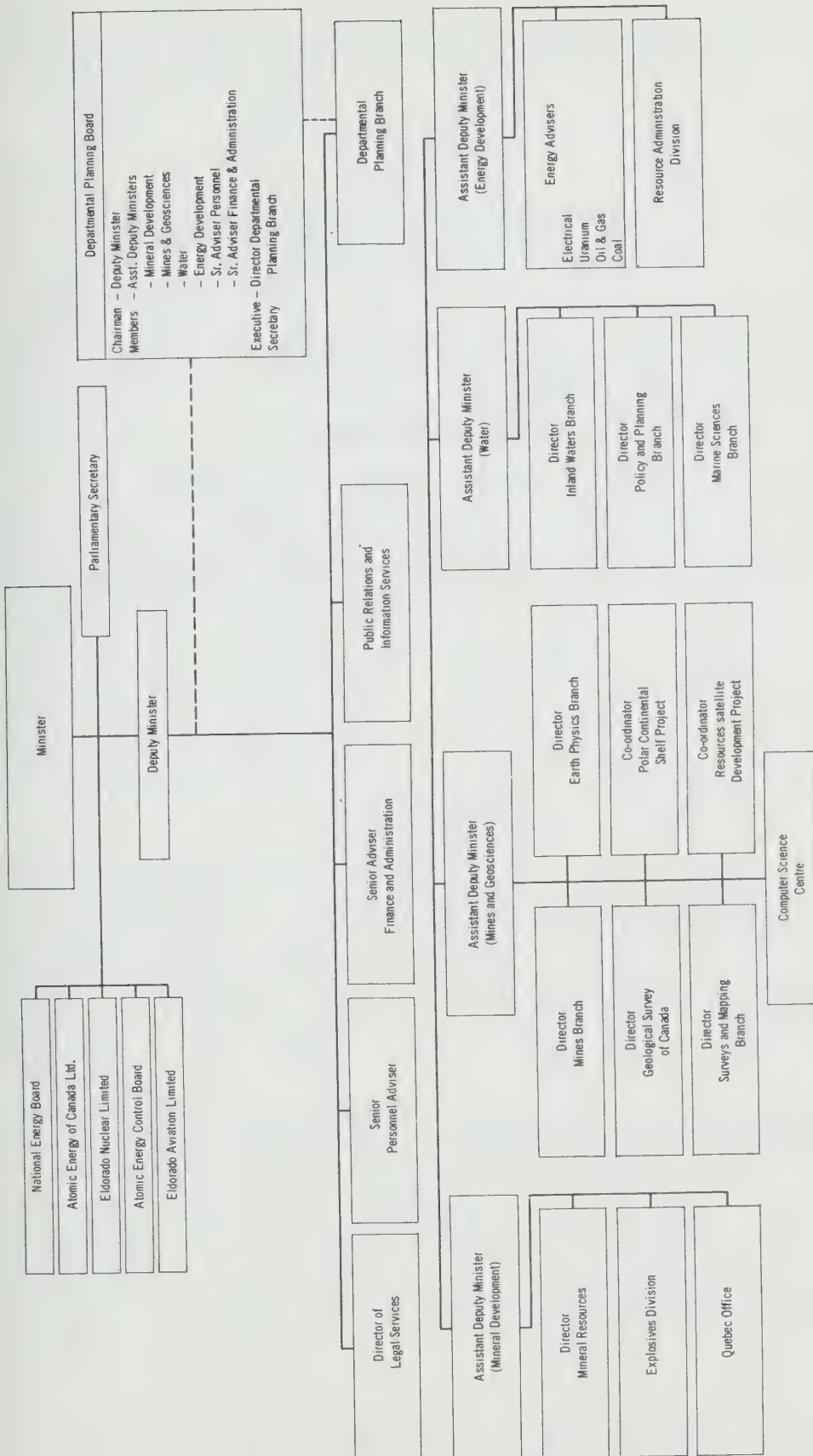
The Director General, Planning, operates a complete financial management and control system including program review and program budgeting according to the concepts of P.P.B. and Management by objectives. He provides a comprehensive administrative service of records management, transcribing services, mail distribution, purchasing, warehousing, communications and a complete systems management, work study, computer installation and programming.

service across Canada. Program planning and implementation is conducted by project teams, assembled and co-ordinated by the Director General, Planning.

The following divisions are under the Director General, Planning:

- Director, Program Implementation
- Director, Policy Analysis and Formulation
- Director, Agency Liaison Policy
- Director, Management Analysis
- Administrative Services Adviser
- Financial Management Adviser
- Actuary

A Regional Director is located at each of the following centres: Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Belleville, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver.



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

588 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable John James Greene, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy.	J. Austin
Assistant Deputy Minister (Mines and Geosciences). . .	J.M. Harrison
Assistant Deputy Minister (Mineral Development). . .	Jean-Paul Drolet
Assistant Deputy Minister (Water).	A.T. Davidson
Assistant Deputy Minister (Energy Development). . .	G.M. MacNabb

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources was created by the *Government Organization Act* (S.C. 1966, Chapter 25; 14-15 Elizabeth II). Previously known as the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, the Department was considerably broadened to fulfill its role as the principal federal agency responsible for the discovery, investigation, development and conservation of the nation's mineral, water and energy resources. The two most significant changes were (1) the acquisition, from the former Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, of water resources inventory and planning and the administration of mineral exploration in certain areas under federal jurisdiction including Hudson Bay and the continental shelf off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and (2) the newly created function of studying, recommending and co-ordinating federal policies related to energy development.

The Department co-ordinates, promotes and recommends national policies and programs with respect to energy, mines and minerals, water and other resources. It conducts applied and basic research programs and investigations and economic studies in relation to such resources and, for that purpose, it maintains and operates research institutes, laboratories, observatories and other facilities for exploration and research related to the source, origin, properties, development or use of such resources. It studies and keeps under review and considers recommendations with respect to matters relating to the exploration for, or the production, recovery, manufacture, processing, transmission, transportation, distribution, sale, purchase, exchange or disposition of, any such resources and matters relating to the sources thereof within or outside Canada.

It carries out geodetic, topographic, legal, hydrographic, oceanographic, limnological, geological, geophysical and other surveys and publishes the results in the form of maps and charts for use in the development of the Canadian economy.

The Department is comprised of four groups as follows:

- Mines and Geosciences
- Mineral Development
- Water
- Energy Development

Mines and Geosciences Group

The Mines and Geosciences Group carries out a broad range of scientific research and other activities, directed toward the exploration and development of

natural resources. It is comprised of the Surveys and Mapping Branch, the Geological Survey of Canada, the Mines Branch, the Earth Physics Branch and the Continental Shelf Project. The central research facilities are located in Ottawa and there are regional facilities in many parts of Canada. Field investigations are carried out in all parts of the country.

The *Surveys and Mapping Branch* maintains and extends a network of horizontal geodetic control points across Canada, carries out the topographical mapping of the country at scales varying from 1:25,000 to 1:1,000,000 as well as cadastral property surveys on Crown lands; it participates in the survey and definition of interprovincial and territorial boundaries, prepares descriptions and boundaries of federal electoral districts and is the sole agency in Canada for the production of aeronautical charts. The Branch is also responsible for the production of the *National Atlas of Canada*, which includes maps representative of various disciplines. It produces the thematic maps for the *Atlas* and for various other publications within the Department and for other government agencies.

The *Geological Survey of Canada* investigates, describes and explains the geology of the country. It helps to determine the country's mineral potential; it provides the oil and petroleum industries with data and guidance for intelligent exploration and the discovery of the nation's mineral deposits, and it assists planning and development by providing data fundamental to engineering projects, land use, water resources and the exploitation of other resources. The Survey maintains offices and facilities at Ottawa, Calgary and Vancouver.

The first reconnaissance coverage of Canada is nearing completion and the role of the explorer of the past is being replaced by specialists in the varied disciplines of earth sciences. Research in field and laboratory problems, identified during the reconnaissance phase, is under way to understand the geological evolution of the country. Specialists in regional geology, paleontology, sedimentology, stratigraphy, geochemistry, geophysics, economic geology and other earth science disciplines have been joined by chemists, physicists, botanists, mathematicians and engineers. Together they provide new techniques, new types of quantitative data and new means of processing and interpreting them. Through participation in interdisciplinary projects, they contribute to the search for new mineral wealth, locate visible rock outcrops and thus aid the closer definition of the nation's mineral potential. The results of their research are published in the *Memoirs*, *Papers* and maps of the Geological Survey and in numerous scientific and technical journals.

The *Mines Branch* is an interdisciplinary material science institution engaged in research in nonrenewable mineral resources and metals. Its facilities include a Research Centre which carries out research, such as stability of underground hard-rock mines, methods of rock breakage, problems of environmental engineering and methods of obtaining maximum performance in mining operations.

The Branch's general objective is to provide leadership in ensuring a sound scientific base for new technology and in stimulating the application of advanced technology to the extraction, processing and use of minerals and fuels in Canada and the improvement of metal products.

Specifically, it aims to improve the efficiency of the mining, processing and utilization of mineral resources and of metals and alloys; to minimize waste and improve recovery of irreplaceable mineral resources; to recognize problems in industry and to undertake research, or give advice, on methods of solving these problems; to anticipate shortages and substitutions from technological market trends and to carry out research on mineral resources of potential value.

It plans its activities in terms of both basic and applied research, the balance between the two being capable of variation as required by the changing needs of technology. As a corollary, the Branch has had to build up some facilities to support its specialized activities, such as facilities for the carbonization of coal, study of corrosion, and for pilot-scale mineral processing and four investigations.

The Earth Physics Branch applies the methods of physics to studies of the planet earth. The work is organized into three divisions: gravity, geomagnetism and seismology. The Gravity Division is responsible for determining the gravitational field over the land mass and coastal waters of Canada, with a view to understanding earth structure and its processes and as an aid to developing the mineral resources of the country. It provides the national data bank for gravity. The Division of Geomagnetism is responsible for defining the geomagnetic field in Canada and neighbouring oceanic areas as a function of position and time. This is accomplished through a network of 10 permanent stations, a program of magnetic surveys including airborne surveys, and through the study of paleomagnetism. The Division of Seismology studies seismicity and earthquake hazards and the physical properties of the earth through a network of 30 seismological observatories and through field work. It also conducts research into the detection and identification of underground nuclear explosions and advises the government on the scientific problems relative to nuclear test ban treaties. The Branch also conducts research on terrestrial heat flow, earth tides, meteorite craters and associated phenomena and into irregularities in the earth's rotation.

The Polar Continental Shelf Project — The function of the Polar Continental Shelf Project is to increase the scientific and technical knowledge about the arctic region of Canada, by providing means for integrating or co-ordinating Arctic investigations, by developing the specialized knowledge and experience in technology, logistics, communication and human problems to make possible effective scientific and technical work in the Arctic regions, and by making such facilities and knowledge available to responsible organizations. The project works directly with other Branches of the Department to plan and carry out an integrated program of Arctic research and survey, and conducts independent investigations to obtain information of basic importance about Arctic phenomena, resources or conditions. It also co-operates with other Departments and government agencies, and with universities, to provide expertise and facilities for arctic studies. The information gained through the activities of the Polar Continental Shelf Project is made available through publications, through participation by the staff of the Project in the planning and organizing of many programs or studies connected with the Arctic in which the Government of Canada has an interest, and through direct contact with interested persons. This information is used in the development and assessment of policies for application in arctic areas by governments, by industries, and by academic and other organizations. Its principal programs (most programs are undertaken in co-operation with other departmental branches, or other agencies) include aeromagnetic surveys of arctic regions, preparation of aeromagnetic maps; geodetic and topographic surveys of arctic regions to improve surveying techniques, and knowledge of glaciology; investigation of marine geology of the arctic continental shelf and continental slope; investigation of terrestrial geology of arctic regions; geomagnetic study of an anomaly near Ellesmere Island; glaciological study of the Meighen Ice Cap; gravity investigation near the North Pole; measurement of heat flow through the arctic ocean floor; hydrographic survey of the arctic continental shelf and slope; oceanographic surveys of arctic waters near the continent; investigation of the formation, movement

up of arctic sea ice, and seismic investigation of the continental shelf and continental slope.

Resource Development Satellite Project—At a meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Science Policy and Technology held on July 22, 1969, it was decided that the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources should be the responsible agency for initiating and funding a national research program for resource satellites and remote airborne sensing.

An interim committee known as the Interdepartmental Committee on Resource Satellites and Remote Airborne Sensing, with representatives from 17 federal government agencies, was established. This committee is supported by a secretariat which administers the 1970-71 budget and which has both interim planning and operational functions as follows:

-) the setting up and monitoring of specialized technical working and planning groups with broad representation as appropriate for an on-going Canadian Resource Satellite and Remote Sensing Program;
-) to organize and cause to be organized, periodic national symposia related to this subject;
-) to prepare Program Forecasts and Estimates for Resource Satellites and Remote Sensing Programs when such are developed;
-) to plan and recommend an organization to carry out the Canadian Resource Satellite and Remote Airborne Sensing Program;
-) to perform necessary management functions until such time as a management agency is created.

The chief regional research facilities of the Mines and Geo-sciences Group are as follows:

The Geological Survey Office,
100 W. Pender Street,
Vancouver 3, B. C.

Institute of Sedimentary and Petroleum Geology,
3303 — 33rd Street N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Geological Survey Office,
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

Geological Survey Office,
Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Mines Branch Western Regional Laboratory (Fuels),
114th Street and 87th Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Mining Research Laboratory,
P. O. Box 100,
Elliot Lake, Ontario.

Mineral Development Group

The Mineral Development Group consists of the Mineral Resources Branch, Explosives Division and the Quebec Regional Office. The Mineral Resources Branch is responsible for mineral economic research and mineral policy recommendations on a wide range of economic-technical matters related to mineral re-

source utilization and mineral industry development. Studies and activities are regional, national, and international in character and concern both internal and external situational factors from the viewpoint of both the public and private sectors. Programs include comprehensive studies on mineral commodities and international agreements; mineral industry development planning by economic sector and by region; northern development; mineral forecasts; mineral program and project evaluations; multiple-resource development; public policy issues such as taxation, and foreign mineral industry development as they affect national resources. The Branch carries out the administration of the Emergency Gold Mineral Assistance Act under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister of Mineral Development and such programs as Roads to Resources; advises on and participates in the programs of several other federal departments and task forces; represents the Department on several national and international committees; and co-ordinates the Department's foreign aid activities with the Canadian International Development Agency. The Branch also collects, maintains, analyzes, and publishes data and information on a variety of related topics.

The Explosives Act is administered by the Explosives Division as an instrument of public safety to control the manufacture, authorization, storage, sale, importation and transportation by road of explosives. All licences, permits and certificates for manufacture, storage, transportation by road and importation are issued from the Division's main office in Ottawa.

The Mineral Development Group has three regional offices:

Quebec Regional Office,
2136 Chemin St. Foy,
Quebec 10, Quebec.

Inspector of Explosives,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
Room 101, Bedford Institute,
P.O. Box 1006,
Dartmouth, N.S.

Inspector of Explosives,
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources,
6th Floor, 100 W. Pender Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

Water Group

The Water Group advises on federal water policies, undertakes joint programs with the provinces for water conservation and development, co-ordinates the work of federal agencies in water resource use and management and water pollution, carries out broad programs of hydrometric and hydrographic surveys, conducts oceanographic and limnological research, including research on the relationship of water and renewable resources, and maintains a continuing review of national and regional water policies and programs.

The Group is composed of three branches: the formerly established Marine Sciences Branch and two new branches, the Inland Waters Branch and the Policy and Planning Branch.

The Group has a fleet of hydrographic and oceanographic vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Its major oceanographic vessel, the Canadian Scientific Ship *Hudson* is considered to be the top oceanographic vessel of its kind in the world. Four new survey and research ships were commissioned in 1967. One of these, CSS *Limnos*, was especially built and equipped for work on the Great Lakes.

Marine Sciences Branch is the federal agency responsible for Canada's effort in oceanography, arctic oceanography, the study of the country's continental and deep-ocean studies. The Branch is composed of the Canadian Hydrographic Service, the Oceanographic Research Division, the Ship Division and the Canadian Oceanographic Data Centre.

At present, Branch activities in oceanography, geophysics, chemistry and biology are centred at the Bedford Institute at Dartmouth, N.S., and are carried out in Atlantic and sub-Arctic waters. The Institute accommodates 400 professional and supporting staff. The Branch is expanding laboratory and office accommodation and supporting facilities at the Institute. It also plans the establishment of an institute on the Pacific Coast similar to the Bedford Institute.

Inland Waters Branch is the national agency for the scientific study of Canada's inland waters. It is responsible for all survey and investigatory programs on these waters by means of applied and basic research and a whole range of engineering studies and investigations. The Branch is also responsible for investigations in the fields of water pollution, water conservation and water utilization. It works cooperatively with other federal departments, provincial agencies and educational institutions which are conducting programs in water study.

The Branch is composed of five divisions: the Water Survey of Canada, and Engineering, Hydrological Sciences, Water Quality and Great Lakes divisions. The first four are located in Ottawa, while the fifth, the Great Lakes Division, is in Kingston, at the western end of Lake Ontario. Here the Branch is building the Canada Centre for Inland Waters, a major research establishment for the study of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. The Water Quality Division will be moved to the new centre upon completion of construction.

Policy and Planning Branch provides advisory services on water and related resource policies and programs. It develops and maintains co-ordination with the federal government and co-operation with the provinces in the formulation and implementation of such policies and programs. It conducts basic and applied economic and interdisciplinary research. It participates in basin and regional resource investigations undertaken through interdepartmental arrangements and through federal-provincial and international agreements. It negotiates and administers joint research and development programs in the water field.

The Branch comprises the Policy Advisory, Co-ordination and Administration Division, the Planning Division and the Resources Research Centre.

The Group has regional offices in the following centres:

Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory,
Bedford Institute,
P.O. Box 1006,
Dartmouth, N.S.

Canadian Hydrographic Service Office,
512 Federal Building,
Victoria, B.C.

Canada Centre for Inland Waters,
1867 Lakeshore Road,
P.O. Box 5050,
Burlington, Ontario.

Water Survey of Canada,
325 Granville Street,
Vancouver 2, B.C.

Water Survey of Canada,
412 Public Building,
1st S.E. and 8th Avenue,
Calgary, Alberta.

Water Survey of Canada,
518 Federal Building,
Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

Water Survey of Canada,
Federal Building
75 Farquhar Street,
Guelph, Ontario.

Water Survey of Canada,
614 Sir John Thompson Building,
1256 Barrington Street,
Halifax, N.S.

Water Quality Division,
2nd Floor, Federal Building,
Moncton, New Brunswick.

Energy Development Group

The Energy Development Group has broad responsibilities relating to the development of plans and policies for all forms of energy; the development of programs, legislation and agreements to implement those policies; the direction of studies relating to energy sources and requirements, and the co-ordination of policy advice. The Assistant Deputy Minister serves as adviser on overall plans and policies relating to energy sources and requirements. The work of this Group proceeds in terms of the several energy sources: electrical energy, oil and gas, uranium and atomic energy, and coal, and the inter-relationships among these energy sources. In addition, the responsibility for administration of offshore mineral resources and certain federal lands in the provinces is performed by the Resource Administration Division.

In the field of electrical energy, the Energy Development Group initiates, co-ordinates and participates in studies and joint power programs from Newfoundland to the Yukon. This program has included federal-provincial power supply studies and programs with all of the major utilities in the provinces. Special studies relative to northern power development have been undertaken. There is continuing study of the development of transmission facilities in Canada and encouragement of research that would improve the efficiency of distribution of electrical energy within specific regions and in interprovincial and international movement.

The oil and gas responsibilities of the Group are concerned with the policy aspects of supply and demand as they relate to both near-term and long-term planning. There is involvement in economic research into petroleum resource problems, policies and programs on a regional, national and international basis. Effective liaison and work relationships are maintained within and outside of government. Reports and advisory memoranda on policy matters under consideration by the federal government constitute an important output in this area of activity. The trends in oil-resource development throughout Canada, including offshore and the far north, and inter-relationships between Canadian oil and gas supply sources and United States markets, are among principal matters that are under continuing research and assessment.

uranium and atomic energy are occupying increasing attention in energy studies because of the major expansion now forecast for nuclear-powered generation in North America and Western Europe. Rising demand for this new form of energy will result in increased uranium resource development in Canada, which has about 30 per cent of the non-Communist world's reserves of low-cost uranium. The Energy Development Group has a major input into research relative to federal energy projects that are required to ensure that the maximum national benefit is realized from this new energy source.

The coal industry in Canada has been undergoing a major transition in recent years involving a rationalization program for the high-cost mines of the Maritime provinces and rapid mine development in western Canada in response to new export opportunities. There has been an active federal government role in each of these major developments, calling for a co-ordinating and advisory function on the part of the Energy Development Group.

These extensive changes under way relative to each of the energy sources is requiring major participation by the federal government and, therefore, by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources whose co-ordinating role is performed by the Energy Development Group.

The Resource Administration Division of the Energy Sector is the federal department responsible for administering all offshore mineral resources. The role of the Division is to provide a uniform system of resource management that will, in a manner consistent with the public interest, encourage and maintain a reasonably high level of investment in exploration work on a continuing and orderly basis and ensure that any reserves discovered by this exploration are delineated efficiently and economically. The Division also handles federally-owned mineral rights in the provinces that become available for disposition.

The Minister is responsible for the administration of the following acts:

- Geological and Technical Surveys Act (R.S.C. 1952 chap 73)
- Water Conservation Assistance Act (S.C. 1952-53 chap 21)
- National River Improvements Act (S.C. 1955 chap 47)
- Atomic Energy Board Act (S.C. 1959, chap 46)
- Coal Equality Act (R.S.C., 1952 chap 34)
- Energy Control Act (R.S.C., 1952 chap 11)
- Lands Surveys Act (except Part III), (R.S.C., 1952 chap 26)
- Mineral Rights Act (R.S.C., 1952 chap 102)
- Production Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1956 chap 173)
- Provincial Gold Mining Assistance Act (R.S.C., 1956 chap 95)

Boards, commissions, etc., represented by or reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources are:

- Atomic Energy Board
- Energy of Canada
- Ontario Nuclear Limited
- Provincial Aviation Limited
- Energy Control Board

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

612 Booth Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible (Canadian Section)

Secretary of State for External Affairs

Canadian Section

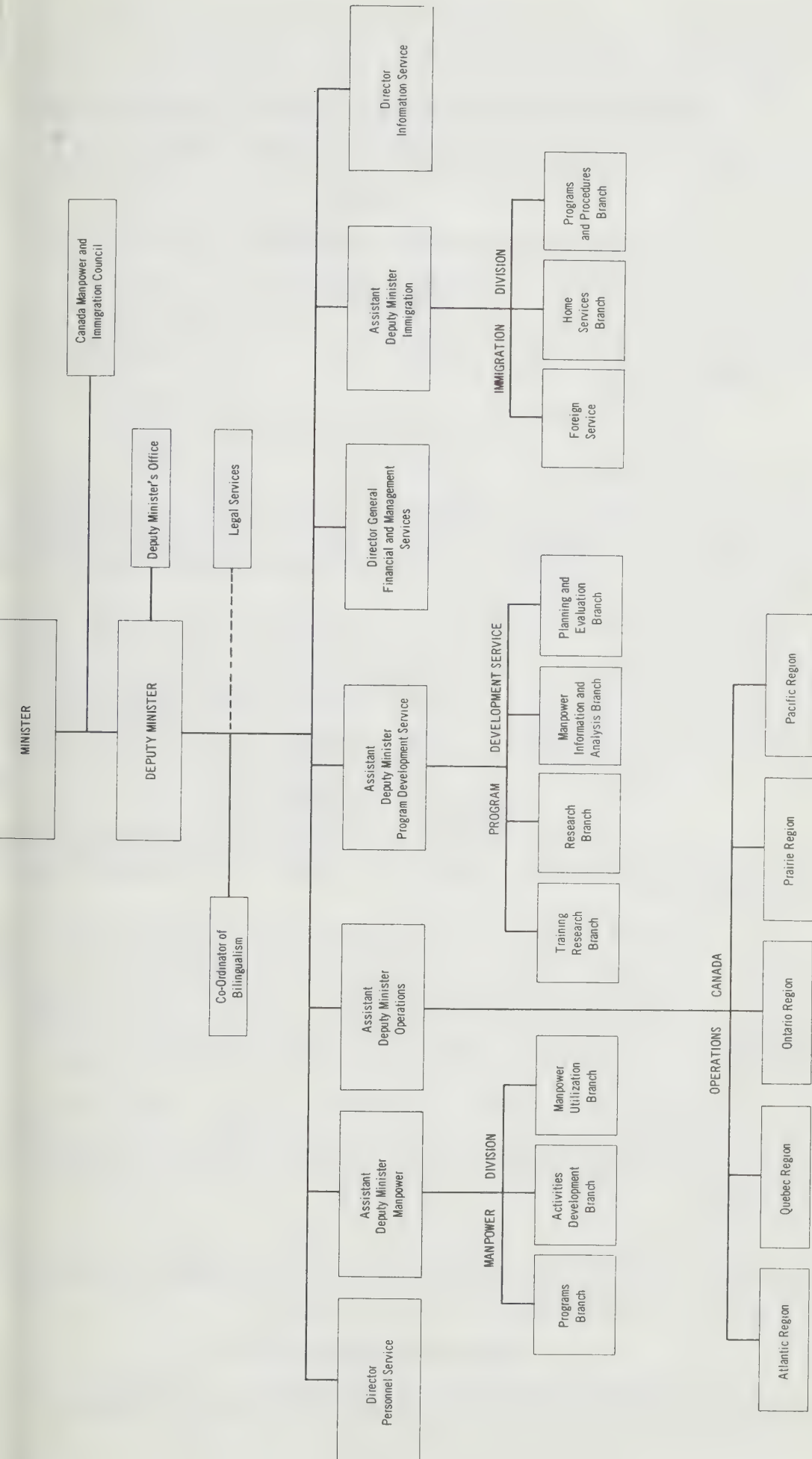
Commissioner A.F. Lambert

United States Section

Commissioner Richard L. Herman

The International Boundary Commission functions by virtue of the treaty of 1908 between Canada and the United States of America. Article IV of this treaty authorized and directed the International Boundary Commissioners, one for Canada and one for the United States, appointed under the treaty of 1908, or their successors, to inspect the boundary, to repair, relocate and rebuild monuments, to keep the boundary vistas open, to maintain at all times an effective boundary line, to determine the location of any point on the boundary which may become necessary in the settlement of any question that may arise between the two countries. The International Boundary Commission Act (Eliz. II, 1960, chap. 10) further empowers the Commission to regulate all "works" or construction within ten feet of the international boundary.

The staff of the Canadian Section of the Commission is provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, but the Canadian Commissioner reports to the Secretary of State for External Affairs. Each Section of the Commission has its own staff of engineers, draughtsmen, and stenographers. Expenditures for the maintenance of the boundary are shared equally by the two countries, but each country pays the salaries and travelling expenses of its own Commissioner and his assistants. The Commissioners meet at least once annually, alternately in Ottawa and Washington, D.C., to co-ordinate the work of the two sections, to sign letters of transmittal and certificates for their annual joint reports, to submit statements of divisible expenditures, and to discuss boundary matters in general.



DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION

E. A. Bourque Memorial Building, Ottawa.

Minister

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, P.C., M.P.,

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister L.E. Couillard

Assistant Deputy Ministers:

Immigration	R.M. Adams
Program Development Service	W.R. Dymond
Manpower	R.J. Grenier
Operations	J.C. Best

The Department of Manpower and Immigration was established by the *Government Organization Act*. (SC 1966, c. 25) to be responsible for development and utilization of manpower resources in Canada; employment services; and immigration.

The Department is composed of two operational divisions – the Canada Manpower Division and the Canada Immigration Division. These operational divisions are supported by the Program Development Service, and Information Personnel, and Financial and Administrative Services. Regional directorates are located in each of Canada's five major regions, and Canada Manpower Centres are maintained in principal towns and cities across the country.

Canada Manpower Division

The responsibilities of the Manpower Division are shared by three branches: the Activities Development Branch, the Manpower Utilization Branch and the Programs Branch.

The Activities Development Branch deals with the demand side of the labour market providing guidelines for relations with employers in the development of employment service and collecting specialized information on industrial needs. The Branch administers a manpower consultative service to help industries adjust to problems arising from economic and technological change, and ensures that Canada Manpower Centres are organized to give effective service to employers.

The Manpower Utilization Branch deals with the supply side of the labour market, providing guidelines for placement counselling and career guidance with emphasis on special groups such as youth, older workers, and handicapped persons, ensuring that Canada Manpower Centres are organized to give effective service to employees.

The Programs Branch administers the major programs by which manpower supply and demand are brought together, providing guidelines for Canada Manpower Training and Canada Manpower Mobility programs.

Canada Immigration Division

The Immigration Division has three branches or services. They are the Human Resources Services Branch, Foreign Service, and Programs and Procedures Branch.

the Home Services Branch provides procedural guidance for field officers, develops policy and guidelines on enforcement of immigration operations, and deals with difficult individual immigration cases. It also provides technical advice on matters relating to the admission of immigrants and non-immigrants to Canada.

The Foreign Service provides service abroad through the application of uniform standards and the provision of adequate counselling and direction of immigrants. It is responsible for information services abroad as well as the implementation of approved programs.

The Programs and Procedures Branch is responsible for short and long-range planning of immigration policies and programs. It officially interprets the Immigration Act and Regulations of Immigration, and co-ordinates immigration programs developed internally. It also provides support activity on transportation and reception facilities for immigrants to Canada as well as liaison with transportation agencies.

Program Development Service

The Program Development Service provides research, development and implementation services in support of the two main operating divisions – Canada Manpower Division and Canada Immigration Division – and has four branches, the Research Branch, Planning and Evaluation Branch, Manpower Information and Statistics Branch, and Training Research and Analysis Branch.

The following statutes are administered by the Department of Manpower and Immigration:

- Adult Occupational Training Act (1966-67, chap 94)
- Occupational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (1960-61, chap 26)
- Part II of the Unemployment Insurance Act (1955, chap 50)
- Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act (R.S.C. 1952, chap 236)
- Immigration Act (R.S.C. 1952 chap 325)
- Immigration Aid Societies Act (R.S.C. 1952, chap 146)
- Canada Manpower and Immigration Council Act (1967-68, chap 13)
- Training Allowance Act (1966-67, chap 27)

IMMIGRATION APPEAL BOARD

116 Lisgar Street,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Manpower and Immigration.

Full-Time Members:

Robert V. Scott	Chairman
W.A. Campbell	Vice-Chairman
W. Houle	Vice-Chairman
B. Weselak	Member
Legaré	Member
Benedetti	Member
Glogowski	Member
A. Byrne	Member
J. Cardin	Member

The Immigration Appeal Board was established by the *Immigration Appeal Act* which was proclaimed on November 13th, 1967.

The Board operates as a separate body, completely independent of the Minister of Manpower and Immigration. It is a court of record whose nine members are nominated by the Governor-in-Council. The Head Office of the Board in the City of Ottawa and courtrooms are located at 116 Lisgar Street in Ottawa. The Board may, however, sit at such places in Canada as it sees fit.

The purpose of the Board is to provide an avenue of appeal to persons ordered removed from Canada and to sponsors of the admission of relatives abroad whose application has been refused, pursuant to the Immigration Act or Regulations.

Individual members may, at the direction of the Chairman, hear an appeal in whole or in part; however, a quorum of the Board consisting of three members including one Barrister or Advocate must review the evidence and render the decision. In ordinary circumstances, hearings are public.

THE NATIONAL BATTLEFIELDS COMMISSION

Battlefields Park, Quebec

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioners (Appointed by the Federal Government)

Chairman	Renault St. Laurent, Q.C.
Members	Jean Leahy, Q.C.
		Mark Donohue
		Napoléon Côté
		John H.C. McGreevy

Commissioners (Appointed by the Provinces)

Member	Hon. Antoine Rivard (Quebec)
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The National Battlefields Commission (S.C., 1908, Chapters 57 and 58, amended) was established for the purpose of acquiring, restoring and maintaining the historic battlefields at Quebec to form a National Battlefields Park. As a result of amending legislation passed in succeeding years, the Commission, in order to carry out its objectives, is now paid out by Annual Grants provided by supplementary appropriations.

NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD

Trebla Building, 473 Albert Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

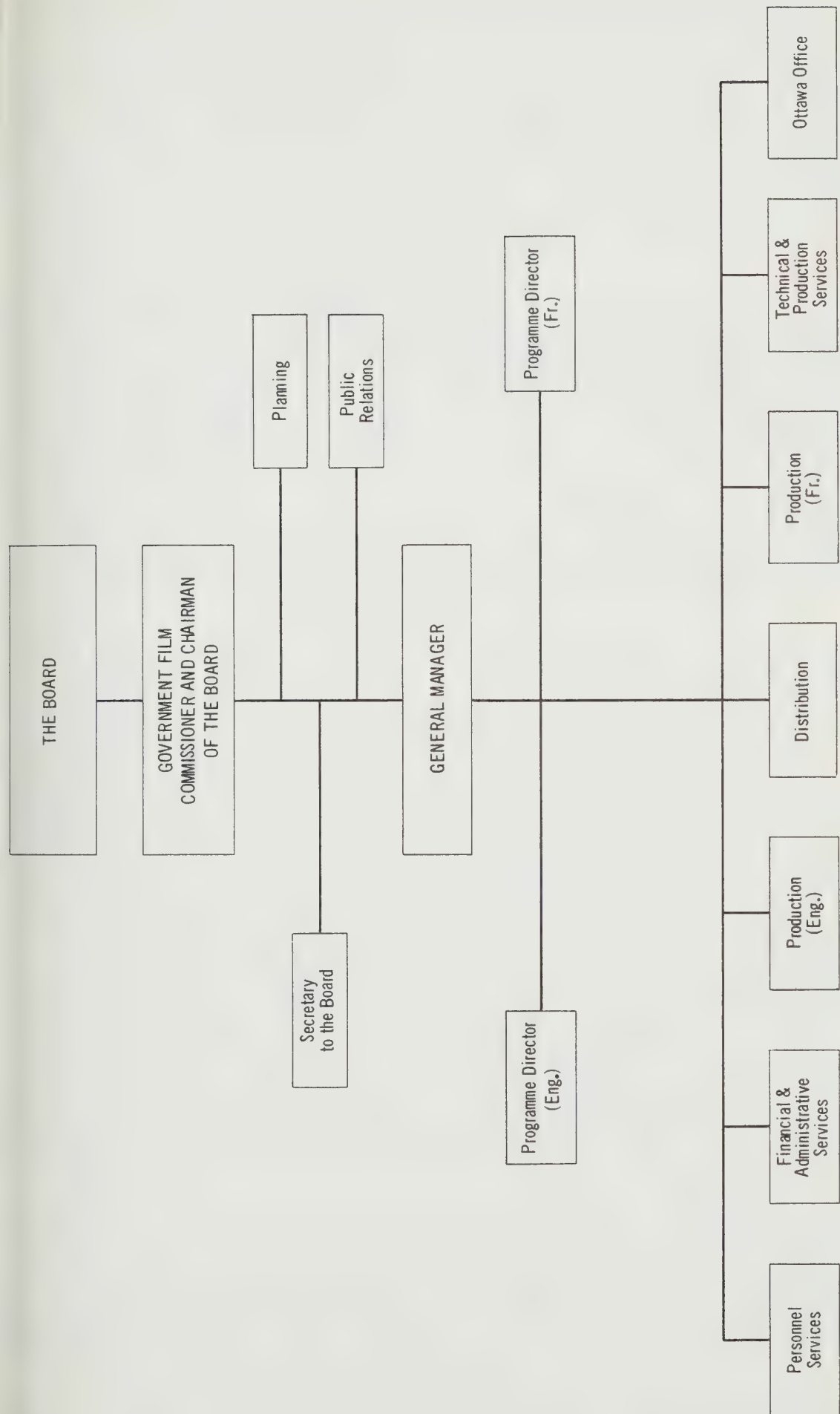
Members

man	Robert D. Howland
Chairman	Douglas M. Fraser
bers	H. Lee Briggs
	Maurice Royer
	Jack G. Stabback

The National Energy Board was established in June 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* (S.C. 1959, Chapter 46), in order to assure the best use of energy resources in Canada, regulate the construction and operation of oil and gas pipe subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament, the tolls charged for transmission by lines, imports and exports of gas, the export of electric power and the construction of lines for the exportation of such power.

The Board is also responsible for studying and keeping under review all matters relating to energy within the jurisdiction of Parliament. It makes recommendations to the Minister responsible on such measures as it considers necessary or advisable in the public interest with regard to such matters.

Five members, appointed by the Governor in Council, constitute the Board. They are appointed for a period of seven years or until the age of seventy. Two of the members are designated as chairman and vice-chairman respectively. A secretary of the Board is also appointed by the Governor in Council. The headquarters is in Ottawa, but sittings are held at such times and places as necessary.



NATIONAL FILM BOARD

Office of the Chairman — 150 Kent Street, Ottawa
Montreal Office — 3155 Cote de Liesse Road

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State for Canada

Board of Governors

H.A. McPherson, Government Film Commissioner and Chairman of the Board	Ottawa, Ont.
W.R. Jack, Vice-Chairman	Hatzic. B.C.
R. Gordon Robertson	Ottawa, Ont.
Marcel Cadieux	Ottawa, Ont.
Peter Lazarowich, Q.C.	Edmonton, Alta.
Dr. Phyllis M. Grosskurth	Toronto, Ont.
Dr. Joseph W. Willard	Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs. M.L. Bobak	Fredericton, N.B.
Jean-Louis Roux	Montreal, Que.

Principal Officers

Government Film Commissioner	H.A. McPherson
General Manager	G�rard Bertrand

The National Film Board was established by *The National Film Act*, 1939 (S.C., 1939, Chapter 20) to review Government film activities and advise the Governor in Council in connection therewith. Orders in Council P.C. 3549 of July 11 and P.C. 6047 of August 8, 1941 transferred to the Board the still and motion picture production and distribution operations of the Government Motion Picture Bureau which had functioned since 1921 under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. The Bureau in turn grew out of the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau established in the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1914. *The National Film Act*, 1950 (S.C., 1950, Chapter 44 — now *National Film Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 185) repealed the previous Act and redefined the functions and purposes of the Board. The Board as now established is authorized to initiate, promote the production and distribution of films in the national interest and in particular, those which are designed to interpret Canada to Canadians and to other nations. The Board also represents the Government of Canada in its relations with persons engaged in commercial motion picture film activity in connection with motion picture films for the government or any department thereof, and may make available the results of its research in film activity to persons engaged in the production of films.

The Board of Governors consists of nine members — four, including the Government Film Commissioner who is Chairman, from the public service — and five from outside the public service. It meets not less than once every three months. The Film Commissioner is also the chief executive officer of the Board. For operational purposes the Board is divided into seven branches: Production (English); Production (French); Distribution; Technical and production Services; Financial and Administrative Services; Personnel; and the Ottawa office.

The Production Branches produce films, filmstrips and still photographs for their own programmes and also for other government departments. The Board

programmes are concerned with social, economic, cultural and scientific developments in Canada as well as with the country's international relationships. Most of the films are produced from material shot on location by the Board's filmmakers. However, a few are produced in the studio and some are prepared from drawings created by artists of the Animation Unit. Some filmstrips are made from still photographs, others from artists' drawings prepared in the section. Still photographs are released as photo documentaries, either in mat form or as individual prints, for publication in Canada and Abroad. They are also used for displays and flat picture sets for use in schools. A library of negatives and prints is maintained for the use of other government departments and agencies.

The Distribution Branch is responsible for distributing the Board's productions in Canada through theatres, television and film libraries, as well as through voluntary and professional agencies serving film-using groups. Similar channels are used abroad and in addition, each Canadian diplomatic and trade post maintains a library of films for loan to the public. The Branch operates through a network of regional offices and representatives in every Canadian province and through its offices in London, Paris, New York, Detroit, Chicago, San Francisco, New Delhi, Tokyo and Buenos Aires.

The Commercial Division arranges distribution by leasing and renting films to theatres and television, and by sales of prints, either directly or through agents. The Loans Division provides direct and indirect distribution through the Board's own film libraries as well as through public libraries and educational institutions.

The Media Development Divisions (English and French) are charged with promoting new and continuing uses of film — by itself and in relation to other media — through such activities as screen education, inter-media studies and programmes as well as through service and cultural activities.

The Publicity division provides appropriate services to acquaint the public with the Board's productions. Service divisions include Research and Reports and Administrative and General Services.

The Technical and Production Services Branch provides technical services, personnel, and equipment for the Board's operations. It operates the motion picture laboratory where films are processed from developing to completed productions. It is also responsible for the sound and projection services, animation and optical photography; titling; camera equipment, development and maintenance; technical research; engineering; film library services including preview, stock shot, printing materials, music and effects library; the science film unit and the studio.

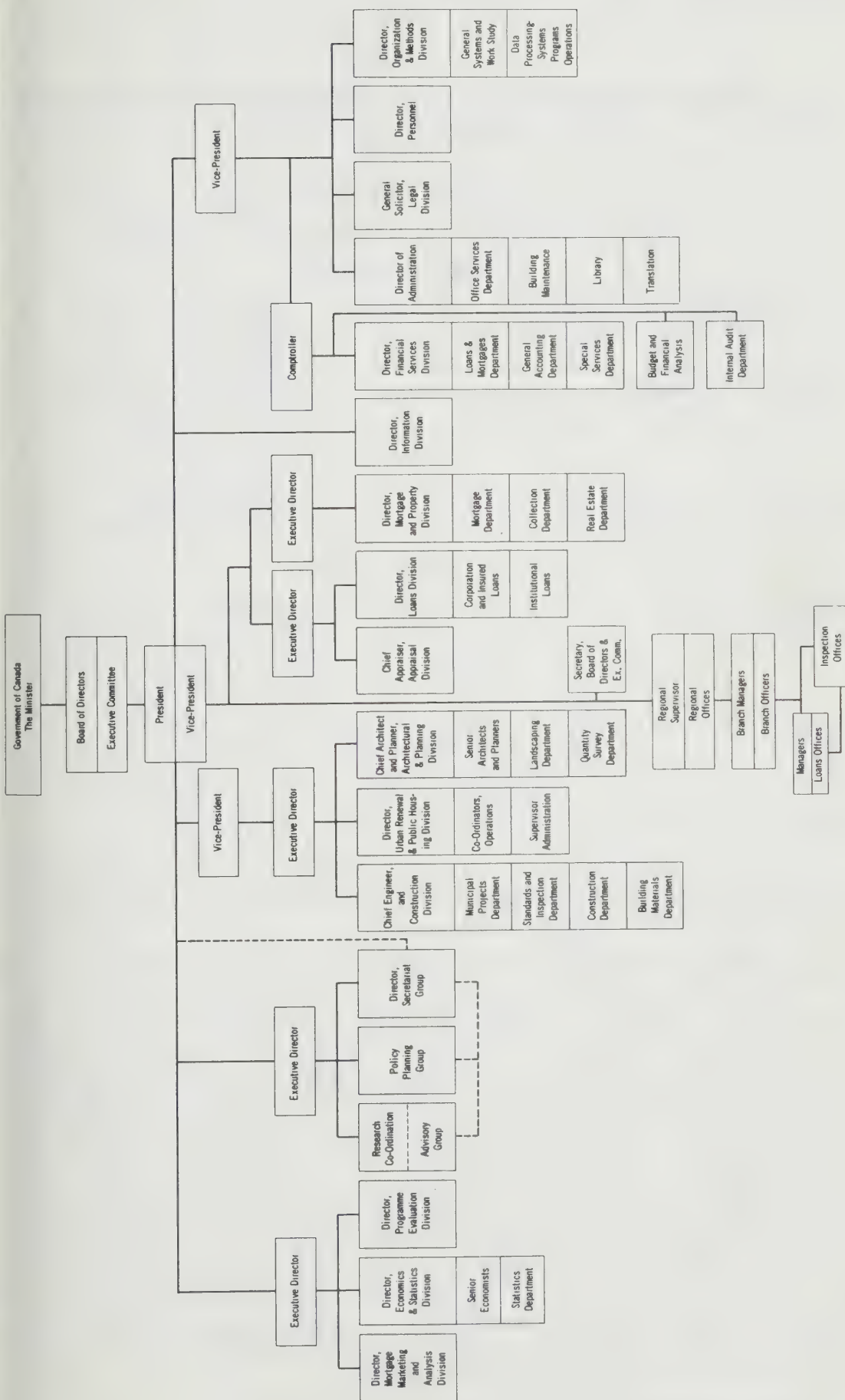
Financial and Administrative Services Branch is responsible for financial control including the coordination of Branch budgets, establishment of accounting procedures and maintenance of accounting records. In addition it deals with providing space and accommodation, building planning, supply, customs, stores, communications, motor vehicle pool, foreign and domestic shipping.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for recruiting and placement of employees, staff relations, salary administration and staff training and development.

The Ottawa office, through the liaison division, the stills photo division and the Canadian Government Photo Centre, provides counsel and various services to government departments. It also represents the Board in dealing with senior government officials.

Regional offices of the Board are located at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary and Vancouver.





CENTRAL MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION

Montreal Road, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

The Honourable Robert Knight Andras, P.C., M.P.

Board of Directors

H.W. Hignett, M.B.E., Chairman	Ottawa, Ont.
Jean Lupien, Vice-President Designated	Ottawa, Ont.
R.B. Bryce	Ottawa, Ont.
Donald A.S. Lanskail	West Vancouver, B.C.
Thomas L. McGloan	Saint John, N.B.
Mrs. J.D. Newman	Toronto, Ont.
J.F. Parkinson	Ottawa, Ont.
Jean-Marie Roy	Ste-Foy, Que.
N.M. Zunic	St. Boniface, Man.

Executive Officers

President	H.W. Hignett, M.B.E.
Vice-presidents	Jean Lupien
	H.C. Linkletter
	I.R. MacIennan
Executive Directors (Chief Economist)	R.T. Adamson
	(Lending Operations) A.D. Wilson
	(Mortgage and Property) H. Saint-Pierre
	(Special Projects) A.E. Coll
Comptroller	R.W. Desbarats

The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation was established on January 1946, by *The Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act* (S.C., 1945, Chapter 15—now R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 46).

The major function of the Corporation is to administer the *National Housing Act, 1954* (S.C., 1953-54, Chapter 23, as amended). Under this Act, Corporation is authorized to insure mortgage loans made by approved lenders new and existing home-owner housing, new rental housing, farm housing and dwellings built by co-operative associations. Where loans are not available from approved lenders the Corporation may make loans on its own account. It may also make loans to: (a) provinces, municipalities and public housing agencies for public housing and land assembly projects to be used for general residential developments; (b) to any organization, corporation or individual wishing to undertake the provision of accommodation for families or individuals of low income and elderly persons, either through new construction or the purchase and improvement of existing buildings; (c) provinces and municipalities for sewerage treatment projects to assist in the control of water and soil pollution; and (d) provinces, municipalities, universities, colleges, school boards, hospitals, co-operative associations and charitable corporations for the provision of residential accommodation for single and married students.

In the lending field the Corporation is also authorized to guarantee up to 5% the aggregate principal amount of home improvement loans made by banks and approved instalment credit agencies.

the Corporation may purchase and sell insured mortgage loans, administer mortgage loans, make loans to approved lenders on the security of mortgages and use the debentures of lending institutions.

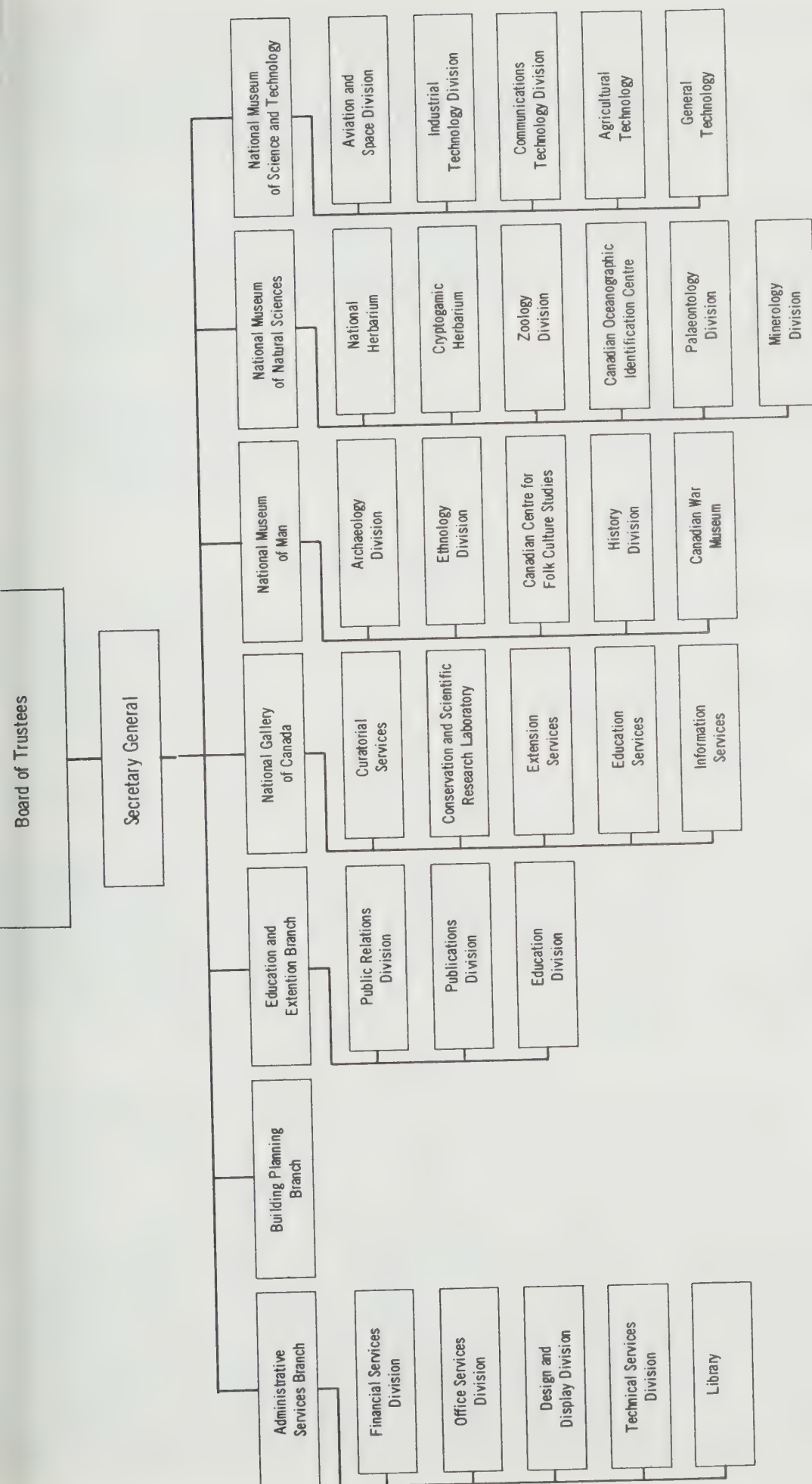
The *National Housing Act, 1954* also empowers the Corporation to assist in the betterment of housing in Canada through: (a) participation with provincial governments in the development of serviced land for residential purposes, the construction of new housing projects and the acquisition of existing buildings and improvement or conversion for public housing; (b) through contributions and grants for implementing urban renewal programmes; (c) construction and development of housing projects on its own account and on behalf of Federal government departments and agencies; and (d) research into housing conditions, community planning and other activities for the betterment of residential construction, and the experimental production of materials required for either accelerated construction or reduction in cost of construction. The Corporation makes careful examination and investigation into any practical proposal for increasing the volume of housing in Canada, for improving housing conditions, and for reducing the cost of housing of the required standards at lower cost.

The organizational divisions of the Corporation are: (a) the Architectural and Design Division responsible for designing and planning of projects for which the Corporation is responsible; (b) the Engineering and Construction Division responsible for supervising the Corporation's direct construction activity including construction undertaken for other federal agencies and departments; (c) Urban Renewal and Housing Division which handles the Corporation's responsibilities in these areas; (d) Loans Division which carries out lending and insurance functions; (e) Real Estate Division which is responsible for advising the Corporation on real estate matters; (f) Mortgage and Property Division which handles administration of mortgages, sales agreements and guarantees, and supervises property management; (g) Administration Division responsible for day-to-day administrative matters throughout the Corporation. The administrative units include Office Services Section, Translation Services, Library, and Building Maintenance Section; (h) Personnel Director responsible for supervision of all personnel matters; (i) Organization and Methods Division who examines all aspects of the Corporation's organization, methods and procedures, and administration research; (j) the Legal Division responsible for the day-to-day legal work of the Corporation including the representation of outside solicitors; (k) Financial Services Division responsible for the management and recording of all financial transactions, ensuring that funds are available for authorized expenditures, and the initiation and implementation of proper accounting procedures; (l) Information Division responsible for the provision of information services to the general public and the handling of Corporation communications; (m) the Program Evaluation Division responsible for the evaluation of existing and proposed policies and programs; (n) the Economics and Statistics Division which is responsible for all data, surveys, and reports of a statistical nature prepared by the Corporation; (o) the Mortgage Marketing and Analysis Division responsible for all matters connected with the sale of mortgage loans; (p) the Secretariat Division responsible for the provision of a co-ordinated documentation and secretarial centre relating to briefs on policy matters, legislative and regulatory matters and all other relevant documentation.

Also included in the organization are a Research Co-ordination and Advisory Committee, responsible for examining housing policies and objectives, and a Policy Planning Group.

Five regional offices, located in the following cities, supervise the activities in the areas indicated: Halifax—the Atlantic Provinces; Montreal—the Province

of Québec; Toronto—the Province of Ontario; Winnipeg—the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and that part of the territories north of the provinces; and Vancouver—the Province of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Local offices are established in cities and towns where the operation of the *National Housing Act, 1954*, requires an administration centre.



THE NATIONAL MUSEUMS OF CANADA

360 Lisgar Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State of Canada

Board of Trustees

Chairman	Jean P.W. Ostiguy
Vice-Chairman	David Spurgeon
Mrs. E.W. George	Dr. W.G. Schneider
Mrs. Harry Cohen	Prof. G.S. Vickers
Mr. Allan Bronfman	Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson
Mr. George W.P. Heffelfinger	Mr. M.C.D. Hobbs
Prof. Kiyoshi Izumi	Mr. Peter Dwyer
Dr. Amiot L. Jolicoeur	

Principal Officers

Secretary-General	C.J. Mackenzie
Director, National Gallery	Miss Jean S. Boggs, Ph.D. F.R.S.C., L.L.D.
Director, National Museum of Man	Dr. W.E. Taylor
Director, National Museum of Natural Sciences . . .	Dr. L. Lemieux
Director, National Museum of Science and Technology.	Dr. D.M. Baird
Director, Education and Extension Branch	Miss Monique Plamondon
Director, Administrative Services	T.A. Russell

The National Museums of Canada is a departmental corporation established April 1, 1968, by the *National Museums Act* (S.C. 1967-68, Chapter 21) to feed under one administration four existing museum activities: the National Gallery of Canada; the National Museum of Man (including the Canadian War Museum); the National Museum of Natural Sciences; and the National Museum of Science and Technology (including the National Aeronautical Collection). The corporation reports to Parliament through the Secretary of State.

The National Gallery of Canada

The National Gallery of Canada was established under the *National Gallery of Canada Act* (S.C. 1912-13, Chapter 33, later the *National Gallery Act*, R.S.C. 1985, Chapter 186). The National Gallery began with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880. The Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General, recommended, and assisted the founding of the Academy and urged establishment of a National Gallery at the seat of government. Lord Lorne selected a group of pictures which formed the nucleus of Canada's permanent collection. The National Gallery was under the control of the Minister of Public Works until 1907, when an Advisory Arts Council was formed for its administration. In 1910 the first full-time curator was appointed. In 1913, when the National Gallery was incorporated by Act of Parliament responsibility for administration was vested in a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. The function of the board was to administer and manage the Gallery, to develop and conserve national art collections, and to encourage public interest in the arts throughout

r. In 1951, the Gallery came under the control of the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, and in 1963 of the Secretary of State. Since April 1968 it has been part of the National Museums of Canada.

The permanent collection consists mainly of painting, sculpture, prints and drawings from Canadian and European schools. The Conservation and Scientific Research Laboratory, one of the largest on the continent, was established in 1957.

The National Gallery Extension Services carry out an extensive programme of giving exhibitions and lecture tours across Canada. Education Services organize tours and gallery lectures, and are collecting a library of films on art and the history of art work. The National Gallery participates in such major international exhibitions as the Biennials of Venice, Sao Paulo and Paris, and also sends exhibitions abroad.

The National Museum of Canada

The National Museum of Canada originated in the Geological Survey of Canada, which was founded in 1842 by Sir William Logan. Formerly the Victoria Memorial Museum, authority to designate it as the "National Museum of Canada" was given by Order in Council P.C. 2615 of January, 1927.

In 1957 the Museum was divided into two branches—the Human History Branch, which carries out research and is responsible for exhibits in the field of anthropology and ethnology, and the Natural History Branch, which has the same responsibilities in the field of natural history. In 1966 a Science and Technology Branch was established, which conducts studies in the areas of physical sciences and technology with emphasis on items of national interest, including land transportation, agricultural technology, air transportation, chemistry, communications, and industry and mining.

In 1968 the three branches and the Gallery were brought under the administration of the new National Museums of Canada.

The National Museum of Man

The National Museum of Man is concerned with archaeology, ethnology, linguistics, physical anthropology, folklore, and history of Canada. The study collections are available for research by properly qualified students and include an estimated 500,000 archaeological specimens, 30-40,000 ethnological specimens, 10,300 specimens for physical anthropology. The Canadian Centre for Folklore Studies deals with Oral Literature, Rites of Passage, Cyclic and Calendar Studies, and the Year, Material Culture, Folk Arts and Popular Language. The archival collections total approximately 50,000 recorded items and 62,000 manuscript items, including songs. The Historical collection that is being assembled totals about 8,000 items. The Canadian War Museum, founded in 1882 and opened to the public in 1968, holds a collection of about 175,000 items and forms part of the National Museum of Man. The National Museum of Man publishes in all its disciplines.

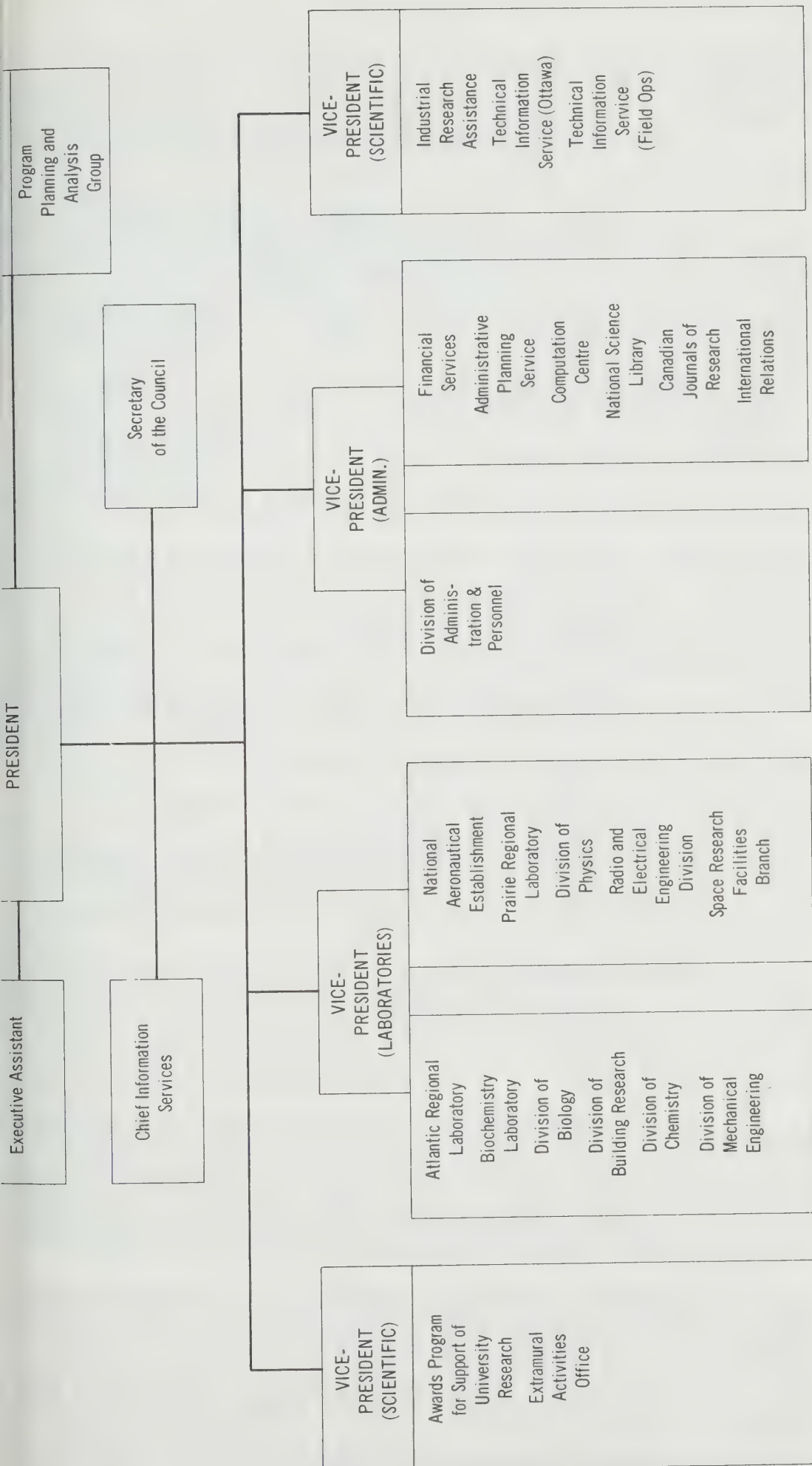
National Museum of Natural Sciences

This Museum deals with the sciences of Botany, Geology, Palaeontology and Zoology. Four main exhibition halls on Birds, Mammals, Dinosaurs and Minerals are maintained in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building. Large research collections are held in that building and in three other buildings in Ottawa. These collections are open to study by qualified students, including post-doctoral fellows and other researches sponsored by the Museum. The National Herbarium collection contains 43 sheets of vascular plants. The Cryptogamic Herbarium holds 113,301 sheets of mosses and liverworts, 29,282 lichens, and 8,374 algae. The National Zoological collections contain 2,206,000 molluscs, 276,000 crustaceans, 592,800

other invertebrates, 171,000 fishes, 55,720 reptiles and amphibians, 57,375 birds and 37,041 mammals. The National Collection of Display Minerals includes an estimated 64,000 mineral specimens; the Palaeontological collections include 353 fossil specimens. The Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre was organized in 1967 and now has 353 reference species.

National Museum of Science and Technology

This Museum, established in 1966 and opened in 1967, deals with the technology of ground transportation, agriculture, meteorology, chemistry, minerals, energy and communications. It also includes the National Aeronautical Collection of more than sixty historic aircraft, as well as large numbers of engines and aircraft accessories.



NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Ottawa

Minister designate through whom the Council Reports to Parliament

C.M. Drury, P.C., M.P.

President	W.G. Schneider
Vice-President (Scientific)	R.D. Hiscocks
Vice-President (Scientific)	D.J. LeRoy
Vice-President (Administration)	K.F. Tupper
Délué Général (Program planning & analysis)	W.H. Gauvin
Vice-President (Laboratories)	D.W.R. McKinley

NRC has the broad mandate of fostering and supporting scientific and industrial research in Canada.

The NRC Act assigns to NRC, but does not limit NRC to, the following functions:

1. Utilization of Canada's natural resources.
2. Improvement of technical methods and processes used in Canadian industry.
3. Maintain and improve the primary physical standards of measurement for Canada.
4. Set standards of the quality of material used in public works; standardization of scientific and technical apparatus used in Canadian industry and government.
5. Foster the carrying out of scientific and industrial research.

The mandate of NRC is implemented mainly through:

1. The operation of research laboratories,
2. The financial assistance for research activities in Canadian universities,
3. The financial assistance and promotion of research in industry,
4. The operation of the National Science Library and the Technical Information Service.

The National Research Council of Canada, under the National Research Council Act, consists of the President, the Vice-President (Administration), Vice-Presidents (Scientific) and not more than 17 other members appointed by the Governor in Council. The Council is a body corporate and is required to meet at least three times a year.

The Council is responsible to a designated minister who is a member of the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. Except for the four permanent officers, Council members are appointed for a term of five years and serve without salary. Council members are drawn from the senior staff of universities, industry and labor, with an attempt to achieve a broad base of representation both as to scientific discipline and regional representation.

A new executive re-organization provides for five functional areas three of which are the responsibility of the statutory Vice-President and the others being the responsibility of the two new senior officers.

The Délué Général is responsible for Program planning and analysis. The Vice-President (Scientific) is responsible for Industrial Research Assistance, Promotion, and the other for the Council's Awards Program for Support of University Research. The Vice-President (Laboratories) is responsible for Intra-

Research Operations; and the Vice-President (Administration) for personnel management, with administrative responsibility for administrative and research services and for technical information services, the Canadian of Research and International Relations.

Responsible to the President are an Executive Assistant, the Secretary of the and the Chief of Information Services.

National Research Laboratories are organized into the following divisions: Chemistry; Biology; Building Research; Chemistry; Mechanical Engineering; and Electrical Engineering; National Aeronautical Establishment; Physics; the Atlantic Regional Laboratory in Halifax and the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Regina.

These laboratories carry out long-term, applied and specific project research in areas for which commercial companies have neither sufficient money, nor the required facilities. Laboratory inventions are patented and made available to Canadian manufacturers. Results of research are disseminated through NRC publications which provide an international distribution for scientific information out of Canadian laboratories and institutes.

The Biochemistry Laboratory is concerned with immuno-chemistry, with the structure and function of proteins, control mechanisms in cell reproduction, and the chemistry of genetic material. The underlying theme is to explain the biological structure and function of substances in terms of chemical structures.

The Biology Laboratory conducts programs of pure and applied research in the fields of animal physiology, cytology, food technology, mathematics, and radiation

The provision of a comprehensive research service for the construction industry of Canada is the primary concern of the Division of Building Research. It serves as the technical research wing of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and, in addition, provides technical and secretarial support to the National Committee on the National Building Code.

The work of the Division of Chemistry consists of long-term fundamental investigations in organic, physical and theoretical chemistry designed to provide basic knowledge. The Division also is concerned with supplying new scientific information for the development of Canada's natural resources and chemical processes.

The Division of Mechanical Engineering works in certain areas of hydraulic and mechanical engineering and naval architecture.

The National Aeronautical Establishment studies aeronautical research projects related to defence and civil aviation, working in cooperation with the aircraft industry; it also carries out its own research program.

The work of the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division includes engineering projects of interest to Canadian industry and fundamental research in electrical

In the Division of Physics, work is pursued on fundamental problems which do not have immediate application, but advance the frontiers of knowledge and supply the basis for further progress in the applied fields. Research deemed most likely to contribute in a practical way to the Canadian economy and research to improve the accuracy and precision of fundamental physical standards on which all measurements are based, is also carried out.

The Atlantic Regional Laboratory in Halifax is engaged in practical and

fundamental studies in chemistry and biology which are related to the research and industries of the Atlantic Provinces.

One of the aims of the Prairie Regional Laboratory in Saskatoon is to develop wider uses for crops grown on the prairies by determining potential uses of crops now in production and by encouraging the production of new crops to meet specific needs.

The function of the Space Research Facilities Branch is to develop and provide facilities to meet the needs of the upper atmosphere and space research programs of Canadian scientists in universities and government agencies.

The Division of Administration and Personnel provides administrative, maintenance and plant engineering services for the entire organization. There is also a financial services office, an administrative planning service, and an office of General Counsel.

Serving Canadian Science generally are the Council's Office of Grants and Scholarships, the National Science Library of Canada, the Technical Information Service, and the Liaison Office in London.

The grants-in-aid and scholarships program is administered by the Office of Grants and Scholarships for the support of students and professors in Canadian universities working in various fields of science and engineering. Funds are provided to the universities for the installation of major items of equipment for general research expenditures.

The National Science Library provides communication services of many different kinds to the scientific and industrial communities of Canada, based on one of the world's outstanding collections in the fields of science and technology. In addition, it has cable links with other centres throughout the world to expand its scope of reference material. The Library makes available English and French translations of foreign scientific and technical papers prepared in all parts of the world.

The federal government designated the National Research Council as the coordinating body for the further development of a national scientific and technical information system (STI), under the general direction of the National Library of Science. The integrated national system, encompassing the natural sciences and engineering, will be decentralized and based on the existing resources and systems in industry, the universities, and government, all linked together.

On 1 April, 1970, the government announced that federal research in astronomy would be consolidated under NRC. The Council will be responsible for the operation of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., and the Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory, Penticton, B.C. Also involved in the transfer are the Time Service of Canada, the solar and meteor programs of the Dominion Observatory in Ottawa, and the Meteorite Observation and Recording Project which is a network of photographic stations with headquarters in Saskatoon.

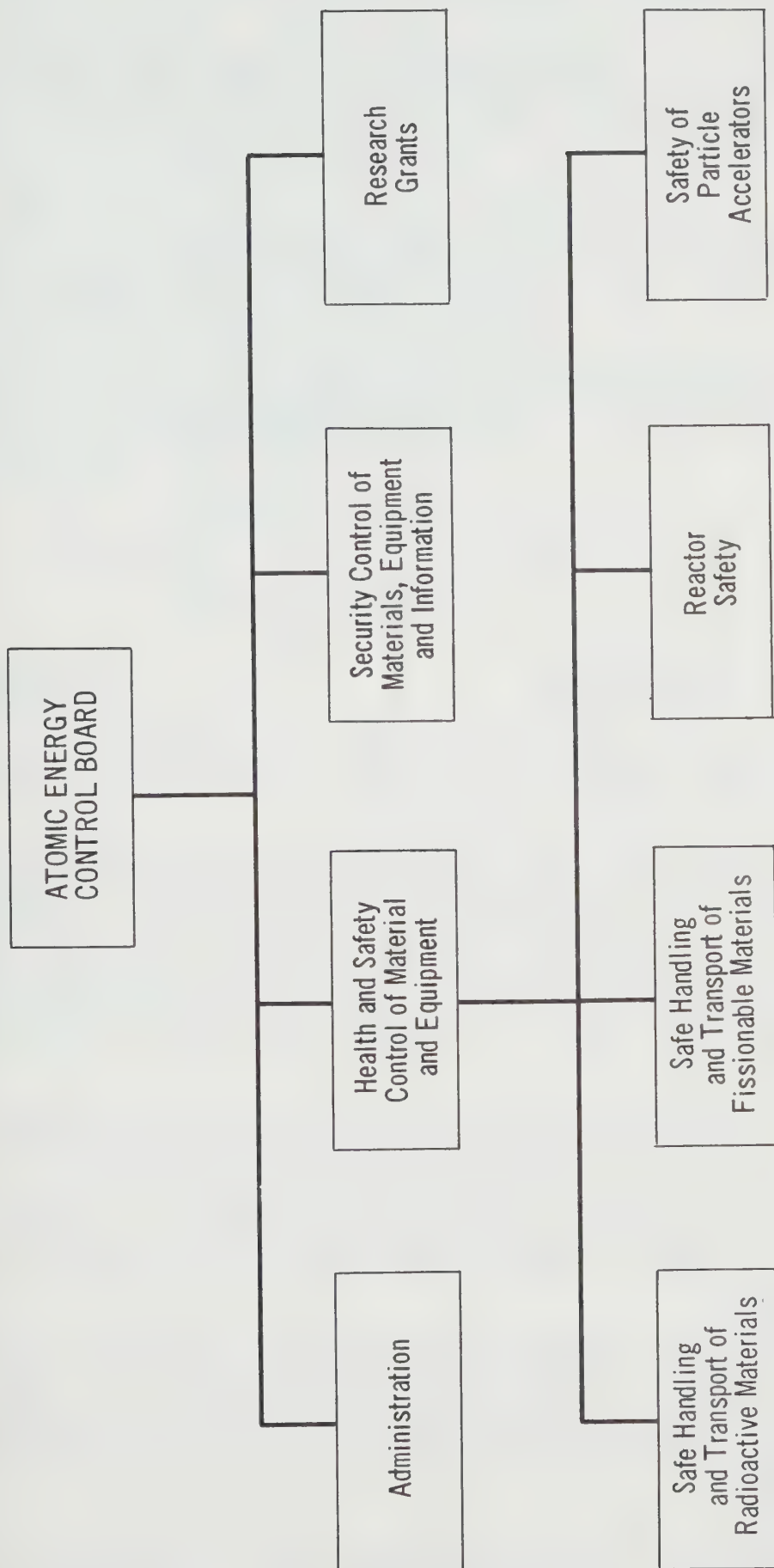
The Technical Information Service provides Canadian industry with scientific and technical data on materials, processes and equipment, as well as on industrial engineering problems. The Service also administers the NRC Industrial Research Assistance Program which stimulates and promotes industrial research in Canadian manufacturing industries.

NRC maintains a scientific liaison office in London for the exchange of scientific information. NRC has a scientific agreement with the Soviet Academy of Sciences which provides for visits of scientists ranging from three weeks to

; NRC also has accepted responsibility for exchange of Canadian scientists
France under the Cultural Agreement between the governments of Canada and
An agreement on scientific exchanges has also been concluded with Brazil
Czechoslovakia.

Canadian Patents and Development Limited, a subsidiary of NRC, patents and
new products and processes which come out of NRC research, that of other
government departments and agencies, or of Canadian universities.

DL initiates and finances the development of many inventions to such a
that it is then economically possible for private industry to carry them
on to production and sale, thus bridging the gap between research and
development. See also page 3-CC20-1.



ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL BOARD

107 Sparks Street,
P.O. Box 1046, Ottawa

Other Offices—c/o Atomic Energy of Canada Limited,
Sheridan Park, Ontario

c/o Pickering Nuclear Generating Station,
Ontario Hydro, Pickering, Ontario.

c/o Hydro Quebec
Gentilly Nuclear Power Station,
Gentilly, Quebec.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources

Members of the Board

D.G. Hurst

W.M. Gilchrist
W.G. Schneider

J.L. Gray
(Vacant)

The Atomic Energy Control Board was established by *The Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 37—now the *Atomic Energy Control Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 11, as amended*).

The primary function of the Board is to make provision for the control and supervision of the development, application and use of atomic energy, and to enable Canada to participate effectively in measures of international control of atomic energy that may hereafter be agreed upon. The Act, accordingly, provides for control by the Board of materials, equipment and information related to atomic energy and for the making of regulations for these purposes. The Act also authorizes the Board to establish scholarships and grants-in-aid relating to atomic energy research.

Controls are exercised over strategic materials (e.g. uranium, plutonium, heavy water) and equipment through a permit system operated with the co-operation of the Departments of Industry, Trade and Commerce and National Revenue.

Controls are exercised over all radioactive materials in the interests of health and safety. In health matters the Board acts upon the advice of the Department of National Health and Welfare and, through it, the appropriate provincial health department.

Controls are exercised over all appreciable quantities of special fissionable substances i.e., U-233, plutonium and uranium enriched in U-235 that are produced or used outside a nuclear reactor. Licence applications are considered by Board criticality and health safety advisers to determine the adequacy of measures used by applicants to prevent the assembly of a critical mass and to protect the health of workers.

Advice is provided to transportation regulatory authorities and to shippers concerning the suitability of containers proposed for use in the transportation of radioactive materials.

construction and operation of non-government nuclear reactors are also led by a licensing system with advice being provided by the Board's Reactor Advisory Committee. The members of this Committee include reactor physicists and health and safety experts from the Board, Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., Department of National Health and Welfare, National Research Council, the Research Board, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and representatives of provincial and municipal governments concerned in particular cases.

Particle accelerators are controlled by the Board through a licensing system. Licenses are issued on the advice of the Board's Accelerator Safety Advisory Committee. This Committee includes accelerator health physics experts and representatives from governments concerned and universities.

Grants-in-aid of research are provided to Canadian universities for atomic energy research and for special atomic energy equipment. The grants are awarded on the recommendation of the AECB/NRC Visiting Committee. This Committee is appointed by, and reports to, the Board and the National Research Council.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Montreal Road, Ottawa 7, Ontario

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Health and Welfare

President

Dr. G. Malcolm Brown

The Medical Research Council was established as a departmental corporation under the *Government Organization Act, 1969*, S.C. 1968/69 chapter 28. Previously (1960) it had operated as a virtually autonomous subsidiary of the National Health Council.

The primary function of the Council is to promote and support research in the sciences in Canada. To this end it maintains a balanced program of support research trainees and research investigators, to the costs of research programs in universities, hospitals and related institutes, and to promotional activities and to stimulate new research efforts in significant areas.

The Medical Research Council is responsible for the administration of the "Queen Elizabeth Fund" established by the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Act, 1959, as amended.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II CANADIAN RESEARCH FUND

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

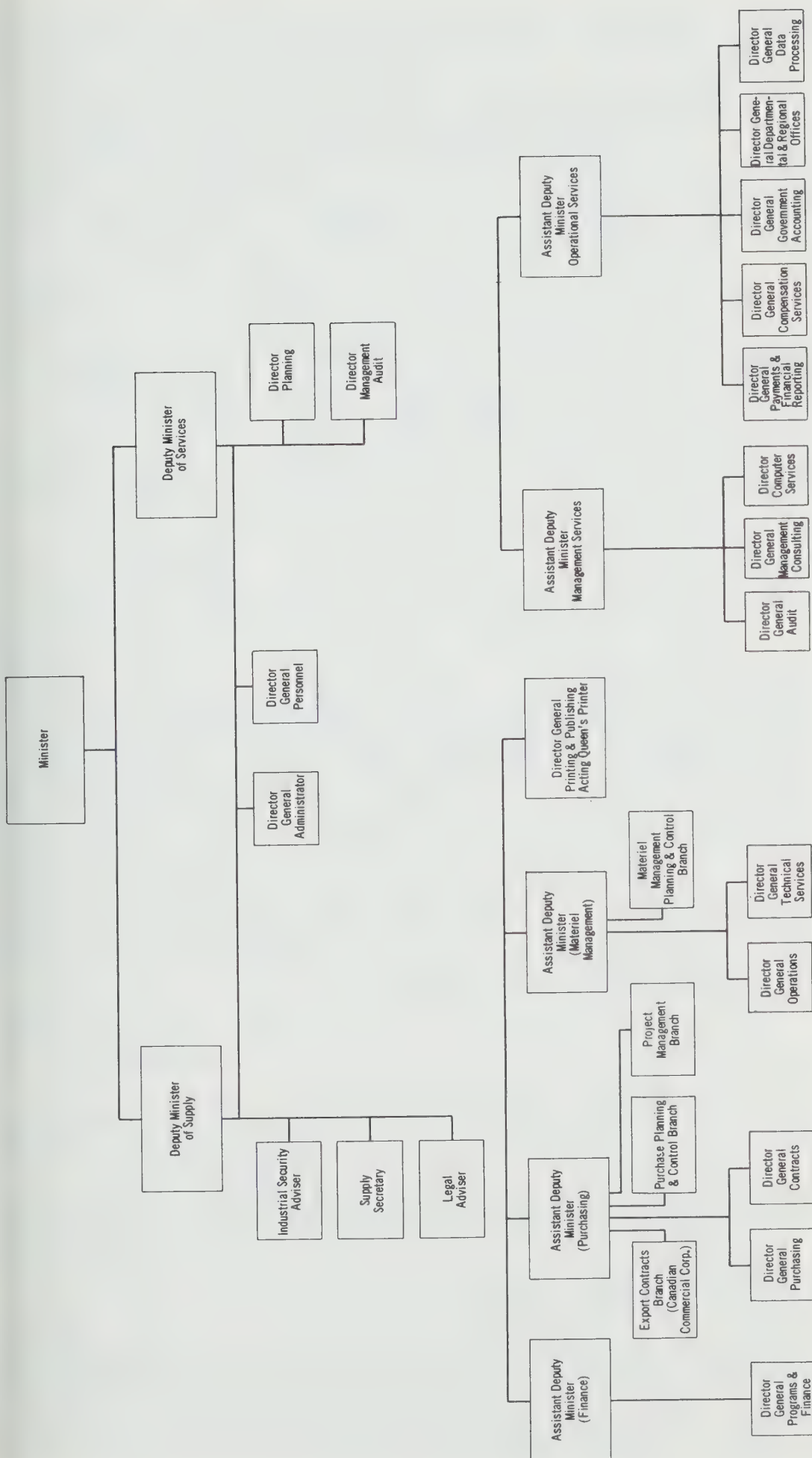
Trustees

- Chairman: Dr. J.F. McCreary, Dean of Medicine, University of British Columbia
- Trustees: Dr. G. Malcolm Brown, President
Medical Research Council
- Dr. G.E. Chalmers, Surgeon, Fredericton
- Dr. J.N. Crawford, Deputy Minister of National Health
- Dr. Jacques Genest, Director, Clinical Research Institute of Montreal
- Dr. H.J. Spooner, Orthopedic Surgeon, Regina
(one appointment pending)

Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act, SC 1959 chap. 33, created a Fund of one million dollars to be administered by a corporate Board of Trustees to aid in research on the diseases of children.

The interest derived from the Fund, together with donations and requests may be made to it, are used to provide salary support for investigators or training in the field of children's diseases. The recipients of such support are selected each year by the Board of Trustees on the basis of applications submitted to it.

Responsibility for provision of administrative and technical services and facilities was transferred from the National Research Council to the Medical Research Council by the *Government Organization Act*, 1969, SC 1968/69 chap. 28.



DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY AND SERVICES

MacDonald Building, 123 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable James Richardson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Supply and Services and Receiver General for Canada

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister of Supply and Queen's Printer . . .	Jean Boucher
Assistant Deputy Minister (Planning and Finance) .	Guy Coulombe
Assistant Deputy Minister (Purchasing).	J.S. Glassford
Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel Management) .	H. de Puyjalon
Director General, Canadian Government Printing Bureau	T. Edward Roberts
Deputy Minister of Services and Deputy Receiver General for Canada	H.R. Balls
Assistant Deputy Minister (Management Services) .	W.W. Muir
Assistant Deputy Minister (Operational Services) . .	D.R. Yeomans

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969, by the *Government Organization Act 1969*. The new Department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the building Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Management Service Commission. The Financial Administration Act designates the Minister of Supply and Services the Receiver General for Canada.

The Department of Supply and Services provides most of the common services, except accommodation, legal services and telecommunications, required by the departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Its creation marks the implementation of many of the recommendations of the Commission on Government Organization.

The Supply Administration of the Department has five main programs for all Federal Government Departments and many Crown Corporations:

1. The purchase of goods and services.
2. The provision of goods and related services (Materiel Management), with exception of those essential for the conduct of military operations.
3. The provision of printing and certain publishing services.
4. Acting as the purchasing agent for the purchase of Canadian goods and services for other countries through Canadian Commercial Corporations.
5. Manufacturing defence products for the Department of National Defence through Canadian Arsenals Limited.

The Services Administration provides pay, superannuation services for government departments, and also maintains the fiscal accounts and the accounts of Canada. In addition, it provides departments and agencies with a broad range of auditing, management consulting and computer services. A number of common administrative services in cities outside Ottawa, and

onal services of payments and financial reporting, compensation services, nent accounting, regional operations and data processing services.

e Supply Administration has 14 Regional Purchasing offices across Cana- s an office in London, England and one in Koblenz, Germany. Seven al Equipment Maintenance offices are maintained across Canada.

e Services Administration has 13 Departmental Servicing offices in Otta- l 28 Departmental Servicing offices in Canada outside Ottawa. There are vicing offices in England, France, Belgium, West Germany and Washing- C.

e Minister of this Department is also responsible to report to Parliament activities of 5 Crown Corporations, namely, Canadian Arsenals Limited, n Commercial Corporation, Crown Assets Disposal Corporation, Polymer ation Limited and the Royal Canadian Mint.

THE SUPPLY PROGRAM

e Supply Program encompasses the purchase of goods and services, the ment of materiel and the in-house printing of government originated ents and publications for Parliament, departments and agencies of the Government. Therefore, the Program falls into the functional area of nent support services.

e Department annually handles the expenditure of over \$800 million y Parliament for the conduct of government business.

ASING

e purchase of a wide range of goods and services constitutes one of the ements of the Program. These goods and services range from high-cost x systems involving major capital equipment, through technical and ional services, to common items of supply for day-to-day use.

urchase consolidation in the Federal Government has progressed to the where a purchasing service is provided to approximately 125 departments encies, including the Department of National Defence.

th respect to the Department of National Defence, the Department is oncerned with the management of Crown-owned production assets, the maintenance and custody of standby plants, and the provision of grants icipalities in lieu of taxes on Crown-owned defence plants operated by contractors.

RIEL MANAGEMENT

e national management of certain materiel and the provision of various al and special services constitute another large element of the Supply n.

e key function is the national management of standard commercial type including furniture, forms and paper, office and school supplies, pharma- ls and medical supplies.

special service is provided by the Department in the area of Emergency Planning. This service includes the creation of a capability to establish Supplies Agency in the event of war and the management of certain ment sponsored stockpiles of materiel. It contributes to the work of the a Emergency Measures Organization.

PRINTING

During 1969/70 the provision of publications marketing service to departments and agencies of the Federal Government and the operation of government retail book stores were included in the Supply Program. These functions have now been transferred to Information Canada.

The provision of a range of printing and other services, such as computer text processing and storage, the design of graphics and artwork, the distribution of printed text, and duplicating and copying, are a significant element of the Supply Program.

THE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Services administration, organized into operational and management services, comprises six main activities:

1. the provision of management and advisory services, management consulting, and auditing and computer services on a basis competitive with other sources;
2. the administration of pay, superannuation and other employee benefit plans, including the Central Personnel Records System;
3. the provision of payment and management reporting services to departments, including cheque issue and the payment of government accounts, the supplying of financial management reports and related statistical information, and the provision of accounting and administrative services;
4. the provision of accounting and payment services for social and economic assistance programmes;
5. the maintenance of the central accounts of Canada, the preparation and publication of the public accounts for presentation to Parliament, the reconciliation of Receiver General cheques and warrants with the cash and bank balances of Canada, and the provision of safe-keeping and administrative services related to securities held by the government;
6. the administration of the programme, including senior headquarters, divisional and field management, planning, and management audit.

In support of the services it provides to government departments and agencies, the Services administration maintains a large and competent data processing system which operates 17 computers located in Ottawa and six regional centres. All computers are now linked by data transmission circuits, thereby enabling the department to provide highly integrated computer service from coast to coast.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

This Service provides to government departments and agencies services which are advisory in nature, and are given in response to a request from a client department. Management Services is organized into three bureaux and its responsibilities cover the fields of auditing, management consulting and computer services.

The Audit Services Bureau provides professional auditing services and also gives accounting advice to government officials involved in contract negotiations.

The Bureau of Management Consulting offers to departments a variety of consulting services such as organization analysis, financial management, accounting, data processing feasibility studies, personnel consulting services, operational research, and operations and methods studies.

The Computer Services Bureau makes available to departments computing and data processing services. The bureau, organized as a commercial data processing organization, operates on a fee-for-service basis.

OPERATIONAL SERVICES

Operational Services provides a wide range of services to departments and agencies: cheque issue, pay, superannuation and other employee benefits, auditing, financial reporting, maintenance of the fiscal accounts of Canada, reconciliation of the public accounts, and advice on financial transactions, pay, audit of accounts, vote wording, and legislation. Operational Services is divided into five branches.

The Payments and Financial Reporting Branch provides functional direction on the payment of Government of Canada accounts and the preparation of management reports for government departments.

The Compensation Services Branch is responsible for administering pay and superannuation payments for the Public Service. The branch also administers Service employee insurance plans and a central personnel records system.

The Government Accounting Branch provides direction on Government of Canada accounting and is responsible for the preparation of the public accounts, the maintenance of the fiscal accounts of Canada and the reconciliation of all government cheques.

The Regional Operations Branch carries out these functions in 45 offices in Canada and abroad, and in addition, encourages the sharing of administrative services by government departments, both throughout Canada and abroad.

The Data Processing Branch provides computer programming, systems analysis, data processing, and teleprocessing services in support of the various Operational Services functions.

COMMON ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

The same philosophy on which the relationship between the Department of Supply and Services and other departments and agencies of government is followed in the common administration and personnel organizations. Central branches of personnel and administration, headed by Directors-General of Personnel and Administration responsible directly to the two Ministers, service all internal departmental requirements in the administrative and personnel areas.

The Canada Gazette is published in two parts. Part I contains notices of a general character, proclamations, certain Orders in Council, notices under the Bank Act, the Bankruptcy Act, the Insurance Act, the Corporations Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, etc. Part II contains orders, rules, regulations and proclamations of a legislative or an administrative character having general effect or imposing a penalty.

The printing operations are performed by two elements:

Production Services (Main Plant) which are responsible for printing requisitioned by Parliament and Government departments and agencies, and produced at the Main Plant in Hull. An important aspect of the work involves the production of printed matter for Parliament, including "Hansard" (the daily record of Parliamentary Debates), the Statutes of Canada, and other parliamentary papers. The Main Plant also produces such publications as the Canada Gazette, the Labour Gazette, Public Accounts, Annual Estimates, and the Canadian Patent Office Record.

Production Services (Outside Plants) supervise and coordinate the operations of dispersed printing units, in the Ottawa area and in cities and National Defence bases across Canada. These plants are designed to meet the local printing requirements of customer departments in work suited to the lithographic process, in which the prime requirements are for fast, economical service and short runs.

The distribution of Canadian Government publications is facilitated by the use of daily checklists and monthly and annual catalogues. All publications are distributed automatically to individuals and organizations entitled, by statute, to receive them free of charge. Priced publications are sold through a mail order service, through other government facilities and through commercial book-sellers. Government bookshops are in operation in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; a sales counter is operated in the National Gallery in Ottawa.

The Queen's Printer for Canada acts as the exclusive sales agent in Canada for a number of international organizations.

The operations of the Sector are supported by staffs responsible for engineering maintenance, financial services and personnel relations.

SERVICES COMPONENT

The Services Component of the Department, which is directed by the Deputy Minister of Services, has a five-fold role of service in the areas of operation and maintenance.

1. Advisory Services on management practices, upon request, to all government departments, crown corporations and agencies, similar to that normally provided to commercial firms by private management consultants.
2. Data processing advisory and service bureau services.
3. Management and auditing services.
4. Accounting statement preparation services.
5. Pay, superannuation and other employee benefit plan administration.

These services are provided for the government as a whole in the interest of overall efficiency and economy.

The Services Component of the Department is organized in two sectors, namely: Management Services and Operational Services, with an Assistant Deputy

Minister directing each sector. Also reporting directly to the Deputy Minister are the Director of Planning and the Director of Management Audit.

Management Services

The Assistant Deputy Minister, Management Services, is responsible for the overall direction of three major branches, providing audit services, management consulting services and computer services to other government departments at their request. He is assisted by Directors-General of Audit, Management Consulting and a Director of Computer Services.

Operational Services

The Assistant Deputy Minister, Operational Services, is responsible for the overall direction of five line branches providing central payment, payroll, management accounting, data processing and field office services to Government Departments. He is assisted by Directors-General of Payments and Financial Reporting, Compensation Services, Government Accounting, Departmental Regional Offices, and Data Processing.

The Director of Planning is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister for developing long-range strategic plans for the Services Component, and coordinating all planning activities to ensure that the Component develops in a coordinated manner.

The Director of Management Audit also reports directly to the Deputy Minister and is responsible for evaluating the actual performance of the various organizational units against established performance criteria.

Services Functions

Each of the organizational units of the Services Component is responsible for the provision of specific services to Government Departments which, in total, constitute a full range of advisory and operational services designed to assist government departments in their administration. The general objective is to improve administrative efficiency by providing these services at lower cost.

The Assistant Deputy Minister (Management Services) is responsible for the three activities of the Management Services sector:

The Audit Services Branch provides a wide range of professional auditing services to Government Departments and Agencies of government on request. It is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Canada. The Branch has offices located in 14 cities across Canada. An important part of the work of the Branch is in relation to the audit of industries' amended government contracts where the determination of contract costs and the evaluation of contractors' cost projections and budgets are required. The Branch also provides accounting advice to government officials engaged in negotiating contracts.

The Bureau of Management Consulting Services offers broad consulting services to organizations analysis, financial management, accounting, data processing feasibility studies, personnel consulting services, operations research, and operations methods studies to government departments. These services are provided on request to departments and agencies of government in Canada.

The Computer Services Branch provides computing and data processing services to departments and agencies of government on a fee-for-service basis. The Branch is organized on the same basis as a commercial data centre. The Branch's computer installation makes extensive use of modern techniques such as multi-programming (the concurrent running of several different programs).

techniques ensure economic and timely processing of clients' work. The makes a large computer complex, with advanced programming, and other services available to all departments and agencies of government. The also contracts for computer service in the private sector, as required from time by the volume of government business.

The Assistant Deputy Minister, Operational Services, is responsible for a range of services to the Public Service relating to cheque issue, pay, superannuation and employee benefits, accounting financial reporting, the Public and Fiscal Accounts of Canada and advice on financial transactions, relative to payment of taxes, vote wording, legislation, etc. These services can best be described as "governmental services" in order to realize benefits in terms of economy, efficiency and maximum utilization of expensive resources.

Payments and Financial Reporting Branch provides cheque issue and financial management reports and functional direction on all matters relating to the payment of Government of Canada accounts.

Compensation Services Branch is responsible for administering pay and superannuation payments for the Public Service. The Branch also administers Public Service employee insurance plans and provides a central personnel records system. This activity plays an important role in the implementation of collective bargaining agreements between Government and its organized employees.

Government Accounting Branch provides functional direction on Government of Canada accounting and is responsible for preparing the public accounts, the fiscal statements and for cheque reconciliation and security deposit operations.

Departmental and Regional Offices Branch provides cheque issue, payroll, financial and other reporting services and shared administrative services to Government Departments throughout Canada and abroad.

Data Processing Branch provides computer programming, systems analysis and data processing within the Services component in support of the various operational requirements.

Regional and Overseas Offices

- Supply Component — 14 Regional Purchasing Offices across Canada, plus an office in London, England and one in Koblenz, Germany
- 7 Regional Equipment Maintenance offices are maintained across Canada.
- Services Component — 22 Departmental Servicing offices in Ottawa
- 38 Departmental Servicing offices in Canada outside Ottawa
- 5 United States and Overseas Servicing offices in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Washington, D.C.

COMMON ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

The same general philosophy which is the basis for the Department of Supply and Services and its relationship to other departments and agencies of government is followed in the common administration and personnel organizations. Central administration and personnel organizations, headed by Directors-General of Administration and of Personnel, are responsible directly to the two Deputy Ministers, and see all internal Departmental requirements in the administrative and personnel areas.

The Director-General, Administration, is responsible for advising the Deputy Ministers and their staffs on all common financial, administrative, consulting, Information and Public Relations services for the Department. He is responsible for directing and providing a wide range of accounting, financial records management, procurement, library research, typing and allied services within the Department. He directs four Branches, namely — Comptroller's Branch, Consulting Services, Administrative Services and the Information, Public Relations and United Appeal Liaison Branch.

The Director-General, Personnel, in addition to his responsibility for advising the Deputy Ministers and their staffs on all personnel policies, is responsible for directing the classification, staffing, staff relations, appraisal, career planning, development, counselling, health, safety, employee benefits and pay functions within the Department. He is also responsible for coordinating a departmental bilingual programme in cooperation with the Public Service Commission and other central agencies. The Director-General, Personnel, directs five Branches — Planning and Development, Staffing, Field Personnel Administration and Services, Staff Relations and Classification and Salary Administration.

The Minister, in his capacity as Minister of Supply and Services, is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Canadian Commercial Corporation Act, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 35

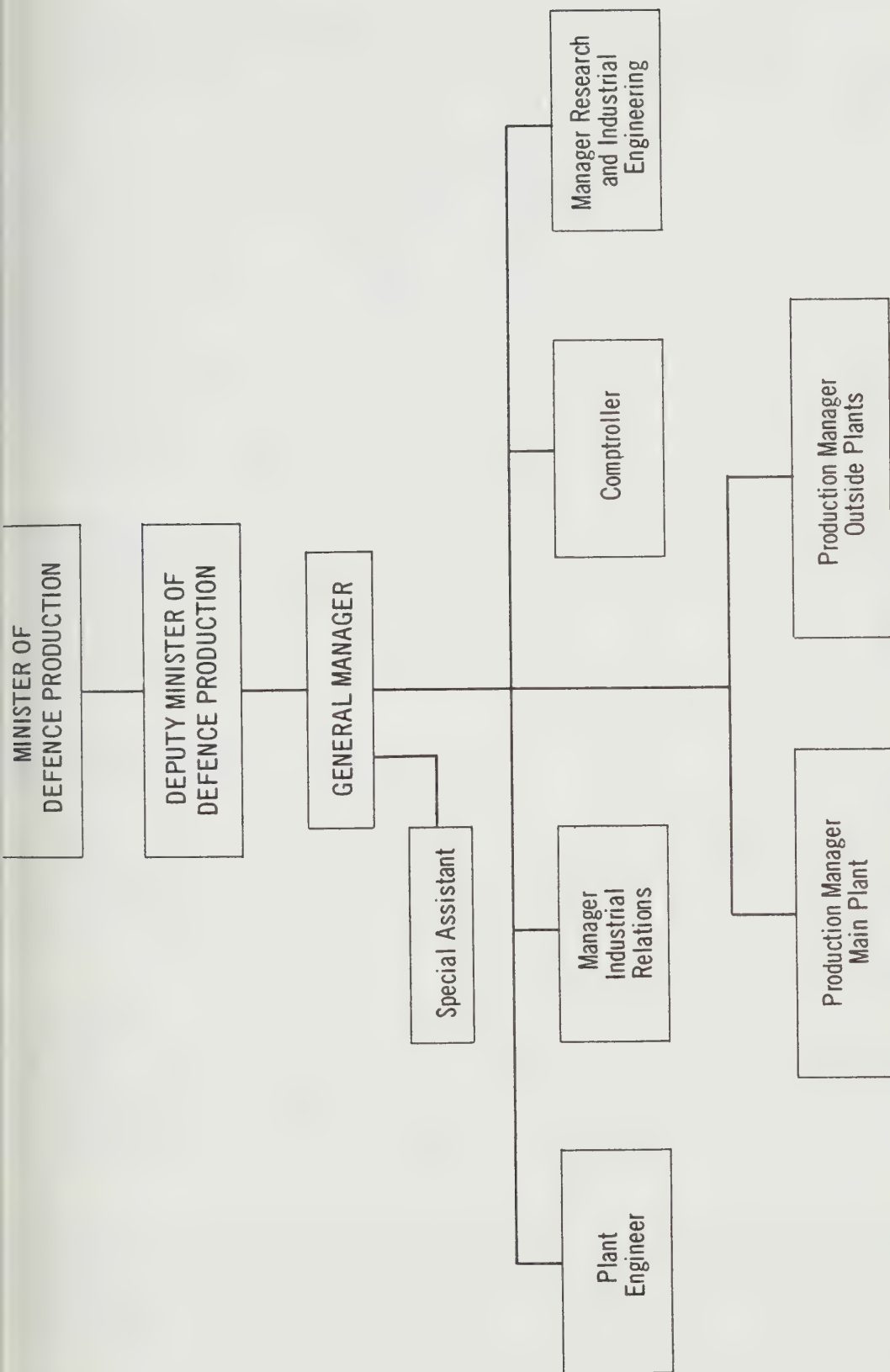
Defence Production Act, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 62

Surplus Crown Assets Act, R.S.C. 1952, chap. 260

Royal Canadian Mint, S.C. 1968/69, chap. 28

The Minister also reports to Parliament for:

Canadian Arsenals Limited
Canadian Commercial Corporation,
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation,
Polymer Corporation Limited, and
the Royal Canadian Mint.



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Defence Production

Deputy Minister,

G. W. Hunter

General Manager C.B. Watt

The Canadian Government Printing Bureau was transferred to the Department of Defence Production by authority of Order-in-Council P.C. 1963-1254 of April 21, 1963. The function of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau is the execution of certain printing required by Parliament, government departments and other agencies. The main plant and offices are located in Hull, P.Q.

The various functions of the Canadian Government Printing Bureau are grouped under the General Manager who is directly responsible to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production for the management, control and operation of the Bureau. These functions are divided as follows: Industrial Engineering Services, Production Services (Main Plant), and Production Services (Outside Plants). In addition, there is a Special Assistant who assists the General Manager in his executive and administrative duties.

The functions of the Industrial Relations Services include personnel management, staff establishments and their control, industrial relations, manpower planning and development.

The Financial Services, under the Comptroller, perform all the financial functions of the Printing Bureau, including the preparation of yearly and monthly Balance Sheets, Profit and Loss statements, annual budget; analysis of the cost of operations; compilation and invoicing of charges for printing; internal control systems, methods and data processing.

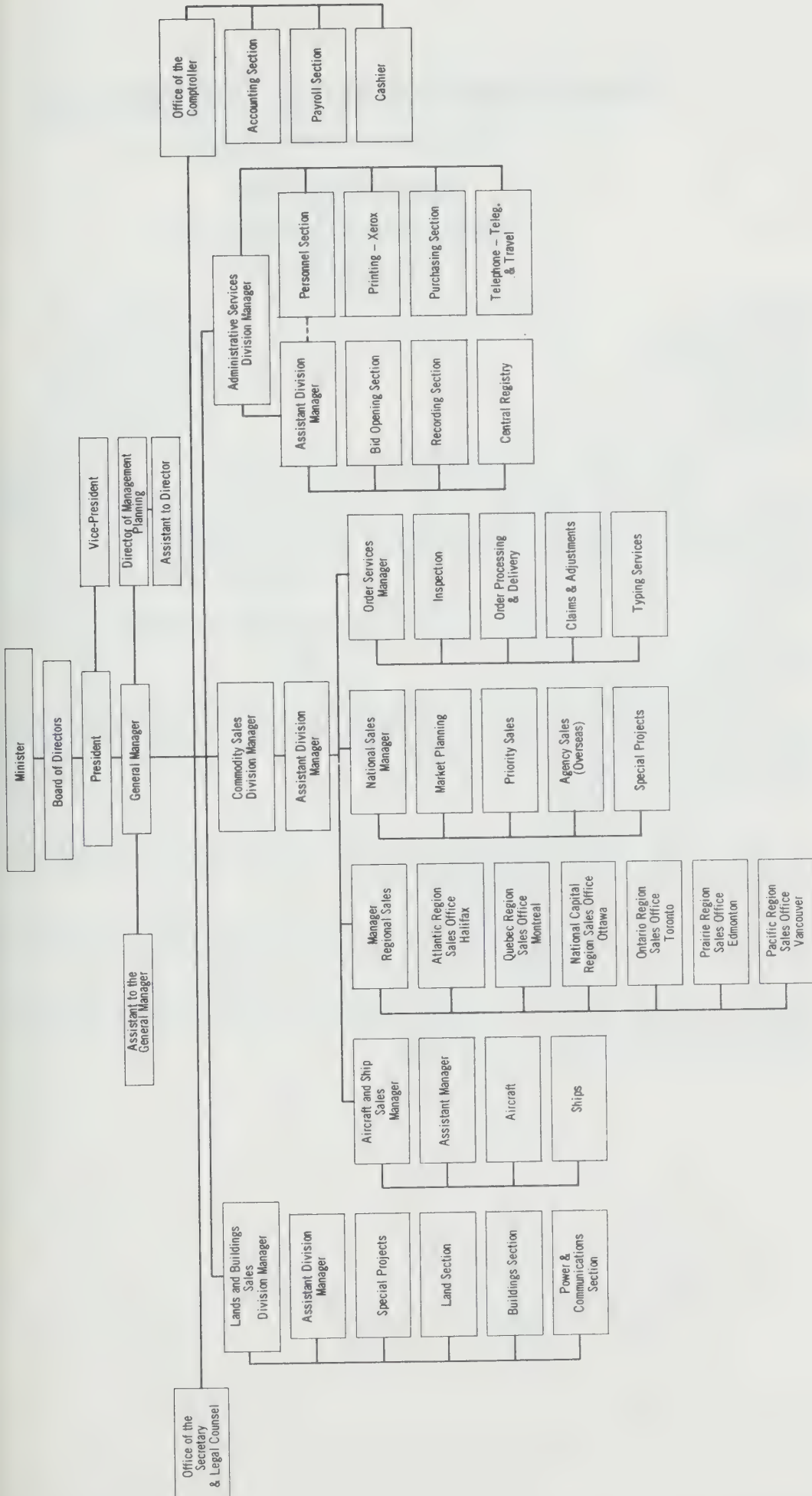
Under the Plant Engineer, Engineering Services are responsible for the maintenance of all printing equipment used in the Main Plant and in the Outside Plants, and for various projects dealing with plant layout and mechanical and electrical installation. Detailed records of equipment specifications, performance reports and service contracts are maintained. The Division is also responsible for forecasting future engineering requirements.

The Research and Industrial Engineering Services are responsible for the development of improved methods and measured time standards for all production operations in the Main Plant and Outside Plants; the evaluation of applicable equipment and processes; and the material specifications and quality control of materials used in production. Additionally, the Division undertakes research projects in various segments of printing technology.

The Production Services (Main Plant) are responsible for printing requisites required by Parliament and government departments and produced at the Main Plant in Ottawa. A most important aspect of the Division's work involves the production of printed matter for both Houses of Parliament, including such important publications as the *Hansard* (the daily record of Parliamentary Debates), the *Statutes of Canada*

s parliamentary papers. In addition to parliamentary work, the Services also
e printed matter for government departments and agencies. Some well
publications printed in the Main Plant include the *Canada Gazette*, the
Gazette, *Public Accounts* and the *Annual Estimates*.

ne Production Services (Outside Plants) supervise and co-ordinate all printing
ions in plants located outside the Main Plant, including the responsibility for
erations of the printing plant located in the Bureau of Statistics building at
a, which produces printed matter required by the Bureau of Statistics. In
on, there are printing plants and sub printing plants located in the Ottawa
nd in the main cities across Canada. These plants are designed to meet the
printing requirements of customer departments in work involving the use of
oto-offset process. The type of work requested covers such matters as précis,
, forms, directives, notices, pamphlets, posters, etc., requiring a fast and
mical service.



CROWN ASSETS DISPOSAL CORPORATION

219 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Principal Officers

President	Jean Miquelon
Vice-President	G.W. Hunter
General Manager	Roger LaPlante
Comptroller	L.M. Mondor
Secretary	Rolland LaPrairie

The Corporation was established under the *Surplus Crown Assets Act* (1952 C. 260) and is subject to the *Financial Administration Act* (RSC 1985, c. F-116). In June 1944 War Assets Corporation was established by statute to dispose of surplus war assets. In 1945 War Assets Corporation Limited which had been incorporated in 1943. In 1946 the name War Assets Corporation was changed to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation.

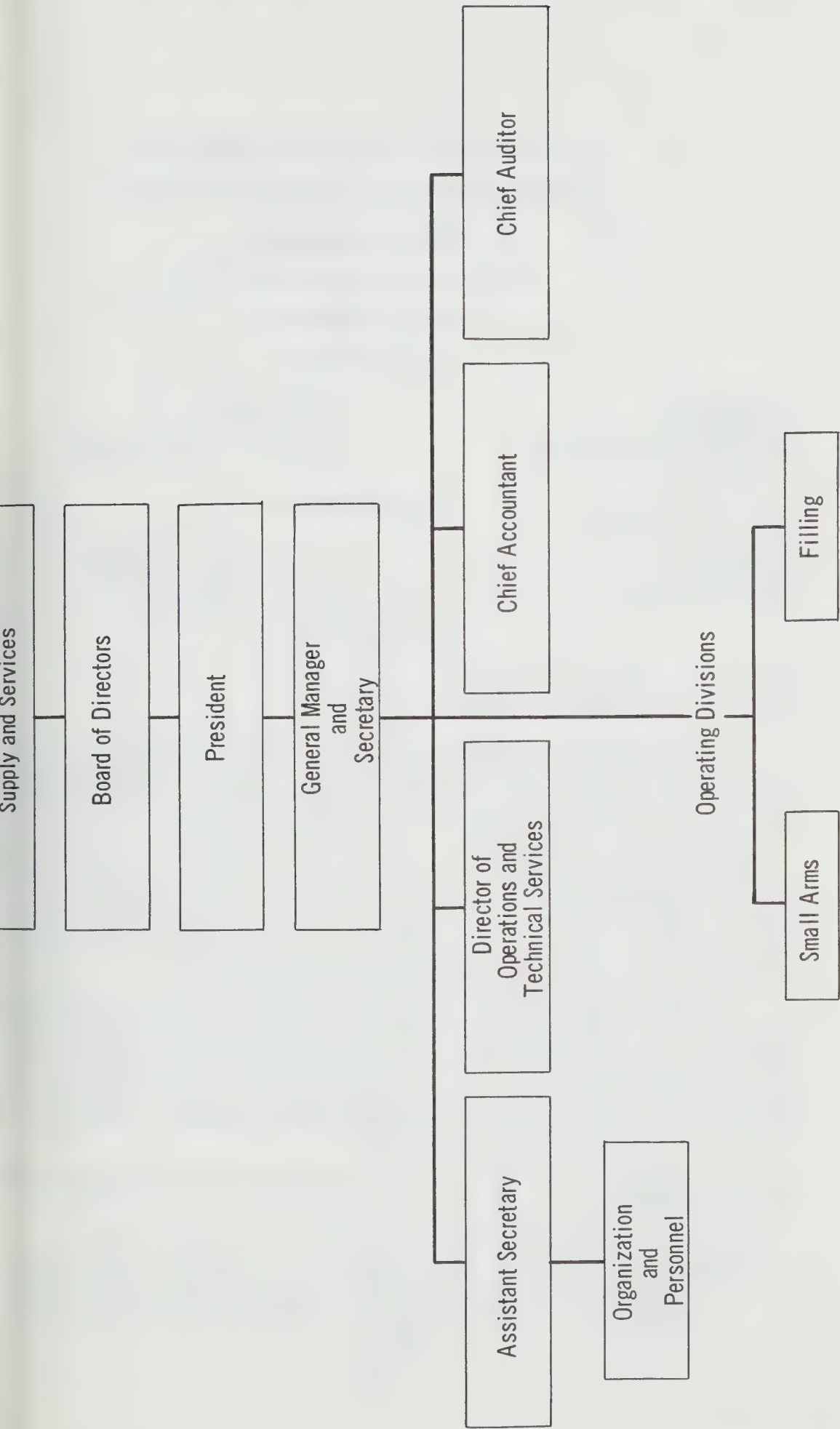
Crown Assets Disposal Corporation is a marketing agency created to help the Government otherwise dispose of surplus goods and property of Government departments, agencies and corporations.

The Corporation also acts as the agent on behalf of foreign Governments in selling their surplus assets located in Canada. In addition reciprocal agreements have been entered into with a number of European countries to market Canadian surplus assets located in their respective countries.

A self-sustaining federal agency, the Corporation reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services: all operating costs are recovered through the sale of surplus assets, currently fixed by the Governor-in-Council.

Proceeds from sales of surplus, excluding sales made on behalf of foreign governments, are turned over to the Receiver General.

The Corporation maintains branch offices in Halifax, N.S., Montreal, Quebec; Ottawa, Ontario; Toronto, Ontario; Edmonton, Alberta; and Vancouver, British Columbia, in addition to its Head Office in Ottawa.



CANADIAN ARSENALS LIMITED

Trafalgar Building, 207 Queen Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply and Services

Board of Directors

J.S. Glassford

G.W. Hunter

D.B. Mundy

Maj.-Gen. R.P. Rothschild

H.L. Meuser

K.J. Price

Lt.-Gen. D.A.G. Waldock

Principal Officers

President J.S. Glassford

Vice-President. Jean Boucher

General Manager K.J. Price

Operating Divisions

Small Arms, Mississauga, Ontario

Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec

Canadian Arsenals Limited was established as a Crown Company in September 1945, under Part I of The *Companies Act, 1934* (S.C., Chapter 33—now *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) as a result of government acceptance of the recommendations of the Joint Arsenals Planning Board.

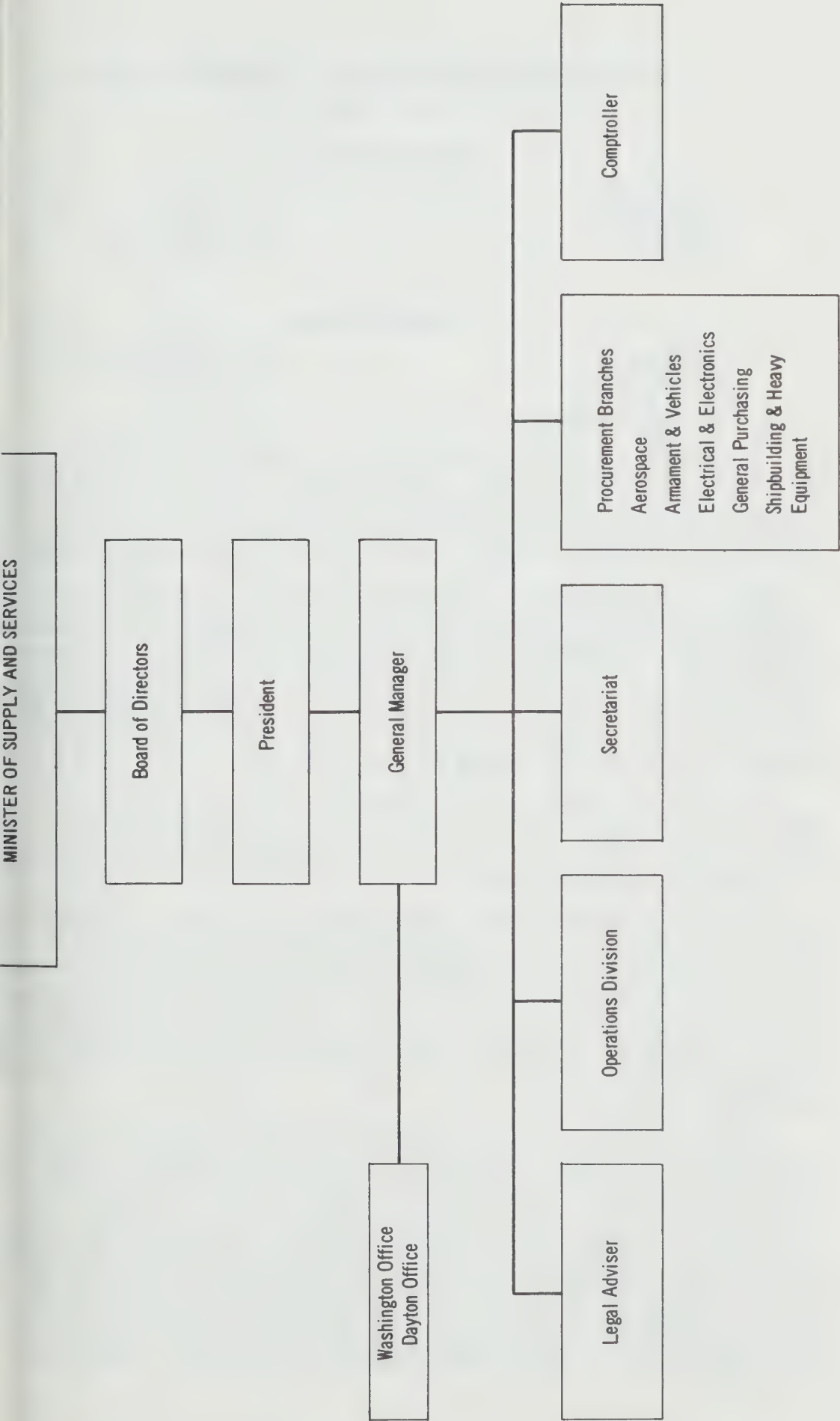
The Company acquired the best of each type of wartime munitions plant and retained sufficient skilled personnel, techniques, equipment and tools, not only to supply normal peacetime requirements of munitions which civilian industry could not ordinarily be called upon to produce, but also to form the base from which production capacity could be expanded in the event of war.

The duties of the Company include the production of stores and equipment in the order of the Department of Supply and Services, the development of military equipment carried out to the requirements of the Services, the development and planning of manufacturing processes, the conservation of production records, and the maintenance of the special skills related to the above functions which are not normally retained in industry.

The Head Office of the Company is in Ottawa. Two operating Divisions are located as follows:

Small Arms, Mississauga, Ontario (manufacture of small arms);

Filling, St. Paul l'Ermite, Quebec (filling and assembly of artillery ammunition, mines, bombs, grenades, rockets and other specialities up to torpedoes and warheads).



CANADIAN COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

70 Lyon Street, Ottawa 4

Board of Directors

J.S. Glassford
H.L. Meuser
W.H. Huck

D.H. Gilchrist
R.M. Trites
C.S. Stevenson

Principal Officers

President	J.S. Glassford
Vice-President	D.H. Gilchrist
General Manager	G.S. Sheraton

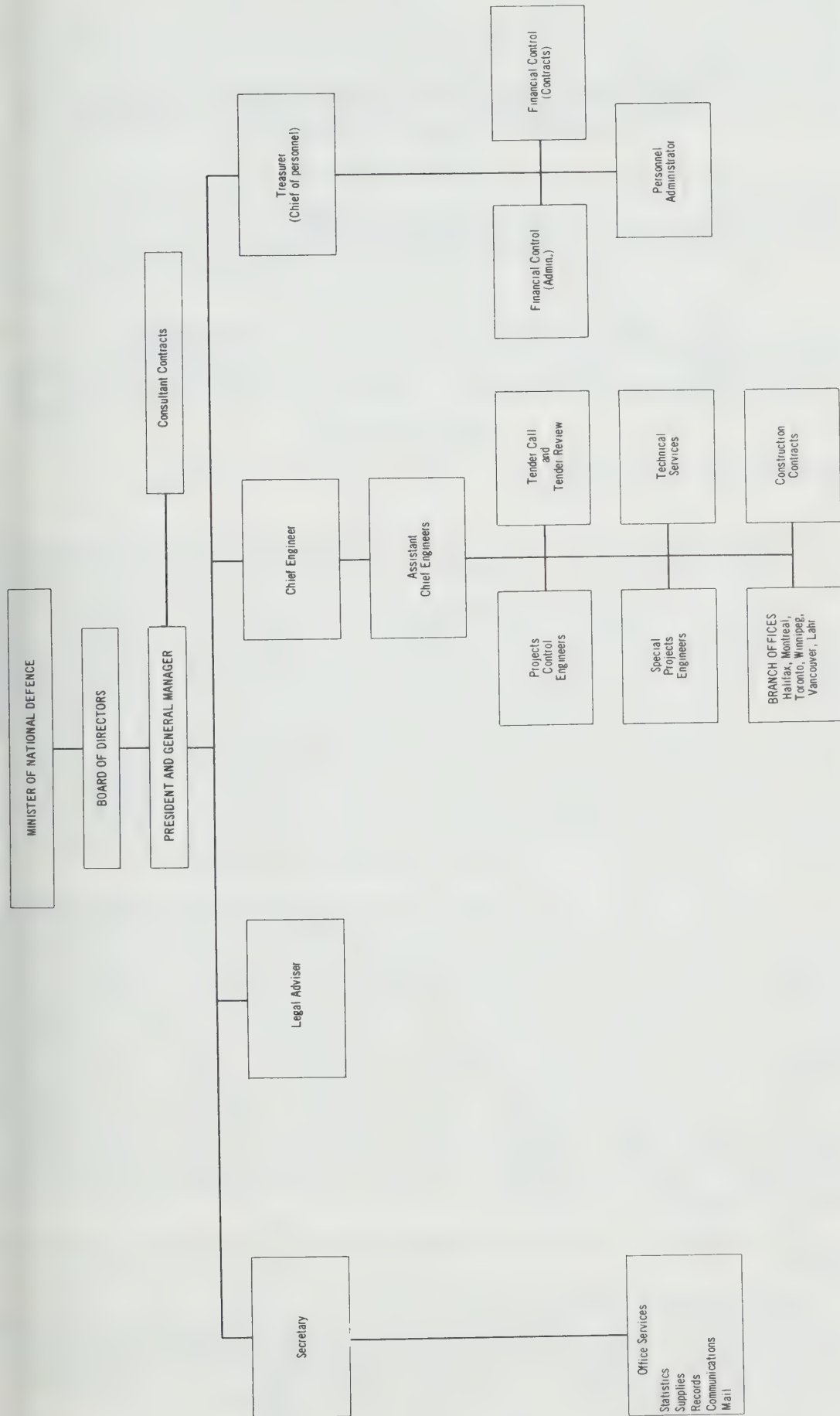
The Canadian Commercial Corporation was established in 1946 by the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act* S.C. 1946, chap 40 — now R.S.C. 1952, chap 3. It is wholly owned by the Government of Canada. Initially it assumed the functions of the then Canadian Export Board covering procurement in Canada of goods and services on behalf of foreign Governments and United Nations' relief agencies.

In 1947 responsibility for procurement of the requirements of the Department of National Defence was transferred from the Department of Reconstruction and Supply to the Corporation, which fulfilled these additional functions until the formation of the Department of Defence Production in 1951. In 1963 the Corporation was integrated with that of the Department of Defence Production, now Department of Supply and Services, which provides the management and services required by the Corporation.

The principal purpose of the Corporation is to act on behalf of the Canadian government as the contracting agency when other countries and international agencies wish to purchase defence and other supplies and services from Canada on a government-to-government basis.

The Corporation will, upon request, quote on the price and availability of a Canadian product or service and provide full contract management services in respect of any procurement made in Canada by another country or international agency. Such Canadian government contract management ensures that the country procuring supplies and services in Canada will enjoy the same standards of quality and delivery in respect of any such procurement as would the Canadian government were it procuring the supplies and services on its own behalf in comparable circumstances.

In the conduct of its business, the Corporation deals with a heavy volume of invitations to bid from NATO and other allied countries, solicits bids from appropriate Canadian firms and submits responsible bids to the governments of the procuring countries as offers from the Corporation. It subsequently negotiates and executes the resulting government-to-government contracts and procures supplies from Canadian firms under separate domestic contracts and arranges for delivery. An additional important function of the Corporation is the procurement in Canada of goods, equipment and facilities which the Government of Canada contributes to other nations under Canadian International Development Assistance Programs.



DEFENCE CONSTRUCTION (1951) LIMITED

Kenson Building, 225 Metcalfe Street,
Ottawa, Canada

Minister Responsible
Minister of National Defence

Board of Directors

A.G. Bland—Chairman
Dr. J.C. Arnell
W.H. Huck

P. Mathieu
Maj. Gen. H.L. Meuser
Brig E.W. Henselwood

Principal Officer

President and General Manager A.G. Bland

Defence Construction (1951) Limited is a Crown corporation as defined in VIII of the Financial Administration Act and listed in Schedule "C" in the Act.

Defence Construction Limited began its operations in November 1950 as a Crown agency responsible for awarding and supervising defence construction projects. On July 12, 1951, under authority of the *Defence Production Act*, the present Company was established under the name of Defence Construction (1951) Limited and took over the responsibilities of the former agency. At inception, the Company reported to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, until April 1, 1952, from which time the Company reported to the Minister of Defence Production until the Minister of Industry was given the powers of the Minister of Defence Production on July 22, 1963. On April 22, 1965, the control and supervision of the Company was transferred to the Minister of National Defence.

As its name implies, the Company's prime responsibility is the construction of defence projects. This includes not only the calling and review of all tenders and subsequent contract awards but also the supervision of actual construction work in the field and the administration of all projects. In addition the Company arranges contracts with consulting engineering and architectural firms on behalf of the Department of National Defence. More specifically, however, the Company's operations cover four distinct spheres: (I) defence projects in Canada for the Department of National Defence; (II) all defence projects in Europe for the Department of National Defence under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization agreement; (III) defence construction for the U.S. Government in Canada; and (IV) upon request, advice and assistance to other Government Departments and agencies in respect to construction matters.

The Company's functions are carried out by the following three interlocking divisions:

The Engineering Division is responsible for the administration of all contracts which includes the calling and review of tenders, the preparation of Treasury Board submissions where required, the award of the contract and the supervision of work including certification for payment of work completed.

The Treasurer's Division deals with: (a) the preparation of annual estimates and the control of all expenditures against such estimates; (b) the pre-audit of all progress claims and full accountability for expenditures made from funds.

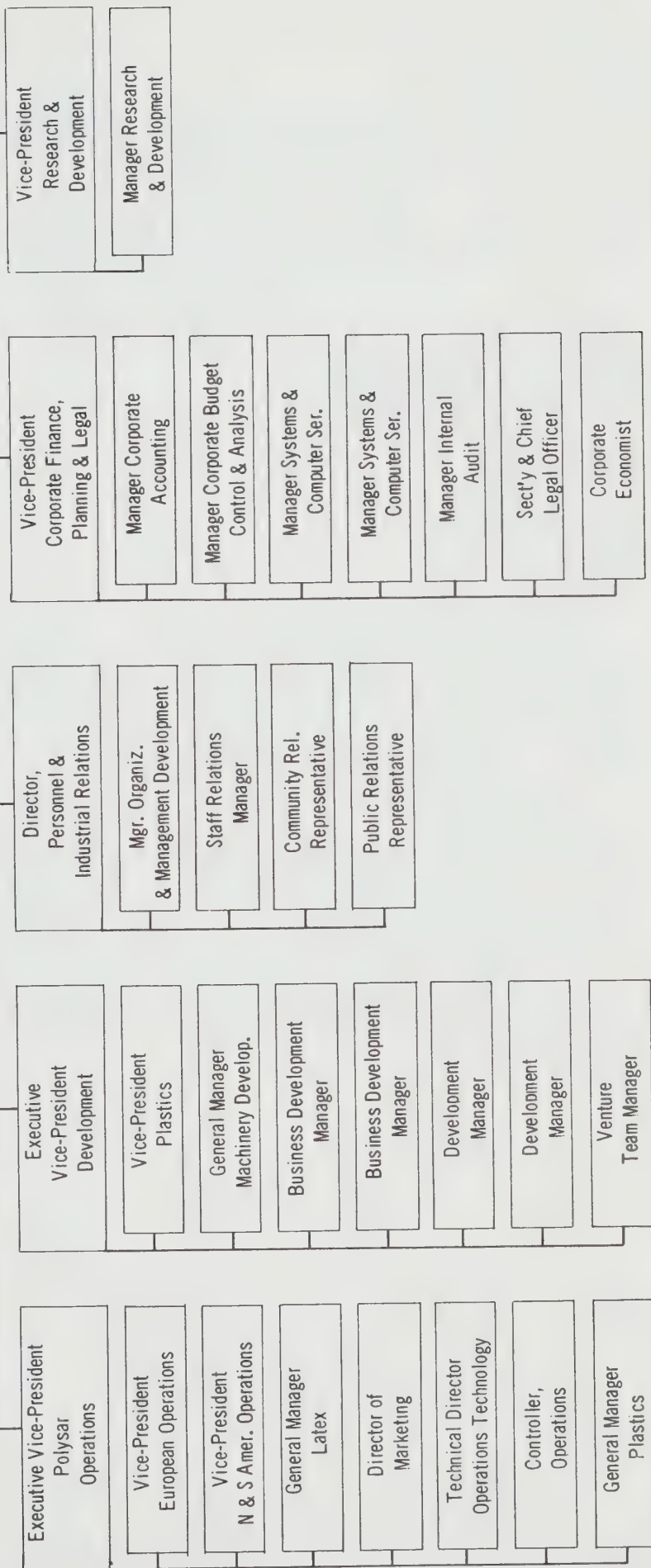
for the construction and maintenance program of the Department of National Defence; (c) the handling and control of all security deposits submitted by contractors bidding on defence projects; and (d) the personnel activities of the Company which include advising on staff relations and the administration of personnel including recruiting, selection, classification, training, promotion and employee benefits.

The Secretary's Division is responsible for the control and regulation of all administrative procedures and operations. All statistics issued by the Company are from this Division which also has under its jurisdiction communications, relations and all office services which support the Company's administrative and operational functions.

Defence Construction (1951) Limited maintains its Head Office in Ottawa with regional offices at Halifax, N.S.; Montreal, Quebec; Toronto, Ontario; Winnipeg, Manitoba; and Vancouver, B.C. In addition, a European office is maintained in Germany.

Board of Directors

President & Managing Director



POLYMER CORPORATION LIMITED

Sarnia, Ontario

Minister Responsible

Minister of Supply & Services

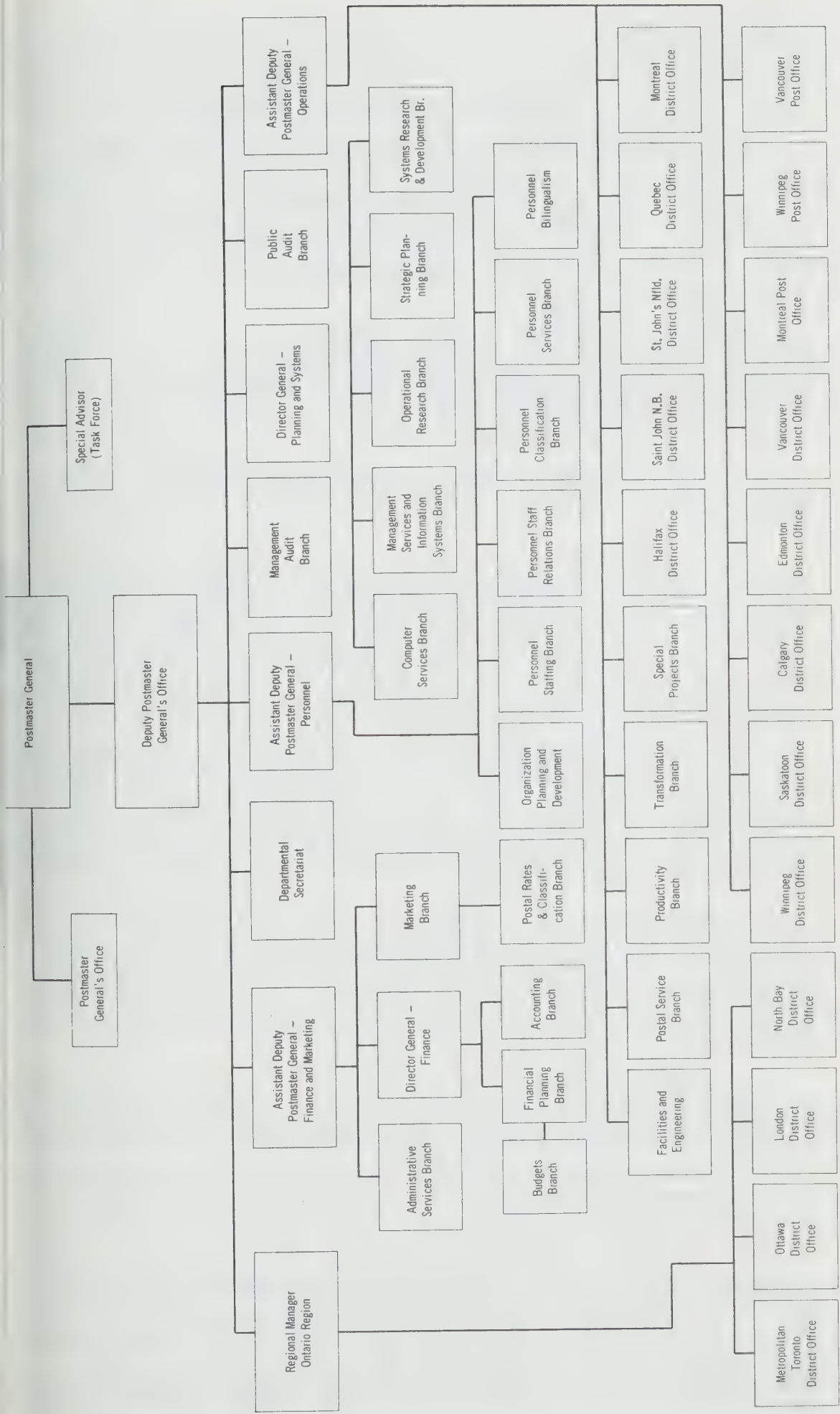
Principal Officers

President & Managing Director	E. R. Rowzee
Executive Vice-President	R. E. Hatch
Executive Vice-President	I. C. Rush
Vice-President	E. J. Buckler
Vice-President	C. A. McKenzie
Vice-President	R. S. Dudley
Vice-President	S. Wilk
Vice-President	G. Bracewell
Secretary & Chief Legal Officer	W. J. Dyke

Polymer Corporation Limited was incorporated as a Crown company in under Part I of *The Companies Act, 1934*, (S.C., 1934, Chapter 33—now *Companies Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 53*) by direction of the Minister of Munitions and Supply under authority of *The Department of Munitions and Supply Act* (S.C., 1939 (Second Session), Chapter 3).

The Corporation's head office and plant are located at Sarnia, Ontario. A range of synthetic rubbers and latices and intermediate and related products produced in the Sarnia plant as well as ABS resins. It supplies the bulk of synthetic rubber consumed by Canadian industry. The remainder, about 2/3 Sarnia production, is sold outside of Canada in some 65 countries.

A subsidiary, Kayson Plastic and Chemicals Limited, operates a plant at Preston, Ontario, for the manufacture of polystyrene and related products. A rubber plant is located in Belgium and general and special purpose rubber plant located in France.



N.B. London, North Bay and Ottawa Districts and Ottawa Post Office will continue to report to ADPMG - Operations until they form part of Ontario Region.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Sir Alexander Campbell Building Riverside Drive, Ottawa

Postmaster General

The Honourable Eric William Kierans, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Postmaster General	Paul A.
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General – Operations	T. Bond
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General – Personnel	F.G. Ma
Assistant Deputy Postmaster General – Finance & Marketing	G.M. Si
Director General Planning and Systems	C.F. Ho
Regional General Manager, Ontario Region	J.A.H. M

The Post Office Department was Established by the *Post Office Act* (S.C., 1967-68, Chapter 10 – now the *Post Office Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 10, as amended).

There are twenty-four branches: Accounting, Administrative Services, B Computer Services, Departmental Secretariat, Engineering, Financial Pl Management Audit, Management Services and Information Systems, Mar Operational Research, Organization Planning and Development, Personnel C cation, Personnel Services, Postal Rates and Classification, Postal Service, P ivity, Public Affairs, Special Projects, Staffing, Staff Relations, Strategic Pl Systems Research and Development, and Transportation.

The Accounting Branch is responsible for maintaining the Department's of account, for the field revenue accounting system and audit thereof, for settlement of all accounts, for the operation of the Philatelic Service, for administration of the Money Order System, for the purchase, distribution, control of stamps and other postal values and for the operation of a payroll affecting some 15,000 employees.

The Administrative Services Branch provides the Department with central office services: Records Management, Correspondence Management, Office Accommodation and Furniture. It provides for purchasing, warehousing and distribution of the material required in postal operations and administration. It manages a programme for the publication of postal forms, manuals, directives and house directories.

The Budgets Branch as an integral of the Financial Planning Branch is responsible for the system of internal budgetary control within the Department and for the preparation of Departmental Estimates for presentation to Parliament.

The Computer Services Branch provides an electronic and automated processing capability encompassing systems design programming, hardware installation and software development.

The Departmental Secretariat performs or directs and controls assignments covering a wide range of postal activities under the general direction of the Deputy Postmaster General. The Branch develops policy and criteria for physical and preventive security and the investigation of offences involving postal service; provides guidance to the field in these areas, and has overall responsibility for security clearance procedures. It also co-ordinates, develops

maintains up-to-date plans for the continuation of the postal service under both peacetime and wartime emergency conditions. The Branch co-ordinates and supervises the Departmental legislative program, investigates the illegal or fraudulent use of the mails and co-ordinates the provision of legal services to the Department.

The Engineering Branch is concerned with the planning of complete mail handling facilities and is responsible for the development, design, procurement, construction, maintenance and modification of all mechanical mail handling plant and equipment for the moving and processing of mail plus associated control and communication systems. It is also responsible for providing standard postal equipment through the development, design, test and procurement of a wide range of services.

The Financial Planning Branch incorporating the Budgets Branch and the Cost Accounting System is concerned with the planning and implementation of financial management systems in the Department. This involves profit planning, budgeting, costing and financial analysis as well as the aforementioned budgetary control and cost ascertainment.

The Management Audit Branch operates a system whereby the total management operations of the Department are periodically examined to assure that the postal service is efficiently conducted.

The Management Services and Information Systems Branch designs and maintains effective systems and procedures for information flow; maintains clerical measurement standards; provides office layout services; project planning and management services and organizational analyses.

The Marketing Branch is responsible for the assessment and evaluation of postal service requirements, and for the development of commercial policies, pricing policies, which will optimize the financial results of postal operations. The Marketing Branch also maintains direct contact with customers, through field sales representatives and at post office front offices. Customer contact is the vehicle through which postal services are merchandised, and also forms channels through which knowledge of customer needs and attitudes can be developed. Marketing also encompasses special disciplines such as market analysis, and promotion, which are integral parts of an integrated marketing organization.

The Operational Research Branch provides a mathematical and statistical service at the management level for all Branches of the Post Office. Its purpose is to provide quantitative information as an aid in major financial and operational decisions for intermediate and long range planning. The service includes the application of statistical sampling, market research, operation research, systems analysis, model building, optimizing, simulation and forecasting techniques.

The Organization Planning and Development Branch is concerned with the development and efficient structure of the organization and for the provision of adequately developed manpower resources to meet the present and projected management and supervisory requirements of the organization. The Branch works closely with senior management in the development and implementation of organization plans and organization structure, providing advice and guidance on the deployment of personnel for their deployment within the department.

The Personnel Classification Branch develops and ministers the department's personnel classification programme and provides advice and guidance to line managers concerning classification.

The Personnel Services Branch co-ordinates the programmes for the Personnel Services Organizations in the Postal Districts and the Post Offices 12 and 13. This Branch is

responsible for the administration of the Headquarters Personnel organization develops, promulgates and co-ordinates the Department's employee service programmes having to do with Incentive Awards, Safety, Health and Welfare, Communications, Pay and Benefits and Superannuation. As well, this Branch administers training programmes for employees of Post Office Headquarters.

The Postal Rates and Classification Branch develops and recommends rates of postage for various classes of mail and postal services; represents the Department at Congresses and on Committees of the Universal Postal Union, the Postal Union of Americas and Spain; develops regulations governing domestic mailable articles; interprets international and domestic regulations and administers postal rate structures and rulings.

The Postal Service (Standards) Branch provides guidelines, standards and criteria, and where necessary detailed procedures, relative to postal operations including the provision of postal service to the public. It plans and controls a national system of Quality Assurance and provides for the analysis and development of proposals affecting postal operations. It conducts consultation meetings with National officers of the Postal Unions concerning operational service procedures and staffing plans, and represents the Operations Directorate in negotiations with the Postal Unions.

The Productivity Branch is responsible for improving productivity and performance in postal operations, through developing better mail handling methods both manual and mechanical — and through training in methods improvement techniques.

The Public Affairs Branch conducts a Communications programme designed to foster better employee-employer communications and to gain the co-operation of the public and major postal customers through the publication of a monthly employee newspaper and a national quarterly prestige magazine; conducts a Media Relations programme, an advertising programme, and provides functional guidance to field Information and Public Relations Officers in the operating areas.

The Special Projects Branch deals with the immediate and short term operational problem areas of the postal service and initiates and administers projects of a major nature dealing with postal operations.

The Staffing Branch develops and co-ordinates the manpower planning, employee evaluation, inventory, training, development and employment programmes.

The Staff Relations Branch develops and administers the departmental relations programme with particular reference to the application of collective bargaining agreements.

The Strategic Planning Branch produces environmental forecasts, develops consolidated Departmental long-range plans, and provides project planning appraisal and monitoring services to the Departmental Planning Board.

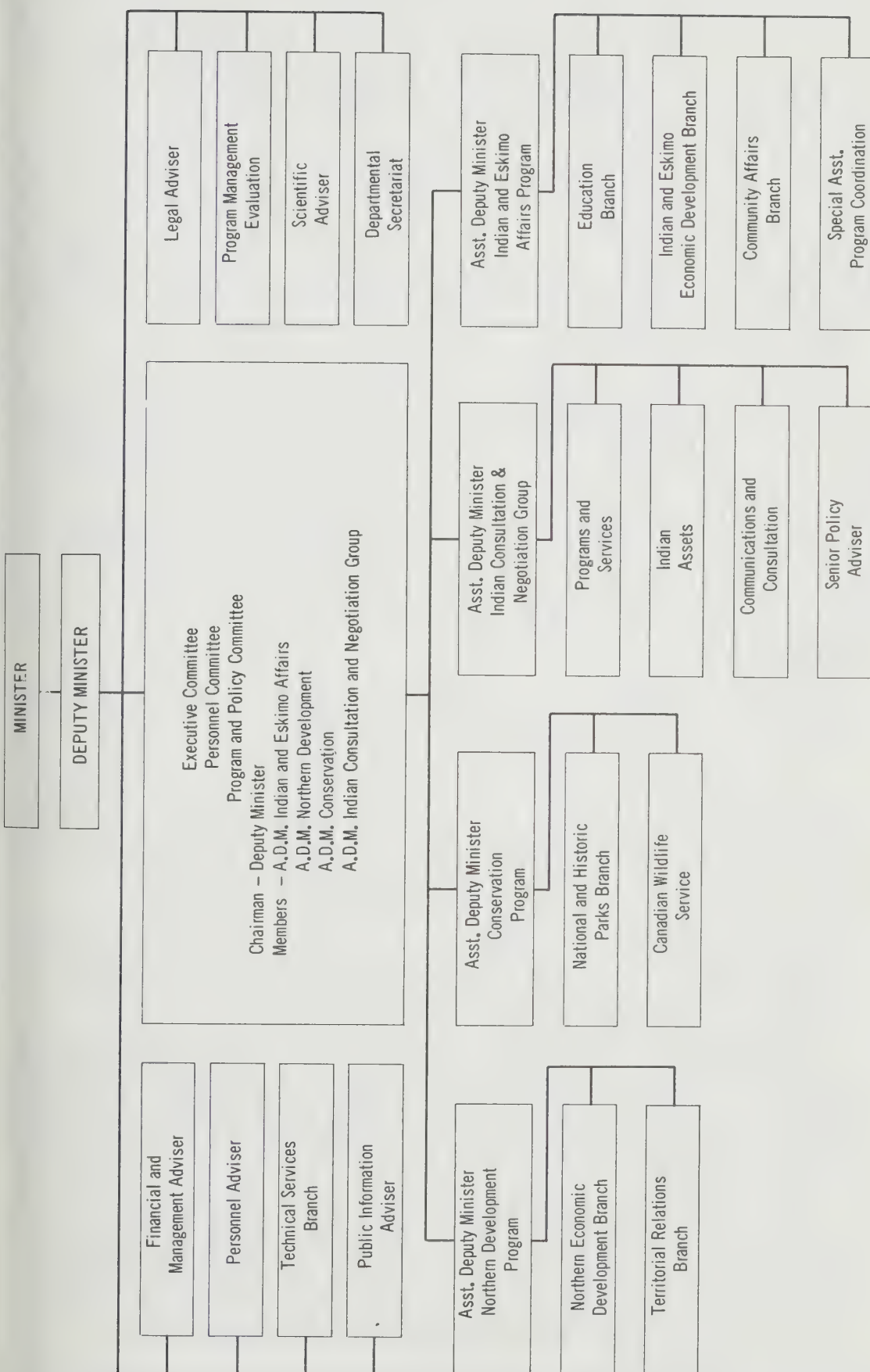
The Systems Research and Development Branch is responsible for long range transportation and mechanised processing studies and their effect on the postal system. They are also responsible for technical development of telecommunications methods within the Department.

The Transportation Branch is responsible for the development and implementation of policies, systems and procedures designed to provide the most efficient means of transporting mail. This includes the negotiation of rates and contracts with national carriers and the provision of guidelines and advice to Regional and District components in order that the latter may contract and arrange for inter-

district transportation services under the most favourable terms and conditions to the Department.

There are approximately 9,750 post offices in Canada. About 4,725 are post offices conducted in many instances on a part-time basis in connection with private business.

At the present time there is a Regional Manager, Ontario Region responsible for Toronto, Ottawa, London and North Bay District Offices. The remaining District Offices will also come under the jurisdiction of Regional Managers at a later date. These offices are: St. John's, Nfld.; Halifax, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Regina, P.Q.; Winnipeg, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Calgary, Alta.; Vancouver, B.C.



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa 4

Minister

The Honourable Jean Chrétien, P.C., M.P.

Deputy Minister	H.B. Rob
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Conservation)	J.H. Gor
Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian and Eskimo Affairs)	J.B. Berg
Acting Assistant Deputy Minister (Northern Development)	A.D. Hu
Assistant Deputy Minister (Indian Consultations and Negotiations Group)	D.A. Mu

The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development was established in June 1966 under the terms of the *Government Organization Act* (SC 1966, c. 25), superseding the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. In 1968, the Department was reorganized, creating three distinct program areas: Indian and Eskimo Affairs Program, the Northern Development Program and the Conservation Program. The structure and function of the Departmental and its support services remained unchanged and no radical changes were planned at the Regional, District or Agency levels.

Programs

Indian and Eskimo Affairs Programs operate in two major fields: Consultation and Negotiation and On-going Programs.

The *On-going Programs* provide advice and assistance on social and economic matters to Indians who come within the provisions of the Indian Act, to provinces and to Eskimos in Arctic Quebec. Although some statutory obligations exist for Indians and Eskimos in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Government, the responsibility of the On-going Program, most of these obligations are performed by the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory Government.

On-going Program branches are directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister. This is supported in Ottawa by Directors of Education, Community Affairs, and Economic Development and in the field by seven Regional Directors.

The Education Branch — ensures that Indian children have access to schooling throughout the ordinary school years, sponsors or administers kindergartens, supports Indian students in extensive vocational training and academic education beyond High School. It operates students residences, administers a boarding program, provides counselling and placement service and directs a relief assistance program.

The Community Affairs Branch — assists Indian people to develop their communities by assisting local government institutions, by programs to improve better housing, water supply, sewage facilities and roads within the communities by supporting cultural development, through welfare programs and providing support services for development of autonomous communities.

The Economic Development Branch — assists Indian people to develop managerial skills and helps to create economic opportunities for Indian people in their communities. It manages programs to assist Indians to identify opportunities

resources available to them and to develop the community and individual. It discharges the Department's responsibilities for Indian land and other responsibilities imposed by the Indian Act. Economic Development programs help Indians to take over the management of their economic affairs and to assist them to utilize their full potential.

The Regional Directorates operate in seven designated Regions: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Each Region is administered by a Regional Director supported by a staff of regional administrators to carry out programs in the field. Regions are divided into districts and agencies according to administrative needs. The Regional Director coordinates activities in his area, sets regional priorities and objectives and maintains liaison with the Indian people in his area.

The Indian Consultation and Negotiation Group – is responsible through consultation with the Indian people and with the provincial and territorial governments, to develop a policy that will provide the Indian people with the opportunity to achieve political, social and economic equality while retaining their cultural distinctiveness, and with the involvement of the Indian people, to provide arrangements for measures to achieve the objectives noted above, at a pace that will minimize undesirable social tensions.

This is directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister assisted by four Senior Consultation Officers, two Senior Policy Advisers and the Chief of the Inuit-Eskimo Bureau. The Senior Consultation Officers have regional and national responsibilities. The Senior Policy Advisers provide continuous analysis of the reaction of Indians, provincial governments and the general public to the policy; develop refinements of policy, or alternative concepts and means of implementation; redefine goals and objectives in keeping with the progress of negotiations and the need for flexible response in a highly dynamic process of social change. The Inuit-Eskimo Bureau provides a focal point for maintaining an effective, continuous system of consultation with Indian and Eskimo people.

The Northern Development Program controls major resources development in the Canadian North, Economic Development and also provides economic research and advice in these areas. It also carries the responsibility for constitutional development of the Territorial Governments and for the federal responsibilities towards the two Territorial Governments. It is directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister who is assisted by a Director of Northern Economic Development, and a Director of Territorial Relations. The Northern Economic Development is responsible for major resource development and management in the Canadian North – mining, oil and gas, water, forests, roads, airstrips, and incentive programs. It is also responsible for environmental management thus balancing the economic interest with a concern for the ecological balance and the avoidance of unnecessary damage to the environment. An Economic Staff Group and a Northern Development Staff Group provide the planning support for these programs. The Territorial Relations Branch is responsible for the preparation and appraisal of proposals for constitutional development of the Territorial Governments, for the preparation and negotiation of financial agreements between the federal and territorial governments providing for federal grants to the Territories and for providing a point of contact within the federal government with which the territorial governments deal. It co-ordinates federal policies and arrangements dealing with both territorial governments.

The Conservation Program is responsible for National Parks, Historic Parks and Wildlife. The National Parks of Canada are areas preserved for and dedicated to the people of Canada for their continuing benefit, education and

enjoyment; they are administered under the National Parks Act (R.S.C., Chapter 189, as amended). Program functions with respect to parks include formulation, review and updating of policy within the intent and framework of the Act; research and planning to identify the most suitable features of Canadian topography, flora and fauna; and the initiation and implementation of programs to provide services designed to enhance public enjoyment of the parks.

Historic Parks and Sites are administered under the Historic Sites and Monuments Act (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 39, as amended), and the Program endeavours, through archaeological and historical research to identify and preserve historic values, the restoration and preservation of which would be in the interest of present and future Canadian generations.

The Canadian Wildlife Service, under the Game Export Act (R.S., c. 12) and the Migratory Birds Convention Act, (R.S., 1952, C. 179), conducts research on the fauna of Canada and maintains liaison with other international, national, provincial and private agencies and organizations which deal with wildlife.

The Conservation Program is directed by the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, assisted by the Director of the National and Historic Parks Branch and the Director of the Canadian Wildlife Service.

The Technical Services Branch is responsible for providing, to Departmental Program Managers, a complete co-ordinated engineering, architectural and maintenance service, with supporting design, construction and maintenance, program management, safety policies, procedures and standards, and for the design and execution of the major works approved in Capital Estimates, to meet the objectives of the Indian-Eskimo, Conservation and Northern Development programs.

The staff of the Branch provide technical advice and analysis at various levels to Departmental and Branch management in the formulation and feasibility appraisal of the capital works programs and in the technical aspects of operational problems.

The Office of the Financial and Management Adviser advises senior management in the areas of policies and practices concerning finance, management and utilization, general management, internal audit, and provides functional direction and guidance to the various Programs while providing specific central services as well. This Office consists of six divisions — Management Services, Computer Information Services, Central Statistics, Program Administration, Financial Management Services, Department Accounting, and directs Internal Program through the Audit Services Bureau Co-ordinator.

The Office of the Personnel Adviser gives policy direction, advice and guidance on all personnel matters to senior management as well as functional supervision to individual Branch Personnel Advisers. This Office consists of five units — Employee Relations, Development and Training, Classification and Pay, Management Utilization, and Personnel Administration.

The Office of the Public Information Adviser advises senior management in the field of information and publicity and all aspects of public relations. Information Sections in each Program fall under the Public Information Adviser.

The Legal Adviser and the professional members of his staff are employed by the Department of Justice. They tender advice to, prepare legal documents for and represent, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The primary objective towards which these functions are directed is to assist senior management, in ensuring that the administration of public affairs by the Department is in accordance with law.

The Department performs certain administration functions connected with the Northwest Territories, the Yukon Territory, the Historic Sites and Monuments of Canada, the National Battlefield Commission and the Northern Canada Commission, which are listed elsewhere in the Manual.

Operations

The *Northern Development Program* is divided into two branches: Northern Economic Development and Territorial Relations. The Territorial Relations Branch provides provincial type services in the Arctic District of the N.W.T. with offices at Inuvik, Manitoba, Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., and Fort Chimo, Nouveau Québec. Field operations, with the exception of the Fort Chimo office which has been transferred into the Social Affairs Program, are to be phased out in the N.W.T. on transfer to the Territorial Government in 1970.

The *Northern Economic Development Branch* has the responsibility for the management of the major natural resources of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and operates regional offices in Whitehorse and in Yellowknife. The Territorial Relations Branch maintains a liaison office in Yellowknife.

The *Conservation Program* administers the following National Parks: Banff, Breton Highlands, Elk Island, Fundy, Georgian Bay Islands, Jasper, Kluajik, Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke and Glacier, Point Pelee, Prince Albert, Edward Island, Riding Mountain, St. Lawrence Islands, Terra Nova, Thousand Lakes, Wood Buffalo, and Yoho.

In addition, the Department administers 30 National Historic Parks and major historic sites which are in operation and 19 others which are under development or being developed; added to this are more than 600 plaques, monuments and markers marking historic events, persons or places.

Regional Directors are stationed at the following locations: Western Regional Director — Calgary, Alberta; Central Regional Director — Cornwall, Ontario; and Atlantic Regional Director — Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The *Canadian Wildlife Service*, operating under the Conservation Program, discharges all federal responsibilities in regard to wildlife, except for the management of wildlife in the National Parks. These responsibilities include research and management of birds referred to by the Migratory Birds Convention Act with the United States, research and the provision of advisory services in connection with wildlife in the National Parks, the Northwest and Yukon Territories. The Canadian Wildlife Service supports the management of wildlife under provincial jurisdiction by undertaking fundamental research, providing information about wildlife to the public, and co-operating in management activities with the provinces upon request and by agreement. The work of the Service is encompassed in one program which is defined as the "National Wildlife Program". The environmental activities of the Branch include Administration, Migratory Birds, Zoology, Pesticide Studies, Pathology, Limnology, Interpretation and Education. The Service administers 95 migratory birds sanctuaries throughout Canada.

The following field staff are employed in the discharge of Service responsibilities: Regional Director, Western Region, Edmonton, Alberta; Regional Director Eastern Region, Ottawa, Ontario.

Principal Statutes Administered by the Department.

1. Government Organization Act, S.C. 1966-67, c. 25; Section 15 to 21 & 40.
2. Land Titles Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 162
3. Canada Lands Surveys Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 26 Part III

4. Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 331
5. Yukon Act, S.C. 1952-53, c. 53
6. Yukon Placer Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952 c. 300
7. Yukon Quartz Mining Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 301
8. Territorial Lands Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 263
9. Public Lands Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 224
10. Refunds (Natural Resources) Act, S.C. 1932, c. 35
11. National Parks Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 189
12. An Act respecting National Battlefields at Quebec, S.C. 1908, c. 57
13. Game Export Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 128
14. Historic Sites and Monuments Act, S.C. 1952-53, c. 39
15. Migratory Birds Convention Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 179
16. National Wildlife Week Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 192
17. Indian Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 149
18. Northern Canada Power Commission Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 196
19. Dominion Water Power Act, R.S.C. 1952, c. 90
20. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park Act, S.C. 1932, c. 55
21. Oil and Gas Production and Conservation Act, S.C. 1968-69, c. 48

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has the responsibility for the administration of the following:

Government of the Northwest Territories
 Government of the Yukon Territory
 Historic Sites and Monuments Board
 National Battlefields Commission
 Northern Canada Power Commission

TAX APPEAL BOARD

116 Lisgar Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Minister of National Revenue

Members of the Board

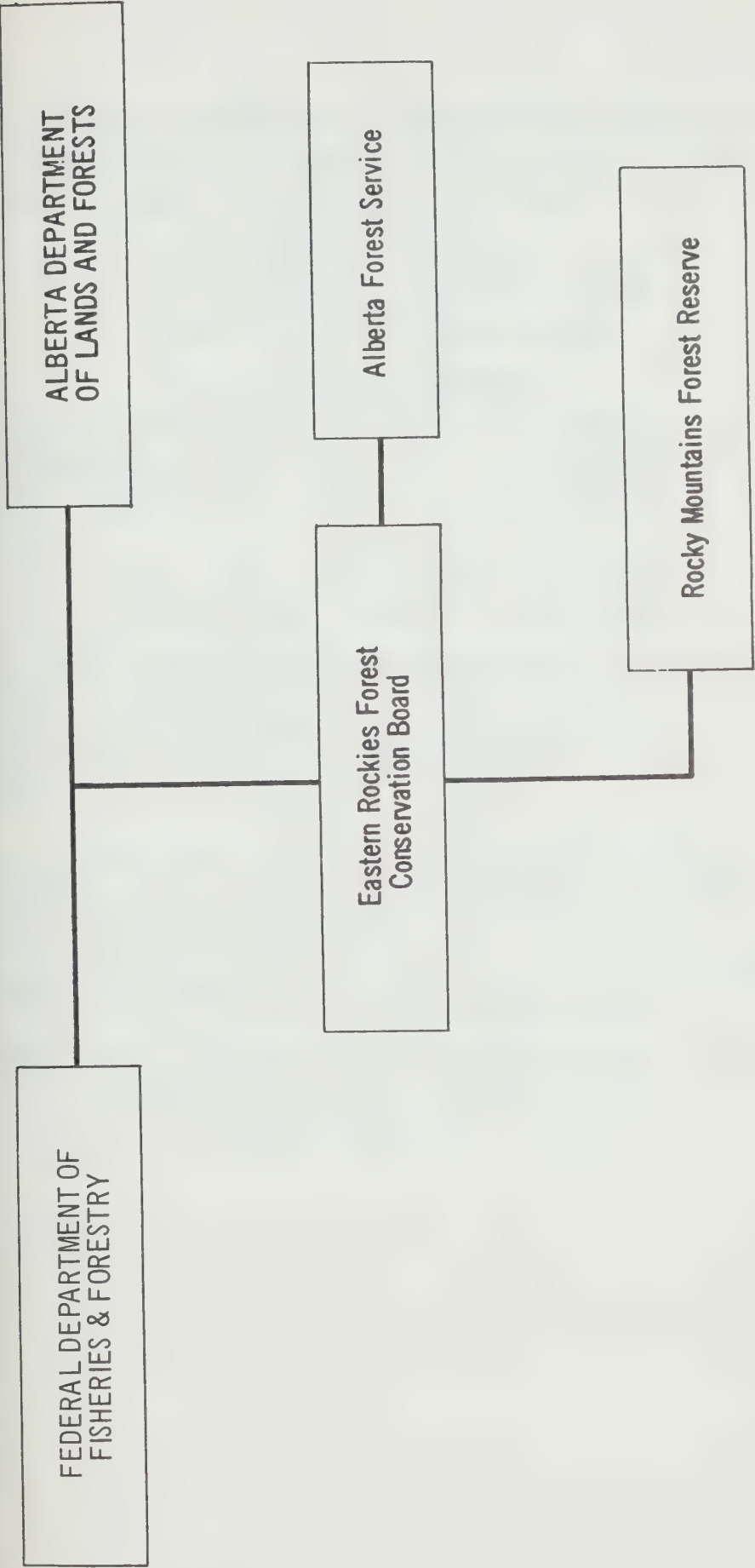
Chairman	R.S.W. Fordham,
Assistant Chairman	Maurice Boisvert,
Members	J.O. Weldon,
	Roland St. Onge,
	W.O. Davis,

An Income Tax Appeal Board was established by section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act* (S.C., 1946, Chapter 55) to hear and determine appeals instituted by taxpayers from income tax and gift tax assessments for 1946 and subsequent years.

By Section 22 of *An Act to amend the Income Tax Act* (S.C., 1958, Chapter 29) the name of the Board was changed to Tax Appeal Board.

The Chairman of the Board exercises general supervision over, and has controlling responsibilities for, the functions of the Board. Members of the Board exercise individual jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from income tax and gift tax assessments, under the *Income Tax Act*; and from assessment made under *The Income Tax Act*, S.C. 1958, Chapter 29, Section 23.

The Board is located at Ottawa but travels across Canada at least twice a year to hear appeals and more frequently at Toronto and Montreal.



EASTERN ROCKIES FOREST CONSERVATION BOARD

Office of the Chairman: 84th Avenue, Edmonton 61, Alberta

Office of the Secretary: 620 – 7th Avenue S.W., Calgary 2, Alberta

Ministers Responsible

Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, Canada

Minister of Lands and Forests, Alberta

Members of the Board

Chairman – J.R.H. Hall, Edmonton, Alberta

Federal Member – Dr. J.D.B. Harrison, Ottawa, Ontario

Provincial Member – A.T. Baker, Calgary, Alberta

Principal Officers

Chief Forester – W.R. Hanson, Calgary, Alberta

Secretary – J.P. Hourigan, Calgary, Alberta

The Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board was established by the *Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Act* (S.C., 1947, Chapter 59, as amended) which approved and confirmed an Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Alberta “. . . to conserve the forests on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and to protect the watersheds of the rivers there-in. . . .”

The area involved, covering approximately 9,000 square miles, is a part of the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve and forms part of the watershed of the Saskatchewan River system. The Board's responsibilities and duties as set out in the Act and Agreement are to set policy, to plan programs for the protection and conservation of the forest resources, supervise the execution of the programs and to arrange for the undertaking of scientific investigations.

The Province of Alberta undertakes to carry out, under the direction of the Board, all administration and execution of the prescribed programs.

COUNCIL OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Commissioner

Stuart M. Hodgson

Elected Members of the Council

Delta	L.R. Trimble
River	Mark Fairbrother
South	D.M. Stewart
North	D.H. Searle
Arctic	R.G. Williams
n Arctic	D.M. Pryde
n Arctic	Simonie Michael

Appointed Members of the Council

John H. Parker, Deputy Commissioner
of the Northwest Territories
Air Marshal H. Campbell
Chief John Tetlich
Dr. Lloyd Barber
James Gordon Gibson

The Council of the Northwest Territories was established by the *Northwest Territories Act* (now R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 331, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct action within the Territories, the maintenance of municipal institutions, the granting of licences, the solemnization of marriages, property civil rights, administration of Justice, education, public health, welfare and other matters of a similar nature.

The Council of the Northwest Territories consists of twelve members of which seven are appointed by the Governor in Council and five are elected. The Commissioner of the Northwest Territories is also appointed and presides at the meetings of Council but is not a member of the Council. He is the Chief Executive Officer and has a full territorial public service with headquarters at Yellowknife.

COUNCIL OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

Whitehorse, Y.T.

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Elected Members of the Council

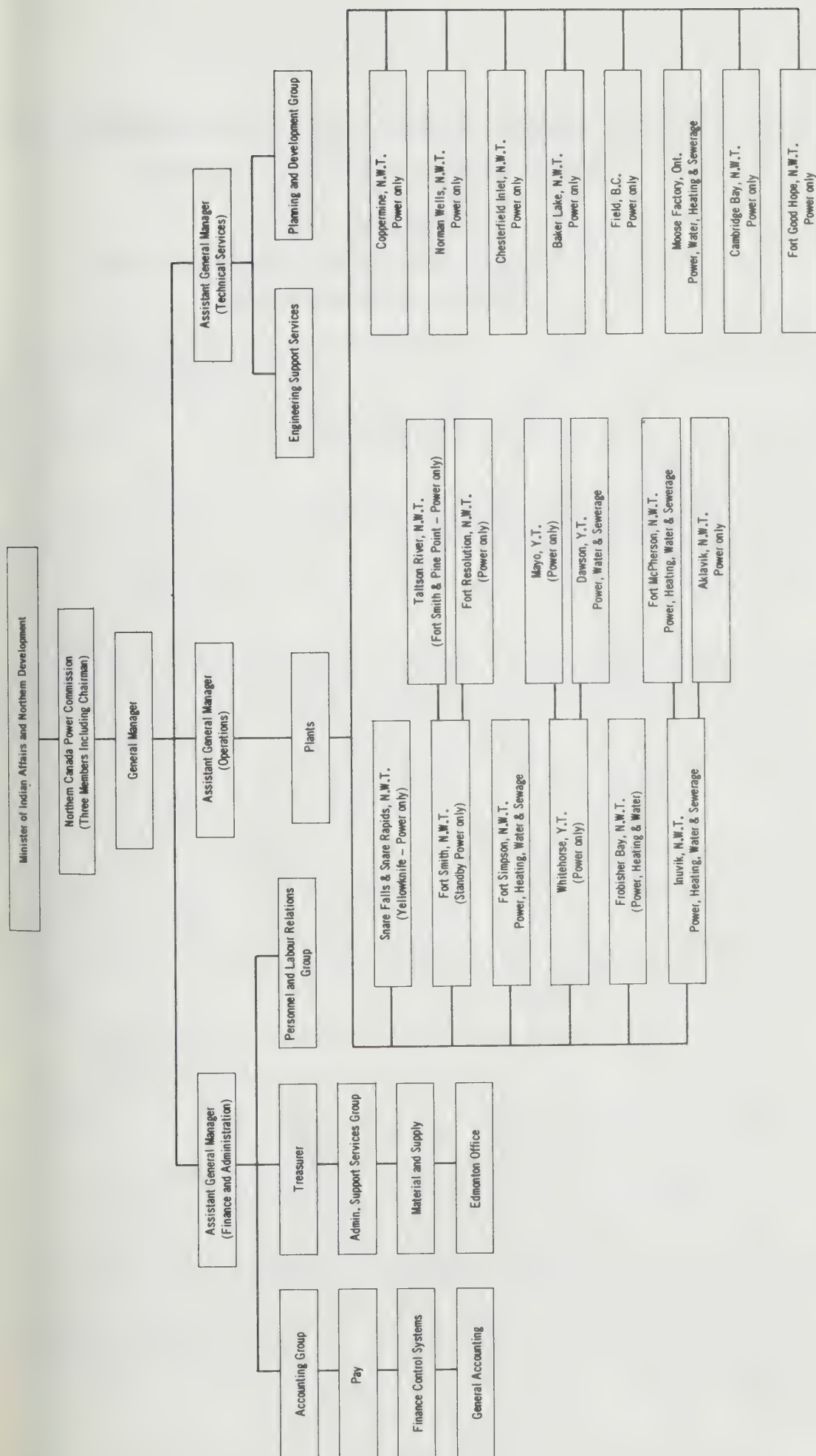
haw	Dawson
G. Jean Gordon	Mayo
n S. Chamberlist	Whitehorse East
umas	Whitehorse West
. Livesey (Speaker)	Carmacks-Kluane
neth McKinnon	Whitehorse North
lor	Watson Lake

Commissioner of the Yukon Territory James Smith

The Council of the Yukon Territory was established by the *Yukon Act* (now 1952-53, Chapter 53, as amended).

The Commissioner in Council has legislative powers on such matters as direct taxation within the Territory in order to raise revenue, maintenance of municipal institutions, granting of licences, solemnization of marriages, property and civil education, public health and generally all matters of a local nature.

The Council of the Yukon Territory consists of seven elected members. The Commissioner of the Yukon Territory is the chief executive officer of the Territory but not a member of the council. There is a full territorial public service with headquarters at Whitehorse.



NORTHERN CANADA POWER COMMISSION

Imperial Building, 251 Bank Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

Members of the Commission

Chairman	H. Basil Robinson
Members	J.F. Parkinson
	A.D. Hunt

Principal Officers

General Manager	J.M. Lowe
Assistant General Manager (Technical Services) . . .	J. Long
Assistant General Manager (Operations)	G. Olson
Assistant General Manager (Finance and Administration)	C.F. Prevey
Treasurer	T.A. Stott

The Commission was established in 1948 by the *Northwest Territories Commission Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 196) as amended in 1956 by the *Northwest Territories Commission Act* (4-5 Eliz. II, Chapter 42), which provides for the construction and operation of public utility plants in the Northwest Territories, Yukon Territory, and, subject to approval of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere in Canada. It is a requirement of the Act that operations of the Commission shall be self-sustaining, consequently rates charged for utilities supplied must provide sufficient revenue to cover interest on investment, repayment of principal, operating and maintenance expenses, and a contingency reserve.

The Commission owns and operates power plants as shown on the accompanying chart except the Moose Factory, Ontario, plant which is leased to the Department of National Health and Welfare and, in the Northwest Territories, certain operations are conducted on behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as follows:

- (a) Heating plant, water and sewerage systems at Fort McPherson;
- (b) Heating plant, water and sewerage systems at Fort Simpson;
- (c) Power plant at Aklavik;
- (d) Water system at Frobisher Bay

The Commission maintains an office at Edmonton which is mainly concerned with purchasing for, and expediting shipments to northern plants.

Under the provisions of the *Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act* (6 Eliz. II, Chapter 25), the Commission administers certain phases of a federal government program whereby assistance is provided in respect to the generation and transmission of electric power in the Atlantic provinces. The responsibility for reporting to Parliament on this activity was transferred from the Minister of Forestry and Rural Development to the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion on April 1, 1969.

DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Sir Guy Carleton Building
161 Laurier avenue West, Ottawa
Minister

the Honourable Jean Marchand, P.C., M.P.
Deputy Minister — Tom Kent

Under the Public Service Re-arrangement and Transfer of Duties Act, the Department of Forestry and Rural Development was made responsible on July 12, 1968 for the regional development programs and policies of the federal government. At the same time its forestry responsibilities were transferred to the Department of Fisheries under changes announced by the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Rural Development Branch, which administers the Agricultural and Rural Development program and the Fund for Rural Economic Development, remained a part of the new department. To it were added, from other departments, a number of agencies and programs with major roles in regional economic development. These include:

- The Atlantic Development Board, formerly reporting to Parliament through the Minister of National Health and Welfare, which investigates and assists in financing the undertaking of measures and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic Region.
- The Area Development Agency, formerly of the Department of Industry, which administers the federal program of incentives for the development of industrial employment opportunities in designated areas in Canada.
- The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, which carries out land reclamation and other agricultural-type development projects in the Prairie provinces.
- The Experimental Projects Branch, formerly of the Department of Labour and Immigration, which sponsors, in co-operation with the provinces, research projects designed to find ways in which disadvantaged people, in areas where opportunities are specially limited, can be motivated and prepared for meaningful and rewarding jobs.

The Minister of the new department was also made responsible for the Cape Breton Development Corporation and the Atlantic Provinces Power Development Corporation, both of which had been the responsibility of the Minister of Energy, Mines and Technical Surveys. In addition, he was given responsibility for the National Capital Commission which previously reported to the Minister of Public Works.

Editor's Note: At time of going to press, the legislation to create the new department has not yet been introduced for parliamentary approval. The foregoing information is based on P.C.'s 1968 — 1299 and 1968 — 1300.

DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Interpretation

1. In this Part,

- (a) "Atlantic region" means the region comprising the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland;
- (b) "Council" means the Atlantic Development Council;

- (c) "Minister" means the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion; and
- (d) "special area" means an area that is a special area by virtue of an order made by the Governor in Council.

Department Constituted

2. There shall be a department of the Government of Canada called the Department of Regional Economic Expansion over which the Minister of Regional Economic Expansion appointed by commission under the Great Seal of Canada shall reside.

- (2) The Minister holds office during pleasure and has the management and direction of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion.

The Governor in Council may appoint an officer called the Deputy Minister of Regional Economic Expansion to be the deputy head of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion and to hold office during pleasure.

Duties, Powers and Functions of the Minister

3. The duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include

- (a) all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to economic expansion and social adjustment in areas requiring special measures to improve opportunities for productive employment and access to those opportunities; and
- (b) such other matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction relating to economic expansion and social adjustment as are by law assigned to the Minister.

Special Areas

1. The Governor in Council, after consultation with the government of any province, may by order designate as a special area, for the period set out in the order, any area in that province that is determined to require, by reason of the exceptional inadequacy of opportunities for productive employment of the people of that area or of the region of which that area is a part, special measures to facilitate economic expansion and social adjustment.

5. (1) In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions, the Minister shall

- (a) in co-operation with other departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada, formulate plans for the economic expansion and social adjustment of special areas; and
- (b) with the approval of the Governor in Council, provide for co-ordination in the implementation of those plans by departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada and carry out such parts of those plans as cannot suitably be undertaken by such other departments, branches and agencies.

- (2) In formulating and carrying out

MINISTÈRE DE L'EXPANSION
ÉCONOMIQUE RÉGIONALE

Interprétation

1. Dans la présente Partie,

- a) « région de l'Atlantique » désigne la région qui comprend les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Écosse, de l'Île du Prince-Édouard et de Terre-Neuve;
- b) « Conseil » désigne le Conseil de développement de la région de l'Atlantique;

- c) « Ministre » désigne le ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale; et
- d) « zone spéciale » désigne une zone qui est une zone spéciale en vertu d'un décret établi par le gouverneur en conseil.

Création du ministère

2. (1) Est établi un ministère du gouvernement du Canada, appelé ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale, ayant à sa tête le ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale nommé par commission sous le grand sceau du Canada.

(2) Le Ministre occupe sa charge à titre amovible; il a la gestion et la direction du ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale. Le gouverneur en conseil peut nommer un fonctionnaire, appelé sous-ministre de l'Expansion économique régionale, qui est le sous-chef du ministère de l'Expansion économique régionale et qui occupe la charge à titre amovible.

Fonctions et pouvoirs du Ministre

3. Les fonctions et pouvoirs du Ministre englobent

a) toutes les questions qui sont du res-

sort du Parlement du Canada, que les lois n'attribuent pas à quelque autre ministère, département, direction ou organisme du gouvernement du Canada, et qui concernent l'expansion économique et le relèvement social dans les zones qui exigent des mesures spéciales destinées à accroître les possibilités d'emploi productif et à faciliter l'accès à ces emplois;

b) les autres questions relatives à l'expansion économique et au relèvement social qui sont du ressort du Parlement du Canada et que les lois attribuent au Ministre.

Zones spéciales

4. Le gouverneur en conseil, après consultation avec le gouvernement de toute province, peut, par décret, désigner une région de cette province à titre de zone spéciale, pour la période spécifiée dans le décret, lorsqu'on a constaté qu'elle exige des mesures spéciales destinées à favoriser l'expansion économique et le relèvement social, par suite de l'insuffisance exceptionnelle des possibilités d'emploi productif pour la population de cette région ou du territoire dont fait partie cette région.

5. (1) Dans l'exercice de ses pouvoirs et fonctions en vertu de l'article 3, le Ministre doit,

a) en collaboration avec d'autres ministères, départements, directions ou organismes du gouvernement du Canada, élaborer des plans en vue de l'expansion économique et du relèvement social des zones spéciales; et

b) avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil, pourvoir à la coordination dans la mise en œuvre de ces plans par les ministères, départements, directions et organismes du gouvernement du Canada et réaliser les parties de ces plans dont la réalisation ne peut être assumée convenablement par ces autres ministères, départements, directions et organismes.

(2) Dans l'élaboration et la réalisation

ns under subsection (1), the Minister shall make provision for appropriate co-ordination with the provinces in which special areas are located and for the participation of persons, voluntary groups, agencies and bodies in those special areas.

(1) The Minister may, in co-operation with any province, formulate a plan of economic expansion and social adjustment in a special area and, with the approval of the Governor in Council and subject to the regulations, enter into an agreement with that province for the joint carrying out of the plan.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no draft agreement under this section shall not be undertaken for or on behalf of the Minister unless the plan to which the draft agreement relates has first been approved by the Governor in Council.

(3) An agreement entered into pursuant to this section may be entered into with one or more provinces in respect of one or more special areas and

(a) shall provide for the use, where appropriate, of the services and facilities of other departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada; (b) may provide for the payment to a province of contributions in respect of the costs of the programs and projects to which the agreement relates that are to be undertaken by the government of the province or any agency thereof or any of those programs or projects; and (c) may provide that Canada and a province may procure the incorporation of one or more agencies or other bodies, to be jointly controlled by Canada and the province, for the purpose of undertaking or implementing programs or projects to which the agreement relates or any part of such programs or projects.

7. (1) The Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council and subject to the regulations, enter into an agreement with any province providing for the payment by Canada to the province of a grant or loan in respect of a part of the capital cost of establishing, expanding or modernizing any work or facility for the economic expansion of a special area.

(2) No agreement shall be entered into pursuant to subsection (1) unless the Minister is satisfied that the establishment, expansion or modernization of the work or facility is essential to the successful implementation of a plan undertaken pursuant to section 5 or 6 and that assistance is required to enable the work or facility to be established, expanded or modernized.

8. (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that the establishment, expansion or modernization of any commercial undertaking in a special area is essential to the successful implementation of a plan undertaken pursuant to section 5 or 6 and that special assistance is required to enable the undertaking to be established, expanded or modernized, the Minister may, with the approval of the Governor in Council and subject to the regulations, enter into an agreement with the person carrying on or proposing to carry on the commercial undertaking in the special area providing for

(a) the guarantee, by Canada, of payment of the principal or interest of any loan required to be obtained by that person to enable him to establish, expand or modernize the undertaking;

(b) the payment by Canada of a grant or loan in respect of a part of the capital cost of establishing, expanding or modernizing the undertaking; or

(c) the payment by Canada of a grant in respect of such part of the costs of

7. (1) Le Ministre peut, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil et sous réserve des règlements, conclure avec une province un accord prévoyant le versement à la province, par le Canada, d'une subvention ou d'un prêt pour une partie du coût en capital de l'établissement, de l'expansion ou de la modernisation d'un ouvrage ou d'une installation en vue de l'expansion économique d'une zone spéciale.

(2) Aucun accord ne doit être conclu conformément au paragraphe (1) à moins que le Ministre ne soit convaincu que l'établissement, l'expansion ou la modernisation de l'ouvrage ou de l'installation est indispensable à la bonne mise en œuvre d'un plan dont la réalisation a été entreprise et qu'une aide est requise pour permettre l'établissement, l'expansion ou la modernisation de l'ouvrage ou de l'installation.

8. (1) Lorsque le Ministre est convaincu que l'établissement, l'expansion ou la modernisation d'une entreprise commerciale dans une zone spéciale est indispensable à la bonne mise en œuvre d'un plan dont la réalisation a été entreprise en conformité de l'article 5 ou 6 et qu'une aide spéciale est requise à cette fin, il peut, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil et sous réserve des règlements, conclure avec la personne exploitant ou se proposant d'exploiter cette entreprise commerciale dans la zone spéciale, un accord prévoyant

a) la garantie, par le Canada, du paiement du principal ou de l'intérêt de tout prêt dont l'obtention par cette personne est nécessaire pour lui permettre d'établir, d'agrandir ou de moderniser l'entreprise;

b) le versement, par le Canada, d'une subvention ou d'un prêt pour une partie du coût en capital de l'établissement, de l'expansion ou de la modernisation de l'entreprise; ou

c) le versement, par le Canada, d'une subvention pour la partie des frais de

en vertu du paragraphe (1), le doit prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer une collaboration avec les provinces dans lesquelles les zones spéciales ainsi que participation de personnes, de groupes et de corps constitués, dans ces spéciales.

(1) Le Ministre peut, en collaboration avec une province, élaborer un plan d'expansion économique et de relèvement dans une zone spéciale et, avec l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil et sous réserve des règlements, conclure avec cette province un accord prévoyant la réalisation d'un plan dont la réalisation a été entreprise et qu'une aide est requise pour permettre l'établissement, l'expansion ou la modernisation de l'ouvrage ou de l'installation.

Nonobstant le paragraphe (1), la relation détaillée d'un projet d'accord conclu du présent article ne doit pas être soumise par le Ministre ou en son nom à l'approbation du gouverneur en conseil.

Un accord conclu en conformité du présent article peut être conclu avec une province pour une ou plusieurs zones spéciales et doit prévoir l'utilisation, lorsqu'il y a, des services et installations d'autres ministères, départements, directions et organismes du gouvernement du Canada; peut prévoir le paiement à une province de contributions relatives au coût des programmes et projets auxquels rapporte l'accord et qui doivent être repris par le gouvernement de la province ou par un organisme de celui-ci, ou au coût de certains de ces programmes ou projets; et

peut prévoir que le Canada et la province peuvent obtenir la constitution en corporation d'un ou plusieurs organismes ou autres corps constitués, sous le contrôle conjoint du Canada et de la province, et ayant pour objet d'entreprendre ou mettre en œuvre tout ou partie des programmes ou projets auxquels rapporte l'accord.

bringing into commercial production and operating the new, expanded or modernized undertaking that are incurred within a period not exceeding three years from the date the new, expanded or modernized undertaking is first brought into operation as, in the opinion of the Minister, is attributable to factors associated with the location of the undertaking in the special area.

(2) An agreement described in subsection (1) shall not provide for special assistance in any amount greater than the amount, as determined by the Minister, that is required to enable the person carrying on or proposing to carry on the commercial undertaking to which the agreement relates to establish, expand or modernize the undertaking in the special area.

acts to be
administered
by
Minister of
Regional
Economic
Expansion

Area Development Incentives Act, 1965, c. 12
Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act, 1957-58, c. 25
Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Act, R.S., c. 175
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, R.S., c. 214

General

9. The Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) respecting the factors relating to inadequacy of opportunities for productive employment to be taken into account in determining whether an area or the region of which an area is a part requires special measures to facilitate economic expansion and social adjustment;

(b) defining, for the purposes of this Part, the expressions "work or facility for the economic expansion of a special area" and "commercial undertaking";

(c) respecting the factors to be taken into account in determining the form and extent of any special assistance that may be provided in respect of any commercial undertaking pursuant to section 8 ; and

(d) generally for carrying out the purposes and provisions of this Part.

Dispositions générales

9. Le gouverneur en conseil peut édicter des règlements

a) concernant les facteurs relatifs à l'insuffisance des possibilités d'emploi pour déterminer si une région ou le territoire dont la région fait partie exige des mesures spéciales destinées à favoriser l'expansion économique et le relèvement social;

b) définissant, aux fins de la présente Partie, les expressions «ouvrage ou installation en vue de l'expansion économique» que d'une zone spéciale» et «entreprise commerciale»;

c) concernant les facteurs dont il faut tenir compte pour déterminer sous quelle forme et dans quelle mesure une aide spéciale peut être fournie à une entreprise commerciale en conformité de l'article 8; et,

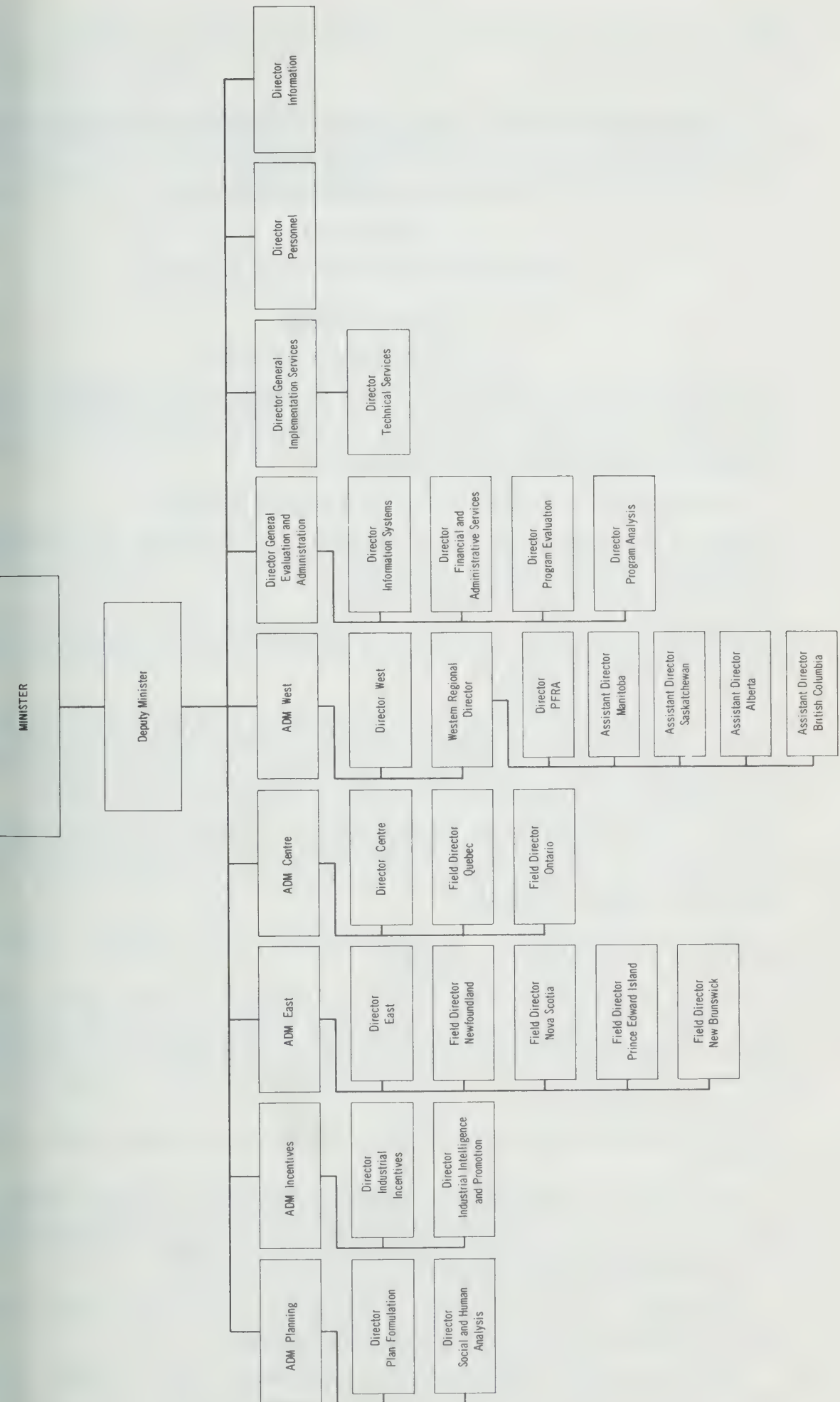
d) en général, en vue de la réalisation des objets et de l'application des dispositions de la présente Partie.

mise en production commerciale et de fonctionnement de l'entreprise nouvelle, agrandie ou modernisée, encourus dans un délai ne dépassant pas trois ans à compter de la date où en a débuté le fonctionnement, qui, de l'avis du Ministre, est attribuable à des facteurs liés à la situation dans la zone spéciale.

(2) Un accord visé au paragraphe (1) doit pas prévoir une aide spéciale pour montant plus élevé que le montant qui requis, ainsi que le détermine le Ministre, pour permettre à la personne exploitant ou se proposant d'exploiter l'entreprise commerciale à laquelle se rapporte l'accord, établir, agrandir ou moderniser l'entreprise dans la zone spéciale.

stimulant le développement de certaines régions, 1965, c. 12
sur la mise en valeur de l'énergie dans les provinces de l'Atlantique, 1957-58, c. 25
sur l'utilisation des terrains marécageux des provinces Maritimes, S.R., c. 175
sur le rétablissement agricole des Prairies, S.R., c. 214

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DEPARTMENT OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC EXPANSION

Sir Guy Carleton Building
161 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean Marchand, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officer

Tom Kent - Deputy Minister

The Department of Regional Economic Expansion was established on April 1, 1969, by the *Government Organization Act, 1969*, S.C. 1968/69, Chapter 1, consolidating under a single Minister all the existing federal agencies and programs for regional development and social adjustment.

The Department is responsible for the following programs:

1. *Regional Development Incentives Program* — to encourage the establishment, expansion or modernization of secondary industries, thus providing new employment opportunities, in designated regions of Canada.
2. *Special Areas Program* — to assist provincial governments provide infrastructure facilities urgently required, and to extend industrial incentives, in a limited number of designated "growth centres".
3. *Rural Development Programs* — such as those conducted under the federal provincial cost-sharing Agricultural and Rural Development Act (ARDA) agreements, and the Fund for Rural Economic Development (FRED) agreements, though legislation setting up the latter fund was repealed on April 1, 1969.
4. *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration* — to facilitate the development of irrigation systems, improve land-use methods and create community pastures in the Prairie Provinces. Established in 1935, PFRA is the oldest active rural development program in Canada.
5. *Canada Land Inventory* — to produce data on land capability, primary land-use and rural development planning.
6. *Social Adjustment Programs* — to help people take advantage of new employment opportunities and adjust to changes in their former ways of life. The Canada NewStart Program, co-ordinated and financed by this Department, identifies and tests ways of training people to more effectively compete in our increasingly industrial and urban society.

The Department maintains regional offices in the capital cities of all provinces.

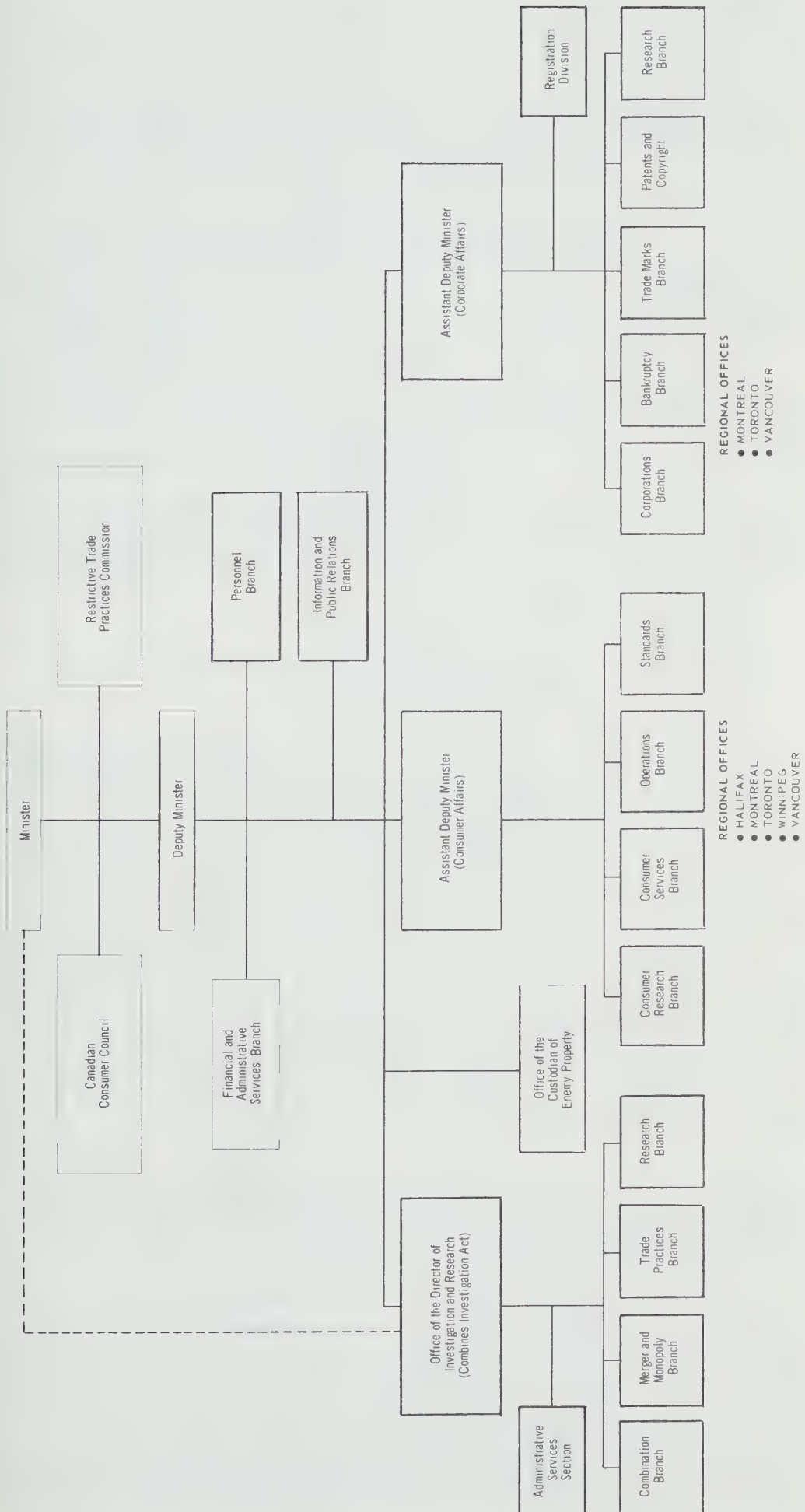
The Minister is responsible for administration of the *Regional Development Incentives Act, 1969*, pertinent portions of the *Government Organization Act, 1969*, the *Agricultural and Rural Development Act*, the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act*, and the (Newfoundland) *Fisheries Resettlement Program*.

The Minister is also responsible to Parliament for the *Cape Breton Development Corporation* and the *National Capital Commission*.

Created under the 1969 Government Organization Act, the *Atlantic Development Council* is composed of 11 prominent Maritime businessmen appointed

the Minister on plans and policies for economic expansion and social development in the Atlantic provinces, and to prepare an overall strategy proposal for the region's development.

Created under the Agricultural and Rural Development Act, the *Canadian Council on Rural Development* is a 31-member council to advise the Minister on development policies, and to provide a forum for public information and discussion on rural problems and government programs for rural development.



DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

Canadian Building 219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Stanley Ronald Basford, P.C., M.P.

Deputy Minister James F. Grandy
 Assistant Deputy Minister (Consumer Affairs) J. Blair Seaborn
 Assistant Deputy Minister (Corporate Affairs) Roger Tassé

The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs was established by the *Department of Consumer and Affairs Act* (S.C. 1967 c. 16) which received Assent on December 21, 1967. This statute transformed the former Department of Consumer Affairs and the Registrar General into the new Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

- (a) consumer affairs;
- (b) corporations and corporate securities;
- (c) combines, mergers, monopolies and restraint of trade;
- (d) bankruptcy and insolvency; and
- (e) patents, copyrights and trade marks.

In exercising his powers and carrying out his duties and functions in relation to consumers' affairs under the Act, the Minister shall

- (a) initiate, recommend or undertake programs designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (b) co-ordinate programs of the Government of Canada that are designed to promote the interests of the Canadian consumer;
- (c) promote and encourage the institution of practices or conduct tending to the better protection of the Canadian consumer and co-operate with provincial governments or agencies thereof, or any bodies, organizations or persons, in any programs having similar objects; and
- (d) undertake, recommend or assist in programs to assist the Canadian consumer to be more fully informed about goods and services offered to the consumer.

The Canadian Consumer Council was established to advise or assist the Minister or to perform such duties and functions as the Governor in Council may specify. The remuneration and expenses to be paid to the persons appointed as members thereof are fixed by the Governor in Council.

There shall continue to be a Registrar General of Canada who shall register instruments of summons, proclamations, commissions, letters patent, letters of land, writs and other instruments and documents issued under the Great Seal of Canada and all bonds, warrants of extradition, warrants for removal of prisoners, releases, deeds of sale, surrenders and all other instruments requiring registration.

As Registrar General of Canada, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada, the Privy Seal of the Governor General, the Seal of the Administrator of Canada and the Seal of the Registrar General of Canada.

The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs is also Custodian of Enemy Property and, as such, is responsible for the administration of enemy property entrusted to him. In the administration of the *Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Provisions) Act*, (S.C. 1947 c 24) he is appointed to receive, hold, manage, release, dispose of and otherwise deal with all property that is reported to him, received or conveyed by him or vested in him by virtue of the Regulations. After the war, enemy property vested in the Custodian are either confiscated, liquidated and the proceeds of liquidation used to pay compensation to Canadians in respect of war claims, or returned to their former owners, in accordance with postwar statutes and orders in Council adopted, partly at least, pursuant to peace treaties and other international agreements. The Deputy Minister of the Department is also Deputy Custodian.

The Department is composed of:

- Combines Investigation and Research Branch
- Bureau of Consumer Affairs:
 - Consumer Services Branch
 - Research Branch
 - Operations Branch
 - Legal Branch
 - Standards Branch
- Bureau of Corporate Affairs
 - Bankruptcy Branch
 - Corporations Branch
 - Trade Marks Branch
 - Patent and Copyright Office
 - Registration Division

Combines Investigation and Research

The Combines Branch, under the Director of Investigation and Research, is responsible for investigating combines and other restrictive practices and for gathering evidence thereon to the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission as provided in the *Combines Investigation Act*. Investigations are instituted on the formal application of six citizens, or on direction of the Minister, or, as is usually the case, on the initiative of the Director. In the conduct of investigations the Director is authorized to examine witnesses, search premises and require written answers. These powers may only be exercised, however, upon certification by a member of the Commission. When the Director has gathered all the information available, if he believes it proves the existence of a forbidden practice, he may submit a statement of the evidence to the Commission and to the parties believed responsible for the practice. Alternatively, he may remit the record to the Attorney General of Canada for consideration as to whether an offence has been committed and for suitable action thereon.

The Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, comprising not more than three members, considers the evidence submitted to it by the Director of Investigation and Research. It may receive further evidence or material and give an opportunity to be heard to all persons against whom an offence is alleged, or in the case of a formal or research inquiry to all persons involved. After a formal hearing at which each party presents argument submitted by the Director of Investigation and Research, by the persons under inquiry and by other interested parties, the Commission, in a written report submitted to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, reviews the evidence and material, appraises the effect on the public interest of arrangements and practices disclosed in the evidence, and makes recommendations as to the application of remedies provided in the Act, or other remedies. The Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs produces and supplies copies of this report.

On receipt of the report, the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs refer the matter to the Attorney General of Canada for legal proceedings or to take such other action as he deems advisable.

Bureau of Consumer Affairs

The Consumer Affairs Branch, renamed the Bureau of Consumer Affairs on November 1, 1968, coordinates government activities in the field of consumer affairs. Branches within the Bureau include Consumer Services, Research and Operations, Legal and Standards. Regional offices are located in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Consumer Services Branch deals with consumer complaints and inquiries.

The Research Branch conducts research into consumer problems and engages in planning consumer programs.

The Operations Branch provides a unified field inspection service for the consumer.

The Legal Branch deals with the enforcement of existing consumer protection legislation and assists in the development of new legislation.

The Standards Branch is made up of units of the former Standards Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce concerned with the development of consumer policy, and the policy unit of the Department of National Health and Welfare concerned with economic fraud in food, and is also responsible for developing new consumer standards.

Bureau of Corporate Affairs

The Patent and Copyright Office and the Trade Marks Office were transferred from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Department of the Secretary of State on December 1, 1927, and on February 3, 1964 and February 9, 1965, respectively. The relevant Acts became the responsibility of the Minister of Justice, and were transferred to the President of the Privy Council on December 22, 1965, while the administration of the branches remained under the authority of the Secretary of State until the formation of the new Department.

The Patent and Copyright Office administers the *Patent Act* (R.S.C., Chapter 203, as amended), relating to the granting of patents of invention, the *Industrial Design and Union Label Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 150, as amended) and the *Timber Marking Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 265) and the *Copyright Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 55). It publishes weekly the "Canadian Patent Record".

The Trade Marks Office is responsible for the administration of the *Trade Marks Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 49). It maintains a complete record of all trade marks registered under that Act or previous statutes relating to trade marks and publishes weekly the "Trade Marks Journal", in which there are advertised, among other things, applications for the registration of trade marks in order to give interested parties the opportunity to file opposition thereto.

Corporations

The Corporations Branch has as its primary purpose the administration of the *Canada Corporations Act* (R.C.S., 1952, Chapter 53, as amended in 1964 Chapter 52), dealing with the incorporation of Corporations, the filing of financial statements and annual summaries, the maintenance of a register of mortgages and charges of such corporations whether federally or provincially incorporated. The branch is responsible, under the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act*

Eliz. II, 1962, c.26) for maintaining an office to provide the public with the information in Section "A" of the returns. This branch also administers the *Boards Trade Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 18), the *Trade Unions Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 267), and the *Pension Fund Societies Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 208).

Bankruptcy

The Bankruptcy Branch is responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act. The Superintendent of Bankruptcy has certain powers of control over the trustees throughout Canada in the discharge of their duties and he investigates and reports to the Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs on matters pertaining to the administration of the Act.

In accordance with amendments to the *Bankruptcy Act* that were assented to on July 11, 1966, the Superintendent has been given the responsibility of investigating allegations as to offences and irregularities occurring prior to the bankruptcy, and to report his findings to the Deputy Attorney General of the Department concerned, where appropriate. The Bankruptcy Branch has regional offices in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Registration

The Registration Division records such official documents as proclamations, commissions of appointment, letters patent granting lands, and corporation letters patent and seals all instruments issued under the Great Seal of Canada, under the Great Seal of the Registrar General of Canada, and most of the instruments issued under the Privy Seal of the Governor General.

Administration and Personnel

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is responsible for the planning, financing and servicing of all Branches of the Department with respect to estimates, accounting, revenue, purchasing and stores, accommodation and maintenance, correspondence, forms and records management, suggestion award plan, building security and the coordination of transcribing services.

The Personnel Branch is responsible for manpower planning and development, labour relations, classification and pay administration as well as employee welfare and counselling.

Information Services

The Information and Public Relations Branch initiates and advises on the planning and implementation of proposed information programmes and projects, provides active support for the operational programmes of the Department and produces and distributes information material for use by national, regional and local communication media.

Regional Offices

Regional Offices under the Operations Branch, Bureau of Consumer Affairs, are situated in Halifax, Winnipeg, Montreal, Vancouver and Toronto; under the Bankruptcy Branch, in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver.

The Minister is responsible for the following Statutes:

Canada Corporations Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 53) as amended
Combines Investigation Act (R.S., 1952, c. 314) as amended
Trade Marks Act (S.C., 1952-53, c. 49)
Copyright Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 55) as amended
Patent Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 203) as amended
Trade Marking Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 265)
Industrial Design and Union Label Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 150) as amended

Bankruptcy Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 14) as amended
Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 111)
Pension Fund Societies Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 208)
Part I of the Winding-up Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 296)
The Trading with the Enemy (Transitional Powers) Act (1947, c. 24)
Trade Unions Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 267)
Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (S.C. 10-11 Eliz. II, 1962, c. 20)
III s. 13
Companies Creditors Arrangement Act (R.S.C., 1952, c. 54)
Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act (S.C., 1967, c. 16)
The Weights and Measures Act
The Electricity Inspection Act
The Gas Inspection Act
The National Trade Mark and True Labelling Act
The Precious Metals Marking Act
Section 19 of the Currency, Mint and Exchange Fund Act.

CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS

(1) Section 5 of the *Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act* (in this section referred to as the "said Act") is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (d) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraphs:

"(f) standards of identity and performance in relation to consumer goods; and
(g) legal metrology."

(2) Subsection (1) of section 6 of the said Act is amended by striking out the word "and" at the end of paragraph (c) thereof, by adding the word "and" at the

end of paragraph (d) thereof and by adding thereto the following paragraph:

"(e) provide such inspection services for the protection of the Canadian consumer as

(i) he considers necessary for the enforcement of any Act under his administration, or

(ii) the Governor in Council may direct him to provide."

(3) Section 6 of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(3) The Minister may designate any person as an inspector for the purpose of providing an inspection service pursuant to subsection (1)."

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ectrical and Photometric Units Act, R.S., c. 92

ectricity Inspection Act, R.S., c. 94

s Inspection Act, R.S., c. 129

tional Trade Mark and True Labelling Act, R.S., c. 191

ecious Metals Marking Act, R.S., c. 215

ights and Measures Act, R.S., c. 292

CONSOMMATION ET
CORPORATIONS

- (1) L'article 5 de la Loi sur le ministère de la Consommation et des Corporations (désignée au présent article par l'expression «ladite loi») est modifié en tranchant le mot «et» à la fin de l'alinéa et en ajoutant les alinéas suivants:
- «f) les normes d'identification et de rendement des marchandises qui sont destinées aux consommateurs; et
- g) la métrologie légale.»
- (2) Le paragraphe (1) de l'article 6 de ladite loi est modifié en retranchant le mot «et» à la fin de l'alinéa c), en ajoutant le mot «et» à la fin de l'alinéa d) et en ajoutant l'alinéa suivant:
- «(3) Le Ministre peut désigner toute personne à titre d'inspecteur aux fins de fournir un service d'inspection en conformité du paragraphe (1).»
- (3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:
- «e) fournir, pour la protection du consommateur canadien, les services d'inspection
- (i) qu'il estime nécessaires à la mise en application de toute loi qui relève de sa compétence, ou ceux
- (ii) que le gouverneur en conseil peut lui ordonner de fournir.»
- (3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

«(3) Le Ministre peut désigner toute personne à titre d'inspecteur aux fins de fournir un service d'inspection en conformité du paragraphe (1).»

(3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

«e) fournir, pour la protection du consommateur canadien, les services d'inspection

(i) qu'il estime nécessaires à la mise en application de toute loi qui relève de sa compétence, ou ceux

(ii) que le gouverneur en conseil peut lui ordonner de fournir.»

(3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

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(3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

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(i) qu'il estime nécessaires à la mise en application de toute loi qui relève de sa compétence, ou ceux

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(ii) que le gouverneur en conseil peut lui ordonner de fournir.»

(3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

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(i) qu'il estime nécessaires à la mise en application de toute loi qui relève de sa compétence, ou ceux

(ii) que le gouverneur en conseil peut lui ordonner de fournir.»

(3) L'article 6 de ladite loi est en outre modifié en ajoutant le paragraphe suivant:

HISTORIC SITES AND MONUMENTS BOARD OF CANADA

400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa

Ministre Responsible

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

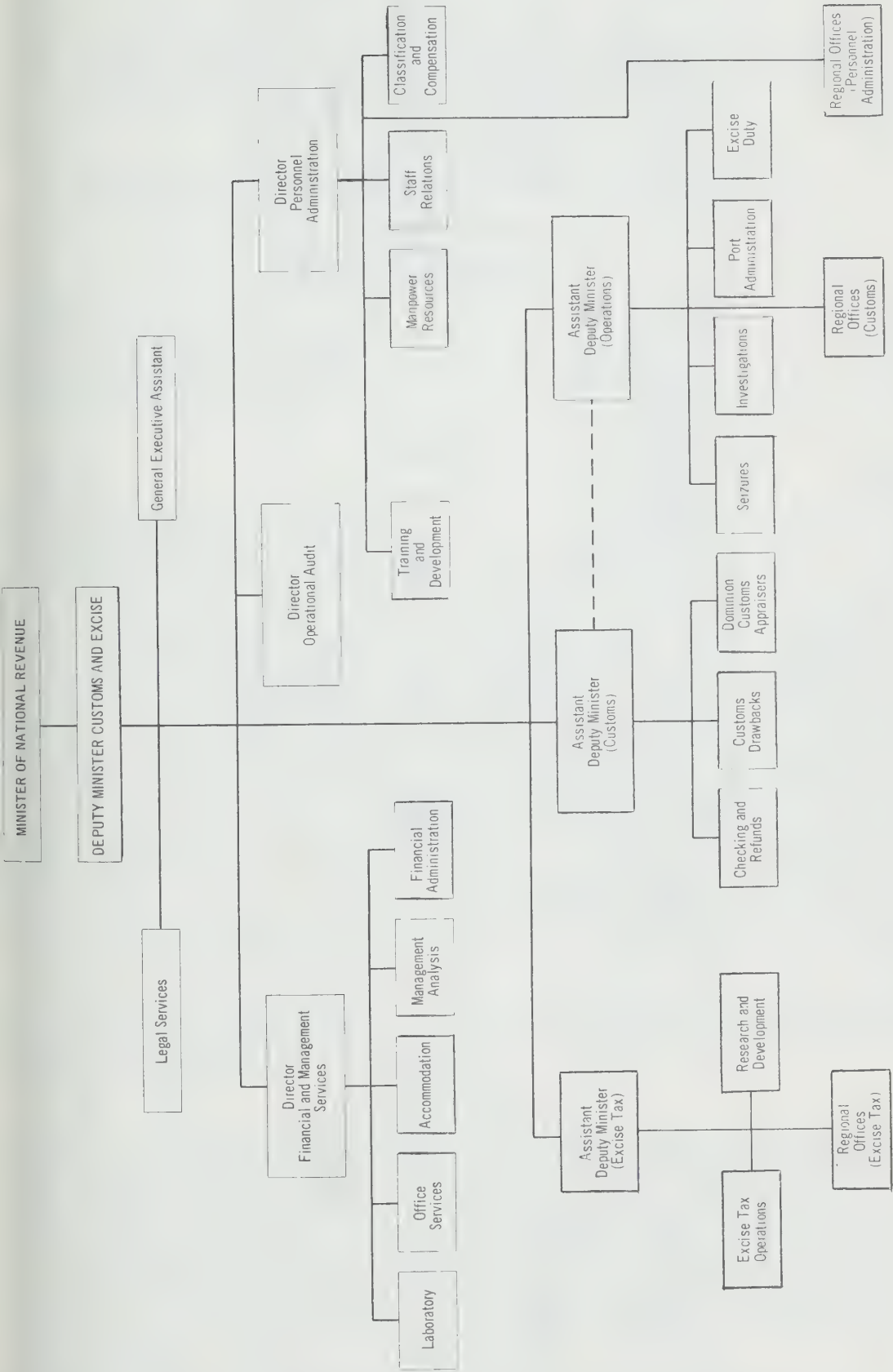
Members of the Board

Mr. R. Turner, M.A., Chairman	Regina, Sask.
Professor Donald G. Creighton, C.C., M.A., D. Litt. LL. D., F.R.S.C.	Toronto, Ont.
Mr. Lewis H. Thomas, M.A., Ph.D.	Edmonton, Alta.
Mr. K. Nesbitt, Esq.	Victoria, B.C.
Mr. Russenholt, Esq.	Headingley, Man.
Mr. James J. Talman, C.D., M.A., Ph.D., D. Litt., F.R.S.C.	London, Ont.
Mr. Jean-Jacques Lefebvre, B.L., M.S.R.C.	Montreal, Que.
Professor Marc La Terreur, L. ès L.	Quebec, Que.
Mr. George MacBeath, B.A., D. de l'U. (Paris)	Fredericton, N.B.
Mr. Francis W.P. Bolger, S.T.L., Ph.D.	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Professor Peter B. Waite, B.A., Ph.D.	Halifax, N.S.
Mr. Leslie Harris, M.A., Ph.D.	St. John's, Nfld.
Union Archivist, ex officio William E. Taylor, Jr., B.A., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.I. (National Museums of Canada representative)	Ottawa, Ont.
Secretary	Peter H. Bennett

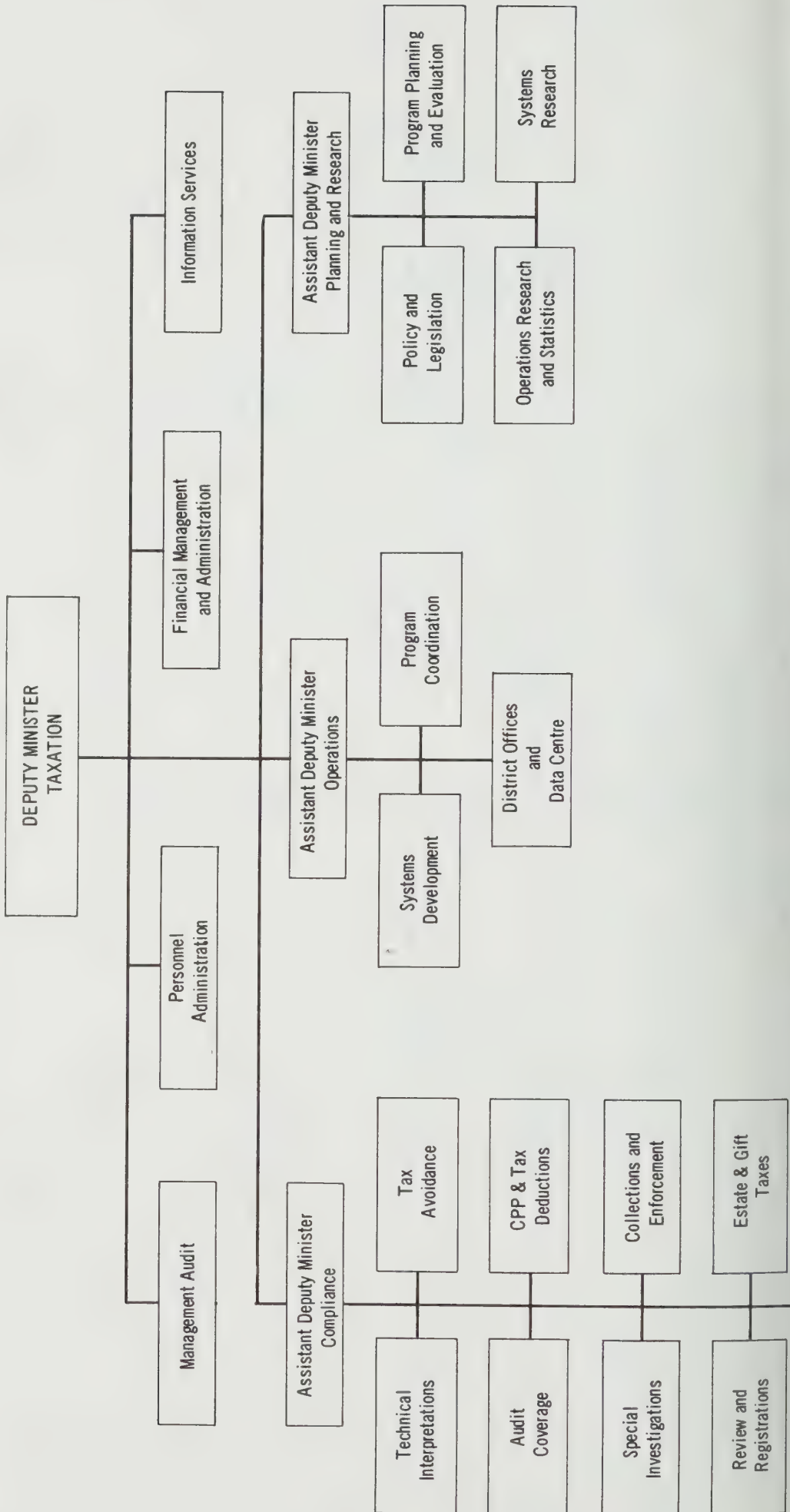
The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, originally created in 1919, established by statutory authority in 1953 with the passage of the *Historic and Monuments Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 39, as amended).

Its function is to advise the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on the national significance of events and persons in Canadian history, and buildings of national architectural importance or association. On this basis is based the Historic Sites Service national program of commemoration and preservation.

This position is filled by an officer of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE—Taxation



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL REVENUE

Connaught Building, MacKenzie Avenue, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Joseph Julien Jean-Pierre Côté, PC, M.P.

Principal Officers

Customs and Excise

Minister	R.C. Labarge
Deputy Minister, Operations	J.G. Howell
Deputy Minister, Customs	A.R. Hind
Deputy Minister, Excise	G.L. Bennett

Taxation

Minister	Sylvain Cloutier
Deputy Minister, Compliance	J.F. Harmer
Deputy Minister, Operations	S.E. Bernier
Deputy Minister, Planning and Research . .	H.F. Herbert

The present Department of National Revenue was established under the provisions of the *Department of National Revenue Act* (S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 34) and the *Department of National Revenue Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 75).

From the time of Confederation until 1917 the collection of revenue was administered by two agencies: the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue. In 1917 a third agency was created, the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Finance. In 1918 the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue were brought under one Minister and the name was changed to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue; in 1921 the name Inland Revenue was dropped and the Department of Customs and Excise was instituted. In 1924 collection of the taxes was placed under that Department and in 1927 its name was changed to the Department of National Revenue.

The Department consists of two major sub-divisions, namely, Customs and Excise, and Taxation, each headed by a Deputy Minister and each operated administratively as an independent department.

Customs and Excise

The Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, is responsible for the administration of the *Customs Tariff* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 60, 316, as amended); the *Customs Act* (R.S.C. 1952, chapter 58, as amended); the *Excise Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 99, as amended); and the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 100, as amended). There are six Branches, namely, Customs, Excise Tax, Administrative Services, Financial and Management Services, Operational Audit, and Personnel Administration, each engaged in a number of specific activities as reflected in the accompanying chart.

The *Customs Branch* is responsible for the application of the provisions of the *Customs Tariff* and of the *Customs Act* insofar as it relates to imported goods.

The Customs Appraisal Division is responsible for tariff classification and value of goods imported. It makes investigations relating to the manufacture and

production of goods in Canada, and costs and sales values of goods produced in countries which export to Canada. As well, under the Anti-dumping Act, the Department is responsible for the collection of anti-dumping duties and provisional duties.

The Checking and Refunds Section reviews Customs import entries and supporting invoices to ensure their accuracy and a uniform application to them of the provisions of the Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, and the Excise Tax Act. This Section also handles claims for refund of any customs duties and excise taxes overpaid on imported goods.

The Customs Drawbacks Division investigates claims filed by manufacturers and others to recover duties and taxes paid on imported goods re-exported from Canada in the production of articles for home consumption and export.

The Excise Tax Branch is responsible for administering the provisions of the Excise Tax Act, which involves the collection of sales and excise taxes, the classification of goods liable for such taxes, and the audit of the records of licensees and others. The Branch contains a headquarters organization consisting of the major divisions noted below, and a field organization of 35 district offices reporting to six regional offices established across Canada.

The Excise Tax Operations Division is responsible for developing the operational policies and ensuring that national uniformity in the interpretation and application of the law is maintained. Functional direction to the field organization is provided by four sections within the Division which specialize in matters of collection and enforcement, licensee audit, or commodity valuation and classification.

The Excise Tax Research and Development Division is responsible for long range planning relating to the administration of the Excise Tax Act. It carries out research pertaining to actual and proposed changes in tax legislation, and is involved in program and systems analysis, and the development of long term plans for improving enforcement and taxpayer compliance.

The *Operations Branch* is responsible for the administration of the Excise Tax Act and for all matters of Customs and Excise control pertaining to the inward and outward movement of goods and traffic.

The Port Administration Division gives general direction relating to port operations and procedures for the control and movement of goods being imported or exported. It is also responsible for ensuring uniformity in the application of the Act and regulations pertaining to bonded warehouses and to carriers of imported goods.

The Investigations Division conducts investigations of suspected violations of the Customs and Excise laws and regulations.

The Seizures Division is responsible for the processing of cases where seizure action has been taken because of breaches of the Customs or Excise laws.

The Excise Duty Division is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Excise Act, including all matters related to the licensing and control of distilleries, manufactories, and other premises operated under licence pursuant to the Excise Act.

The various functions of Customs and Excise are carried out through a decentralized administration consisting of six regions, with regional headquarters in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, London, Regina and Vancouver. Customs posts, entry, outposts, vessel clearing stations and seasonal offices are maintained at strategic points along the Canada-U.S. border, seaports and selected inland centres.

Taxation

The Department of National Revenue, Taxation, is responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 148, as amended), the *Estate Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 80 as amended), the *Excise Tax Act* (R.S.C., 1958, Chapter 29), Part 1 of the *Canada Pension Plan Act* (R.S.C., 1965, Chapter 51) as well as contributions to the Canada Pension Plan since 1966, and the collection of a certain portion of the tax imposed by the *Old Age Security Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 200). The administration and collection of certain portions of the old age security tax have been delegated to National Revenue, Excise.

On the 1st January, 1962, the Federal Government entered into tax collection agreements with all provinces except the Province of Quebec. As a result, the responsibility for the collection of and the accounting for these provincial income taxes enacted by nine of the provinces is now that of Taxation. In addition, Taxation collects corporation income taxes for all provinces except Ontario and Quebec.

Taxation is divided into three main elements: Compliance, Operations, and Planning and Research. Each of these elements is headed by an Assistant Deputy Minister.

The Compliance Division is responsible for the interpretation and uniform application of current tax legislation and policies, together with the development of incentive measures for ensuring taxpayer cooperation in the filing of proper returns and the prompt payment of taxes. Compliance is also responsible for combating undesirable tax avoidance practices.

The Operations Division is responsible for the implementation and effective administration of the department's policies and programs. The district offices and the Centre report to the Assistant Deputy Minister, Operations who is responsible for the overall co-ordination of field-headquarters activities, including systems development.

The Planning and Research Division is responsible for long-range planning and studies relating to change in tax policies and legislation. It includes specialists in systems planning and evaluation, systems research, taxation policy and tax relations with other governments.

The head office of Taxation is located at 444 Sussex Drive, Ottawa but it has district offices across Canada and a Data Centre in Ottawa. The district offices are located in the following centres:

St. John's	Kingston
Halifax	Belleville
Montreal	Toronto
Ottawa	Hamilton
Quebec	St. Catharines
Regina	Kitchener
Saskatoon	London
Winnipeg	Windsor
Edmonton	Sudbury
Calgary	Fort William
Victoria	Penticton
	Vancouver
	Victoria

The minister of National Revenue is responsible for administering the following laws:

- Department of National Revenue Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 75
- Excise Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 99 as amended
- Excise Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 100 as amended
- Old Age Security Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 200
- Customs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 58 as amended
- Customs Tariff R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 60 as amended
- Income Tax Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 148
- Dominion Succession Duty Act, R.S.C. 1952 Chapter 89
- Canada-United States of America Estate Tax Convention Act, 1960-61, Chapter 19
- Canada-Japan Income Tax Convention Act, 1965, Chapter 37
- Canada Pension Plan (Part 1), S.C. 1965, Chapter 51

Through the Tax Appeal Board, the Minister of National Revenue is responsible for the administration of the *Income Tax Act* (S.C. 1958 Chapter 148) and the *Estate Tax Act* (S.C. 1958 Chapter 29 as amended).



DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

National Building, 130 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Gérard Pelletier, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Under Secretary of State.	Jules Léger
Assistant Under Secretaries of State.	André Fortier
	M.F. Yalden

The Department of the Secretary of State of Canada was first established by the *Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands* (S.C., 1868, Chapter 42) assented to May 22, 1868.

An Act to provide for the establishment of "The Department of the Secretary of State" (S.C., 1873, Chapter 4), removed from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State the supervision of Indian affairs, the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada, and the control and management of federal Crown Lands generally, including Ordnance and Admiralty Lands with certain special exceptions.

By the same statute, the Secretary of State was given charge of the correspondence with the governments of the several provinces and the office of Secretary of State for the Provinces was abolished.

In 1952 the duties of the Secretary of State were embodied in the *Department of State Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 77). In 1966 the revised responsibilities were outlined as follows in the *Government Organization Act*, 1966 (S.C. 1966, Chapter 25).

The duties, powers and functions of the Secretary of State of Canada extend to and include all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, or which by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to

- citizenship;
- elections;
- State ceremonial, the conduct of state correspondence and the custody of State records and documents;
- the encouragement of the literary, visual and performing arts, learning and cultural activities; and
- libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, film and broadcasting.

In addition to having responsibility for the Department, the Secretary of State

- 1) controls and directs the National Film Board, the National Library and Archives, the Public Archives of Canada;
- 2) exercises certain statutory powers over the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Canadian Development Corporation, the National Museums of Canada;

) is spokesman in Parliament for the Canada Council, the National Arts Centre, the Company of Young Canadians, the Public Service Commission, the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer and the Office of the Representation Commissioner.

In 1969 the Special Secretariat on Bilingualism was transferred from the Privy Council Office to the Department, and four new branches were organized to administer the Official Languages Program. The Artistic and Cultural Support Branch was also established in 1969.

The Secretary of State is also responsible to Parliament for the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. This board has been established pursuant to Section 15 of the Official Languages Act and has the responsibility of conducting the enquiry required by that Act regarding the establishment of Federal Bilingual Districts.

The department has general responsibility for administering the Bilingualism Development Program, with the objective of ensuring the equality of status of Canada's two official languages in Federal Government institutions and to encourage their continued use and development in Canadian society at large. Four branches administer this program:

The Public Service Bilingualism Programs Branch provides leadership, guidance and advice to Federal Government institutions regarding the implementation, as far as these institutions are concerned, of the program, and regarding the requirements of the Official Languages Act. This branch therefore works closely with the Treasury Board, the Public Service Commission and all other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

The Languages Administration Branch co-operates with the provinces which are undertaking bilingualism programs in areas of provincial jurisdiction. This operation may take the form of financial and/or technical support to provincial programs. It also encourages and facilitates a climate conducive to the expanded use of official languages in the non-government sector.

The Social Action Branch administers federal assistance to English and French language groups in areas where they are established as minorities and promotes inter-cultural understanding.

The Planning and Research Branch co-ordinates and on occasion undertakes various analyses and studies required for the Bilingualism Development Program, with particular reference to program objectives, and ways of achieving them, resource requirements, measures of effectiveness and results.

Citizenship Branch implements policies of promoting good citizenship and assisting immigrants to the Canadian way of life, and has also undertaken programs in the areas of travel and exchange, youth services, Indian participation human rights, immigrant participation and French-English relations. Methods of operation are based on the social sciences with a view to encouraging greater participation.

The branch offers services free upon request to agencies, organizations and individuals: information on available resources, provision of educational and program materials, consultative assistance on projects and programs, technical assistance for conferences, training sessions and meetings. Through agreements with provincial governments, free textbooks are provided, as well as financial support toward the high costs of language instruction for immigrants.

The documentation section stores information on ethnic groups and their contributions to Canadian life, material for the promotion of citizenship programs, and descriptive reports on voluntary agencies and groups in Canada.

Branch headquarters comprises three divisions: Operations, Programs Administration, and Research. Field offices are located in: St. John's Nfld.; Halifax N.S.; Moncton, N.B.; Noranda, Quebec, Montreal, P.Q.; Ottawa, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Sudbury, Fort William, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta. and Vancouver, B.C.

National officers are in close contact with the national offices of many agencies and institutions which influence social development; regional officers maintain contact with such organizations in their regions.

Citizenship Registration Branch. This Branch is responsible for the administration of the Canadian Citizenship Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 33), and comprises the Office of the Registrar of Citizenship, the Examination and Administration Divisions at Ottawa, and Courts of Canadian Citizenship and smaller office centres across the country.

The Branch examines and approves applications for, and grants certificate of citizenship; provides Canadians with proof of citizenship; registers the birth of Canadian children born abroad; and arranges for the resumption and revocation of Canadian citizenship. It is responsible for the maintenance of records under the Citizenship Act and the Naturalization Acts previously in force in Canada. The Branch is also responsible for encouraging non-Canadians to become citizens.

In the parts of the country where the Branch has no facilities of its own, County, District, and Magistrates' Courts accept and process citizenship applications from aliens. In addition, in remote areas, persons have been especially appointed to accept and process applications for citizenship.

Translation Bureau. The Translation Bureau was established by the Translation Bureau Act (R.S.C. 1952, c. 270). Regulations were established under the Act and published in the October 23, 1968 issue of the Canada Gazette under No. 1968-1888.

The Bureau is responsible for translation from, or into, English, French and other foreign languages, of departmental and parliamentary reports, documents, debates, bills, acts, proceedings and correspondence; simultaneous interpretation for Committees of both Houses; and for simultaneous and consecutive interpretation for government departments and agencies, particularly at national or international conferences held in Canada or abroad. Members of the Senate and of the House of Commons may call on the resources of the Bureau for the translation of official correspondence.

Through its Development Branch, the Bureau carries out terminological and linguistic research, which is disseminated in the form of glossaries and lexicons on specialized subjects, and maintains a school for those recruited as translators and translators-in-training.

Also, scientific and technical translations mostly from Russian and German are listed with the National Research Council of Canada, which, as the international exchange agency for scientific translation, reports them to Washington, London, Delf and makes copies available to scientists throughout the world.

The Arts and Cultural Support Branch assists in the continuing development of the federal cultural policy and programs, to promote the democratization of culture, and to encourage and support artistic and cultural projects of national significance which are complementary to or outside the concern of the federal cultural agencies. The Branch provides advice to the performing and visual arts, libraries, archives, historical resources, museums, galleries, theatres, films, broadcasting and other cultural affairs. The branch evaluates and makes recommendations for grants to arts and cultural service organizations and activities.

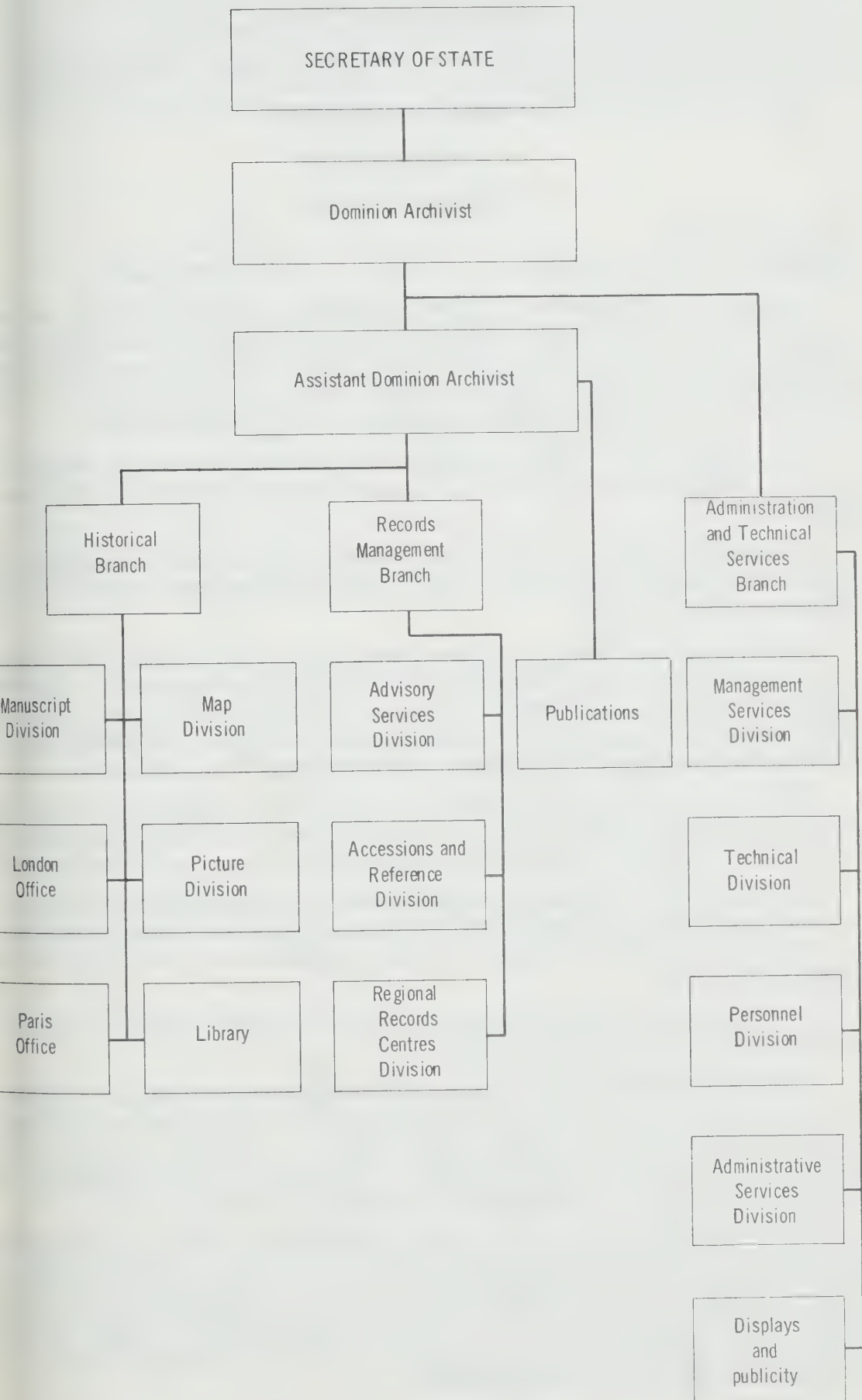
Education Support – Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, 1967, S.C. 1966-67, chapter 89, provides for federal assistance to the provinces to meet rising costs of post-secondary education. This is accomplished by transfer to each province of a sum equal to 50 per cent of eligible operating expenses of post-secondary educational institutions as defined by the Act and its regulations, or of an amount calculated, for 1967-68, at \$15 per capita.

For any province for which this per capita basis is initially more beneficial, transfers in future years are to be adjusted according to the national rate of increase in eligible operating expenses.

The Branch administering this program is engaged in research activities relating to the cost factors in post-secondary education. Continuing liaison is maintained with other concerned federal departments, with national associations in this field and with provincial authorities. The Branch may also make grants to individuals and institutions for the purpose of the general development of Canadian education.

State Ceremonial and Special Events Division – The functions of this branch include planning and organizing various public events including programs marking the centennial of Confederation, State funerals and memorial services; conducting correspondence with the Governor General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces; the receiving of enquiries from various sources concerning such matters as royal patronage and the use of royal names and photographs; marriage and birth anniversary messages from the Sovereign, the Governor General and the Prime Minister; relative precedence of Canadian and foreign officials; decorations and honours; ceremonial, styles of address, flags, national anthems, and the design of crests of arms and seals; the editing of the "Guide to Relative Precedence at Court"; and the "List of Precedence of High Officials of the Public Service at Court"; and arrangements for the printing and distribution of the Speech from the Throne at the opening and closing of Parliament. The Branch is concerned with all matters relating to the acceptance and wearing by Canadians of Commonwealth and foreign orders and decorations.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES



PUBLIC ARCHIVES

National Library and Archives Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Principal Officers

Dominion Archivist	Vacant
Assistant Dominion Archivist	Dr. W.I. Smith

Provision for the creation of a Public Archives was first made by an Order in Council of June 20, 1872 which appointed an officer of the Department of Agriculture to take charge of the new branch. In 1912, the Archives Branch became part of the Department of Public Archives (*The Public Archives Act*, S.C., 1912, Chapter 4—now the *Public Archives Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 222).

The purpose of the Public Archives is to assemble and make available to the public a comprehensive collection of source material relating to the history of Canada.

The Historical Branch is comprised of four divisions dealing respectively with manuscripts, pictures, maps and books. Branch offices are located in London, England and Paris, France.

The Manuscript Division contains manuscript collections and public records, each arranged in groups. Manuscript groups include private papers of governors, intendants, explorers, missionaries, and others, as well as the major portion of the correspondence of a great many leading Canadian statesmen. Record groups consist of selected records of all departments and agencies of the Government of Canada.

The Picture Division has charge of documentary paintings, water colour engravings and photographs relating to people, historical events, places and objects. It takes note of similar illustrations published in books, magazines and newspapers.

The Map Division has custody of thousands of maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of this country, as well as topographical maps of Canada and other countries. It also maintains a collection of historical topographical maps.

The Library contains some 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, and numerous pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

Although documents in the above divisions may not be taken out on loan, they may be consulted in the building, and a twenty-four-hour-a-day service is provided for accredited research workers. Reproductions of available material may be obtained for a nominal fee on request and many of the documents in the Manuscript Division are on microfilm which may be obtained on loan.

The Records Management Branch was established in 1956 to assist departments and agencies in records management and is located at Tunney's Pasture. The service provided includes recommendations and advice on scheduling and disposal of records and the provision of the necessary storage, reference service and disposal of dormant records on an economical basis. Regional Centres are established in major cities across Canada.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch advises on general policy and attends to the administrative needs of the Archives. The Technical Division provides a technical and advisory service on microfilming to the Advisory Council on Public Records as well as to government departments and agencies. The Central Film Unit is a centralized agency in the Division and does microfilm work for government departments at cost. It is the responsibility of the Division to determine requirements for film and equipment, the processing of film, the servicing of equipment and the testing of film for all government departments and agencies.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

110 Argyle Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Members of the Board

Roger Duhamel, Ottawa, Chairman
 Murray G. Ballantyne, Montreal
 Paul Fox, Toronto
 Walter Henry Hickman, Vancouver
 Madeleine Joubert, Montreal
 Kathleen Lenore McEwen, Saskatoon
 Mr. Justice A.M. Monnin, Winnipeg
 Roger Saint-Denis, Ottawa
 Adelard Savoie, Moncton
 Harry D. Smith, Truro

The Bilingual Districts Advisory Board was established by virtue of the *Official Languages Act* SC 1968/69, chap. 54, to advise the government on the boundaries of general bilingual districts. The chairman of the Board is designated in the Act at the time of appointment.

One of the first duties of the Board is to conduct an inquiry into and determine the areas of Canada in which one of the official languages is spoken as a first language by persons who are in the linguistic minority in those areas in respect of an official language, and to prepare and submit to the Governor in Council a report setting out its findings and conclusions including its recommendations, if any, concerning the establishment of bilingual districts or the alteration of the limits of any existing bilingual districts in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

In addition to its duties and powers under the *Inquiries Act* in respect of recommending the establishment of bilingual districts, the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board may be charged by the Governor in Council with the negotiation, on behalf of the Governor in Council, of a draft agreement with the government of a province for the purpose of ensuring that, to the greatest practical extent, the boundaries of any area that may be established as a bilingual district under the Act will be common boundaries with any area similarly established or to be established in that province by the provincial government.

In carrying out its duties, the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board must have regard to the convenience of the public in a proposed bilingual district in respect of federal, provincial, municipal and educational services provided therein and must recommend to the Governor in Council any administrative changes necessary to ensure that the services in the area that it considers necessary to adapt the area to a general or municipal bilingual area, for the greater public convenience of the area and to further the purposes of the Act.

In accordance with and subject to the provisions of the Act and the terms of any agreement that may be entered into by the Governor in Council with the government of a province, the Governor in Council may from time to time by

proclamation establish one or more federal bilingual districts in a province or territory, alter the limits of any bilingual districts already established.

A bilingual district established under the Act is an area delineated by reference to the boundaries of any or all of the following: a census district established pursuant to the Statistics Act; a local government or school district; or a federal provincial electoral district or region.

An area may be established as a bilingual district or be included in whole or in part within a bilingual district if

- a) both of the official languages are spoken as a mother tongue by at least 10 per cent of the persons residing in the area; and
- b) the number of persons who are in the linguistic minority in the area is at least 10 per cent of the total number of persons residing in the area.

Where the number of persons in the linguistic minority in an area is at least 10 per cent of the total population, the area may be established as a bilingual district if before the coming into force of the Act the services of departmental agencies of the Government of Canada were customarily made available to residents of the area in both official languages.

Within fifteen days after the receipt by the Governor in Council of the report of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board or, if Parliament is not then sitting, within the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting, the Governor in Council shall cause a copy of the report to be laid before Parliament.

The Dominion Statistician and the Director of the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources are required to make available their services and the facilities of their respective offices, and render such other assistance to the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board as may be necessary in order to enable the Board to discharge its duties under the Act.

THE HALIFAX RELIEF COMMISSION

5555 Young Street, Halifax

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Financial arrangements are made through the
Minister of Finance.

Commissioners

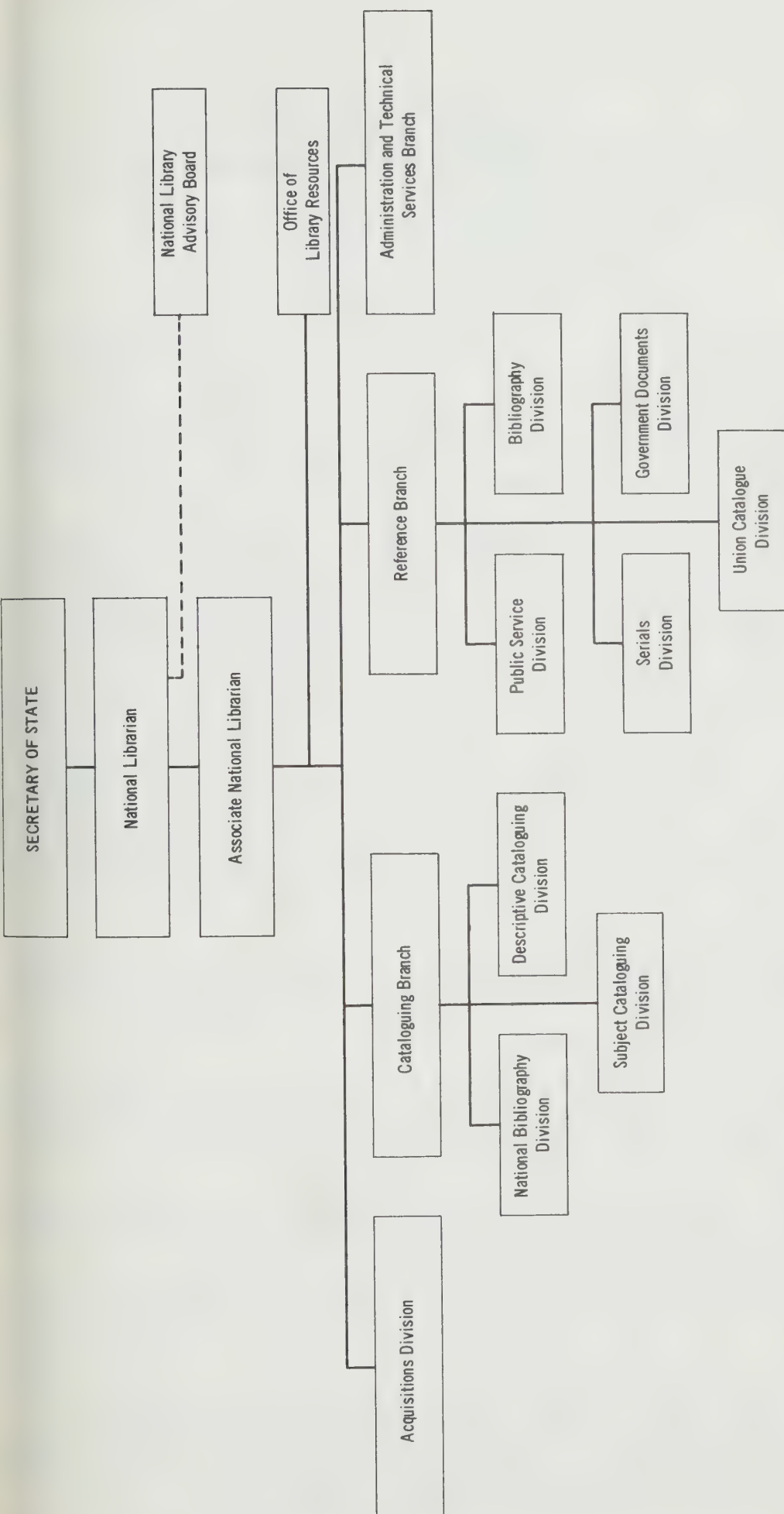
Chairman	A.M. Butler, C.A.
Vice-Chairman	F.H. Flinn
Member	W.E. Tibbs, M.C.

Principal Officer

Secretary-Manager	E.W. Crooks
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The Halifax Relief Committee, comprising a group of leading citizens, was formed immediately following the explosion in Halifax on December 6, 1917, to receive donations and carry out emergency relief measures rendered necessary by the explosion.

This work was carried on by The Halifax Relief Commission (established by Order in Council P.C. 112 of January 22, 1918) which was incorporated by S.N.S., 18, Chapter 61, and ratified and confirmed by *An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission* (S.C., 1918, Chapter 24). The Commission, in addition to conducting enquiries into the losses and damage which resulted from the explosion, is charged with the administration of relief funds.



NATIONAL LIBRARY

National Library and Archives Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa.

Minister Responsible

Secretary of State

Principal Officers

National Librarian	Dr. Guy Sylvestre
Associate National Librarian	Vacant

The National Library came formally into existence on January 1, 1953, by proclamation of the *National Library Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 330). It is now governed by a new Act proclaimed on September 1st 1969.

General functions of the Library include: (a) the collection, by purchase or otherwise, of books for the Library; (b) the compilation and maintenance of the National Union Catalogue in which the contents of the principal library collections throughout Canada may be listed; (c) the compilation and publication of a national bibliography in which books produced in Canada, written or prepared by Canadians or of special interest or significance to Canada may be noted and described; (d) the compilation and/or publication of other bibliographies, checklists and indexes; (e) the coordination of the library services of government departments and agencies.

The Cataloguing Division deals with (a) the editing of the national bibliography, "Canadiana", compiled and published monthly and annually; (b) furnishes as complete a record as possible of all publications of Canadian origin, whether authorship or of special concern to Canadians; (c) the cataloguing of all books received; (d) the acquisition of books published in or about Canada or written by Canadians as well as the registration of all books received under the Library's Book Donation Regulations.

The Reference Division is responsible for the editing of the National Union Catalogue and provides a reference service to other libraries and individuals. This service includes the loan of books to libraries and the location of specific titles in the libraries throughout Canada.

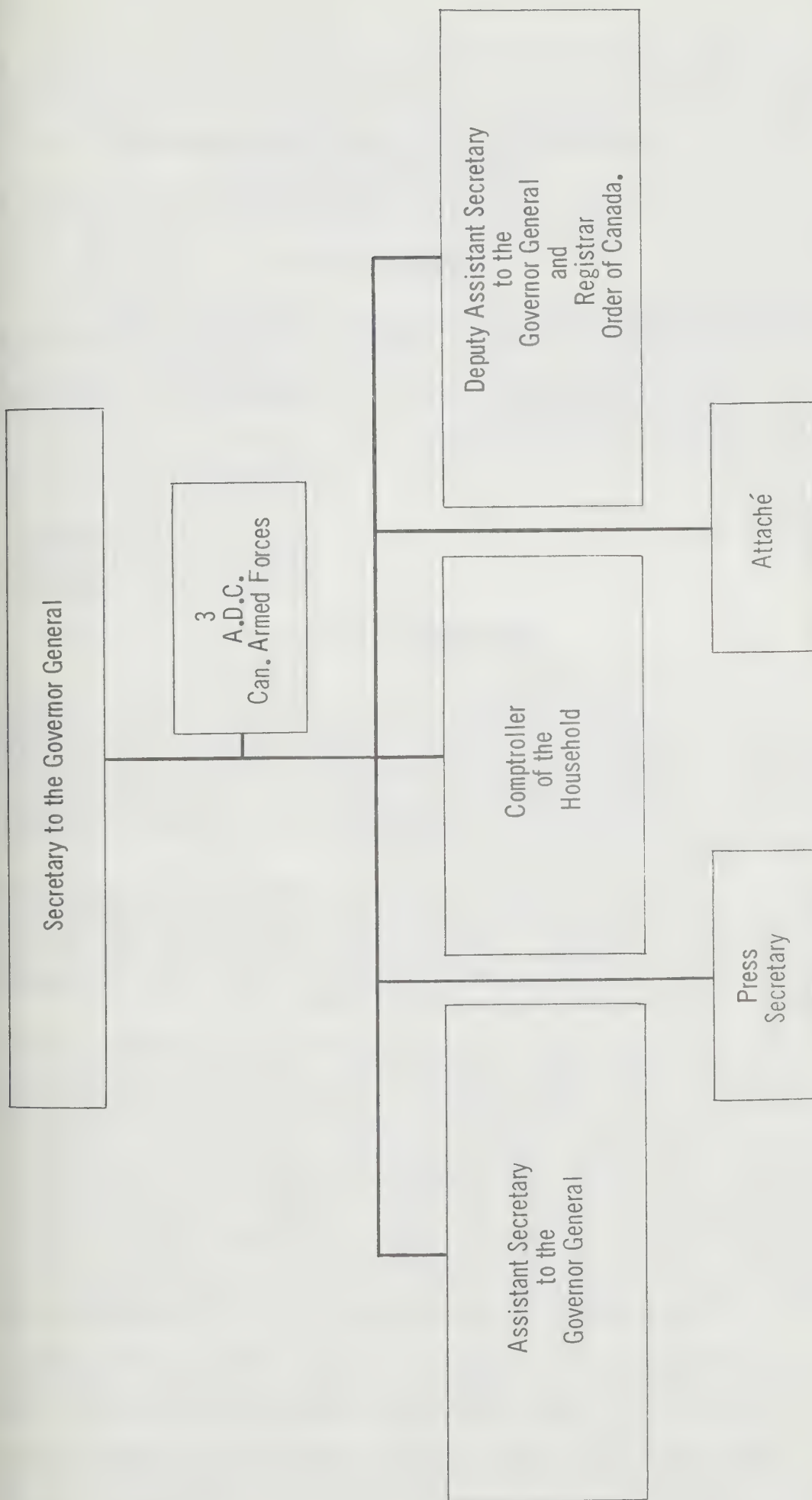
The General Acquisitions Section purchases books in the social sciences, arts and humanities for the Library, acknowledges gifts and arranges for the exchange of books. Under Treasury Board authority, it exercises a degree of supervision over book purchases made by government departments.

The National Library Advisory Board is established, according to section 10 of the National Library Act, to advise and assist the National Librarian in connection with the organization and development of the National Library.

The Office of Library Resources coordinates the Acquisitions policy of the National Library and endeavours to promote such coordination at the national level.

The Administration and Technical Services Branch provides advice on library policy and attends to the administrative requirements of the Library.

The Secretary of State is responsible for the supervision of the administration of the National Library Act, R.S.C. 1968-69, Chapter 47.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Government House, Ottawa

Principal Officers

Secretary to the Governor General	Mr. Esmond Butler
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General. .	BGen (L) L.F. Trudeau, D.S.O. O.B.E., C.D.
Comptroller of the Household	Captain (S) D.C. McKinnon, C
Deputy Assistant Secretary and Registrar of the Order of Canada	Mr. R. de C. Nantel
Press Secretary	(Vacant)
Attaché	Mr. Peter McKellar
Aides-de-camp	Captain (L) D.C. Summers Captain (S) P.M. Goineau Captain (A) W.J. Anderson

Her Excellency Mrs. Michener

Lady-in-Waiting and Secretary (Vacant)

For administrative purposes, there exists what is called the "Office of the Secretary to the Governor General" which is designated as a department of the government within the meaning of certain Acts, more particularly the *Civil Service Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 48, as amended), the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 47, as amended) and the *Financial Administration Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 116, as amended).

Prior to 1927, the Office dealt with all official correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom, His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington, various Colonial Governments, and the consular correspondence with Canadian Government departments. Subsequently this became a function of the Department of External Affairs.

The functions of the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General are of a secretarial and administrative nature, including submission to the Governor General for signature, of state documents such as Commissions of Appointment, Orders in Council, capital cases, remission cases, and others; administrative work connected with formal and ceremonial functions such as the opening and prorogation of Parliament, investitures, and presentation of Letters of Credence by Her Majesty's Ministers; tour programmes, programmes of visits of Heads of State and distinguished visitors to Canada, insofar as all these affect the activities of the Governor General; official correspondence; protocol relating to the Governor General; and maintenance of a close relationship with the Office of the Prime Minister and other government departments, as well as with Buckingham Palace.

The Secretary to the Governor General is the chief of the Governor General's staff. The permanent head of the Office (which functions as a unit in dealing with the duties mentioned above) is the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

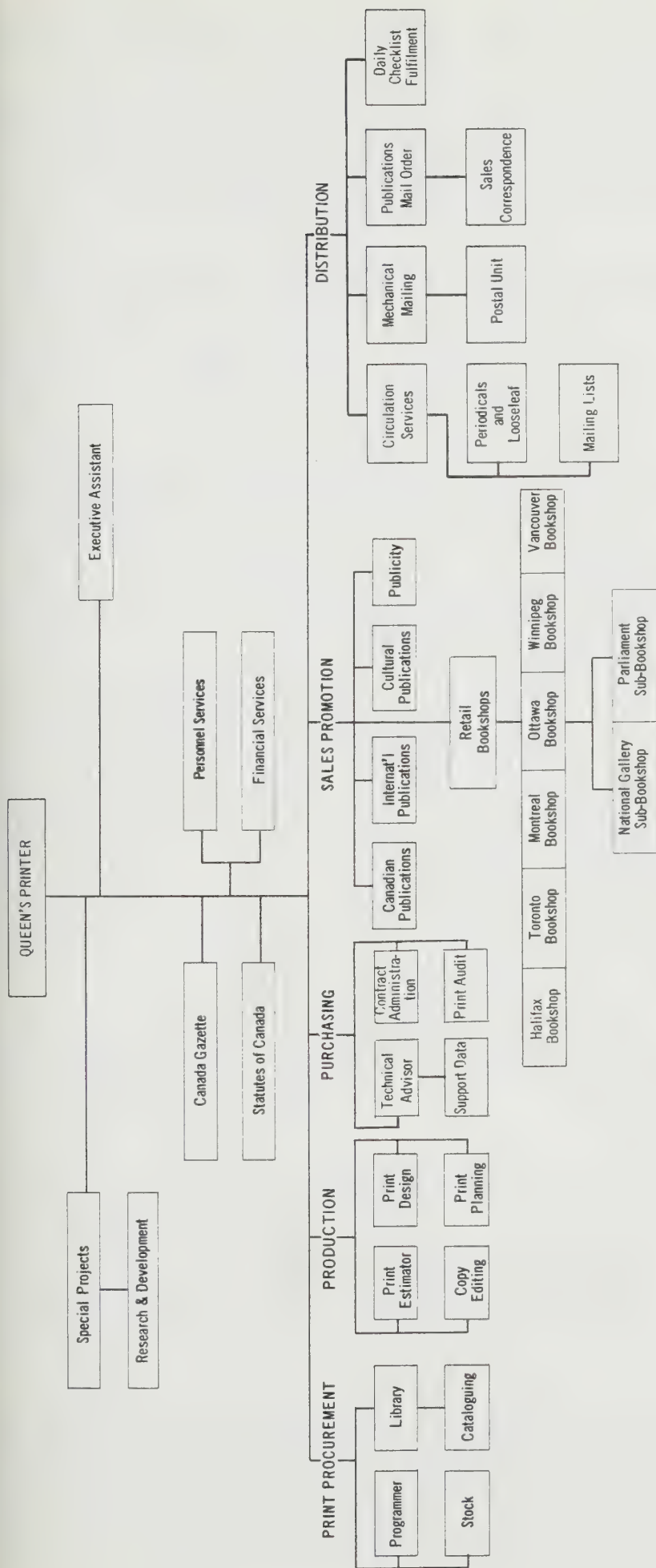
Besides the Office of the Secretary to the Governor General, there are several other main units functioning at Government House. Two of these units form part of the Governor General's Personal Staff or of His Household, and the third assumes a function added in 1967.

One of the three units is headed by the Comptroller of the Household, who administers the Privy Purse and prepares and controls the funds provided through annual estimates. He is responsible for the management of His Excellency's household, e.g. engaging personnel, purchase of supplies, internal control of Rideau

The second unit comprises the Aides-de-Camp, Canadian Forces Officers, who attend Their Excellencies at Government House and when fulfilling outside engagements. Their duties also include administrative work connected with activities in Ottawa and on tours.

The third unit, the Office of the Order of Canada, has been in existence only since 1967. It consists of the Governor General as Chancellor, a Secretary-General and a Registrar. An Advisory Council meets twice a year to make recommendations on persons to be received as members within the Order of Canada.

Attending the wife of the Governor General is a Lady-in-Waiting, who also acts as Private Secretary to Her Excellency.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

Canadian Government Printing Bureau Building
Sacred Heart Blvd, Hull, Quebec

Minister

The Honourable Donald C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Defence Production

Deputy Minister and Queen's Printer

Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery was established in 18 to provide printing and publishing services which would meet the public right informed of the activities of its government. The statute provided that the head of the new department should bear the title "Queen's Printer and Control Stationery". Concerned as it was with producing all legislative and executive printing, the Department provided support to every activity in the legislative executive functions of the federal government.

Following a Cabinet decision in 1964, the purely mechanical operation of manufacture within its capability was made the responsibility of a constituted body, the Canadian Government Printing Bureau, having a General Manager reporting to the Deputy Minister of Defence Production. However, responsibility for the procurement and distribution of all print (ie, public required by the Senate, the House of Commons, and the various Government departments and agencies remained with the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. P.C. 1968-1298 transferred from the Secretary of State to the Minister of Defence Production the "powers, duties and functions of the Secretary of State relating to the Department of Public Printing and Stationery under the Printing and Stationery Act that were vested in the Secretary of State of Canada by Order in Council P.C. 1964-156 of 3rd February, 1964".

In his present role of Government publisher, the Queen's Printer has a special responsibility in terms of acting as adviser and giving expert assistance with a view to the best, most efficient and least costly way of preparing various government documents and the like.

The Department is responsible for the publication of all printed material required by Government departments and agencies, excluding stationery and correspondence except as otherwise prescribed by Statute or Order-in-Council. This responsibility includes the publication of the *Statutes of Canada*, the *Canada Gazette*, Parliamentary Proceedings and Reports and other Parliamentary documents. The preparation and publication, by direction of the Minister, of works of interest not emanating directly from Parliament or any department or government agency.

The Department publishes each year, on behalf of Parliament, Government departments and Federal agencies, over 6,000 publications and periodicals reflecting the wide and diversified interests of Parliament and Government. The following publications are provided periodically to inform the public. The publications available: (1) *Daily Checklist* (bilingual), published mainly for administrative convenience, is produced in loose-leaf form to record release of

title or reprint of Government publications and is mailed to all those persons or organizations entitled by law or regulation to a free copy of Government publications. (2) *Annual Catalogue of Canadian Government Publications* (also known as the *Annual Catalogue of Canadian Government Publications*) is a consolidated list of the publications issued during the year.

The Department is required to furnish, free of charge, one copy of any Government publication of a nonconfidential nature which was produced through Government facilities, to designated classes of libraries in Canada, for preservation and educational purposes, so that the public may have access to all Government publications. Full-depository libraries are entitled, by agreement, to receive one copy of every publication of the Parliament or Government of Canada which is made available to the Queen's Printer for distribution. Selective-depository libraries include those municipal public libraries and the libraries of degree-granting educational institutions which are not prepared to act as a repository for every title in the Government publishing program; they are entitled to select any series of Government publications they are able to place adequately at the disposal of the public. In addition, the Department provides outlets in each of the major regions of Canada so that interested parties can obtain, by purchase, government documents which are of interest to them.

The Department of Public Printing and Stationery is actively investigating new techniques in publications production and distribution. In its role as publisher, it has the responsibility of identifying, studying and applying the concepts on which technological developments related to publishing are based.

In 1958 the Queen's Printer, at the request of the Department of External Affairs, assumed the role of national sales agent in Canada for the following international organizations: United Nations, International Labour Organization, UNESCO, World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of American States (Pan American Union), General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation Organization, Council of Europe, Commonwealth Economic Committee, World Meteorological Organization, International Telecommunication Union, New Zealand Government, and the Hawaiian Government.

To carry out these special responsibilities, a Research and Development Branch, a Documents Library, a copy-editing service for the *Canada Gazette* and *Statutes of Canada* and five operating divisions have been established. They are: Print Procurement, Purchasing, Publishing Production, Sales Promotion, and Order and Distribution Services.

Print Procurement. This Division receives all publishing requisitions from departments, and in consultation with the author-department concerned, establishes the selling prices and the quantities to be produced for sale. It maintains inventory records of priced government publications and arranges for reprints as necessary. It also obtains for sale items such as copies of National Gallery paintings, National Gallery catalogues, slides, and publications of international organizations of which Canada is a member. The administration of Crown Copyright on Government publications is a responsibility of this Division.

Purchasing. To utilize departmental expertise in this field, the Department has gained autonomy in the print-purchase of publications in accordance with Government contract regulations. In addition, following competitive tenders, the Purchasing Division issues contracts for all manner of components of the graphic

Production. This Division provides technical assistance to all federal government departments on publishing matters involving design, typography, production editing; its staff prepare specifications which interrelate author-department requisitions for the printing of their publications. It also provides an estimating service to help in encumbering funds.

Sales Promotion. Government bookshops are in operation in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver by this Division. The Department is the exclusive sales agent within Canada for publications obtained from international organizations. It encourages Canadian book retailers to sell publications which are considered to have popular appeal.

Mail Order and Distribution Services. This Division operates a mail-order store at departmental headquarters and administers the subscriptions to government periodicals. It also distributes all official publications to individuals and organizations entitled, by statute, to receive them free of charge. The Division provides advice to other departments and agencies on addressing and mailing systems, maintains extensive mailing services on their behalf if desired, and provides a plate-embossing, parcelling or mailing service upon request.

The Documents Library prepares a daily checklist of publications received for distribution, and monthly and annual catalogues of publications held in stock. It also prepares, in co-operation with other departments, a cumulated catalogue of the department's publications.

The Queen's Printer administers the following statutes as they relate to government publishing:

Public Printing and Stationery Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 226

Publication of Statutes Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 230

PUBLIC SERVICE STAFF RELATIONS BOARD

165 Sparks Street,
P.O. Box 1525 Station "B", Ottawa 4

Minister through whom PSSRB Reports to Parliament
The Honourable Otto E. Lang, P.C., M.P.

Members of the Board

Chairman	Jacob Finkelman, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman	Georges-E. Gauthier, S.M.
Members representing employee interest	Members representing employer interest
Dras	Ottawa, Ont. P.T. Davis
Saul Frankel	Hamilton, Ont. J. Guilbault
O'Connor	Vancouver, B.C. Miss H. Cryderman
P-E Gosselin	Montreal, P.Q. René Doucet

Senior Officers

Secretary	Marcel Garneau
Registrar	G.E. Plant

Public Service Arbitration Tribunal

Chairman	Justice André Montpetit
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Adjudication of Grievances

Adjudicator	Edward B. Jolliffe, Q.C.
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Pay Research Bureau

Director	T.J. Wilkins
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The Public Service Staff relations Board was established in 1967 by the *Public Service Staff Relations Act* (S.C. 1967 Chapter 72).

The Board consists of a full-time Chairman and Vice-Chairman who hold office for a period of ten years and up to eight part-time members, equally representative of the interests of employees and the interests of the employer, who hold office for three years. All appointments are made by the Governor in Council and are during their good behaviour.

The officers and employees of the Board are appointed under the provisions of the *Public Service Employment Act*.

The Board is an independent body which has the responsibility to determine the merits of claims, to certify bargaining agents, to deal with complaints of unfair labour practices and generally to oversee the administration of the legislation providing for collective bargaining in the Public Service of Canada.

Under the Act, certified bargaining agents who have the exclusive right to enter into binding collective agreements with the employer, have the right to opt for one of two dispute-settlement processes; one providing for resort to binding arbitration through the tripartite Public Service Arbitration Tribunal, the other for resort to a

Conciliation Board empowered to make public recommendations. Employees bargaining units governed by the latter process, other than employees performing duties that are "necessary in the interest of the safety or security of the public," have the right to strike following completion of conciliation board procedures. Strikes are prohibited under the legislation in all other circumstances.

The Act also provides access to formal grievance procedures, which have been established in all Government departments and agencies. Grievances arising from the interpretation of collective agreements or arbitral awards, or from disciplinary actions resulting in discharge, suspension or financial penalty, may be referred to independent adjudication by a grievance adjudicator or a Board of adjudication.

The Public Service Arbitration Tribunal consists of a chairman and two panels of at least three members each. One panel represents the interests of the employers and the other the interests of employees. The chairman is appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Public Service Staff Relations Board for a term not to exceed seven years; the other members are appointed by the Public Service Staff Relations Board for such term as the Board determines to be appropriate.

The adjudicators are appointed by the Governor in Council also on the recommendation of the Public Service Staff Relations Board for a term not to exceed five years.

With the introduction of collective bargaining into the Public Service, the Research Bureau which was established in 1957 as a branch of the Civil Service Commission was transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Public Service Staff Relations Board.

The Bureau undertakes objective and impartial research to obtain information on rates of pay, employee earnings, conditions of employment and recruitment practices prevailing both inside and outside the Public Service to meet the needs of the parties to bargaining in the Public Service. The Bureau may also produce statistical data for administrative purposes.

Under the Act, the Public Service Staff Relations Board reports to Parliament through such minister of the Crown, other than a member of the Treasury Board, as may be designated by the Governor in Council.

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Postal Address — Kent-Albert Building
150 Kent Street
Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Prime Minister

Members of the Council

Solandt, Chairman	Toronto, Ont.
r Gaudry, Vice-Chairman	Montreal, Que.
Armstrong	Vancouver, B.C.
R. Beveridge	Wolfville, N.S.
Brown	Ottawa, Ont.
nsereau	Montreal, Que.
Gauvin	Pointe Claire, Que.
Gendron	Pointe Claire, Que.
Giguère	Quebec, Que.
Gray	Ottawa, Ont.
L'Heureux	Ottawa, Ont.
Houlding	Montreal, Que.
ynes	Montreal, Que.
tes	Toronto, Ont.
atz	Saskatoon, Sask.
arose	Montreal, Que.
MacIntosh	Montreal, Que.
Patterson	Toronto, Que.
Petch	Waterloo, Ont.
Sandwell	Vancouver, B.C.
Schneider	Ottawa, Ont.
Shebeski	Winnipeg, Man.
Weir	Ottawa, Ont.
Wood	Calgary, Alberta

Associate Members

Harrison	Ottawa, Ont.
H. Needler	Ottawa, Ont.
R. Smith	Ottawa, Ont.
Uffen	Ottawa, Ont.

The Science Council of Canada was established under the *Science Council of Canada Act* (S.C. 1966, Chapter 19), and became a Crown Corporation on April 1st 1969.

It is the duty of the Council to assess in a comprehensive manner Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potentialities and to make recommendations thereon to the Minister; and in particular to give consideration and make reports and recommendations to the Minister on, (a) the adequacy of scientific and technological research and development being carried on in Canada; (b) the priorities that should be assigned in Canada to specific areas of

scientific and technological research; (c) the effective development and utilization of scientific and technological manpower in Canada; (d) long term planning of scientific and technological research and development in Canada; (e) the factors involved in Canada's participation in international scientific or technological affairs; (f) the responsibilities of departments and agencies of the Government of Canada in relation to those of universities, private companies and other organizations in furthering science and technology in Canada; (g) the statistical and other information on scientific and technological research and development that should be obtained in order to provide a proper basis for the formulation of government policy in relation to science and technology in Canada; and (h) the best means of developing and maintaining co-operation and the exchange of information between the Council and other public or private organizations concerned with the scientific, technological, economic or social aspects of life in Canada.

The Council conducts on its own initiative or, if directed to do so by the Minister, such studies, inquiries and other undertakings with respect to any matter relating to its duties, and reports to, advises or makes recommendations to the Minister as circumstances require.

The Council is required to submit to the Minister a report of its operations at the end of each fiscal year. This report is laid before Parliament. In addition, the Council may publish such studies and reports prepared for its use as it sees fit.

The Council consists of twenty-five members and four associate members appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and is supported by a small professional and administrative staff.

SCIENCE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Section 3 of the *Science Council Canada Act* (in this section referred to as the "said Act") is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"3. A corporation is hereby established to be called the Science Council of Canada consisting of not more than

- (a) twenty-five members chosen from among persons having a specialized interest in science or technology, and
- (b) four associate members chosen from among officers or employees of Her Majesty employed in departments or agencies of the Government of Canada,

to be appointed by the Governor in Council as provided in section 4."

"9. (1) The head office of the Council shall be in the National Capital Region described in the Schedule to the *National Capital Act*.

(2) The Council may meet at such times as it deems necessary."

Section 13 of the Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:

"(2) The Council may cause to be published such studies and reports prepared for the use of the Council as it sees fit."

(7) Section 15 of the Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

"15. (1) The Council is for all purposes an agent of Her Majesty and its powers may be exercised only as an agent of Her Majesty.

(2) The Council may on behalf of Her Majesty enter into contracts in the name of Her Majesty or in its own name.

CONSEIL DES SCIENCES DU CANADA

«9. (1) Le siège du Conseil sera situé dans la région de la capitale nationale délimitée à l'Annexe de la Loi sur la capitale nationale.

(2) Le Conseil peut se réunir aux dates où il le juge nécessaire.»

L'article 13 de ladite loi est modifié par l'adjonction du paragraphe suivant:

«(2) Le Conseil peut faire publier ceux des études et rapports préparés à l'usage du Conseil qu'il estime opportun de faire publier.»

L'article 15 de ladite loi est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«15. (1) Le Conseil est, à toutes fins, mandataire de Sa Majesté et ne peut exercer ses pouvoirs qu'à ce titre.

(2) Le Conseil peut, pour le compte de Sa Majesté, conclure des contrats au nom de Sa Majesté ou en son propre nom.

L'article 3 de la Loi sur le Conseil des Sciences du Canada (désignée présent article par l'expression «ladite») est abrogé et remplacé par ce qui suit:

«3. Est constituée par les présentes une Corporation appelée Conseil des Sciences du Canada, qui comprend au plus

a) vingt-cinq membres choisis parmi les personnes qui s'intéressent spécialement à la science ou à la technologie, et b) quatre membres associés choisis parmi les fonctionnaires ou les employés de Sa Majesté au service de ministères ou organismes du gouvernement du Canada,

que nomme le gouverneur en conseil ainsi que le prévoit l'article 4.»

COMPANY OF YOUNG CANADIANS

Head Office: 323 Chapel Street, Ottawa 2

Minister through whom Company reports to Parliament

Secretary of State

Members of the Council

l Axworthy	Winnipeg, Manitoba
e Brien	Ottawa, Ontario
rodhead	Toronto, Ontario
Johnson	Calgary, Alberta
ael Kirby	Halifax, Nova Scotia
ent Laliberté	Montreal, Quebec
Mendelsohn	Montreal, Quebec
Nantel	Montreal, Quebec
n Sullivan	Vancouver, B.C.

Executive Director

Claude Vidal

The Company of Young Canadians was established under the *Company of Young Canadians Act* (S.C. 1966, chapter 36) and amended on February 18, 1970, C. 1969/70 chapter 15.

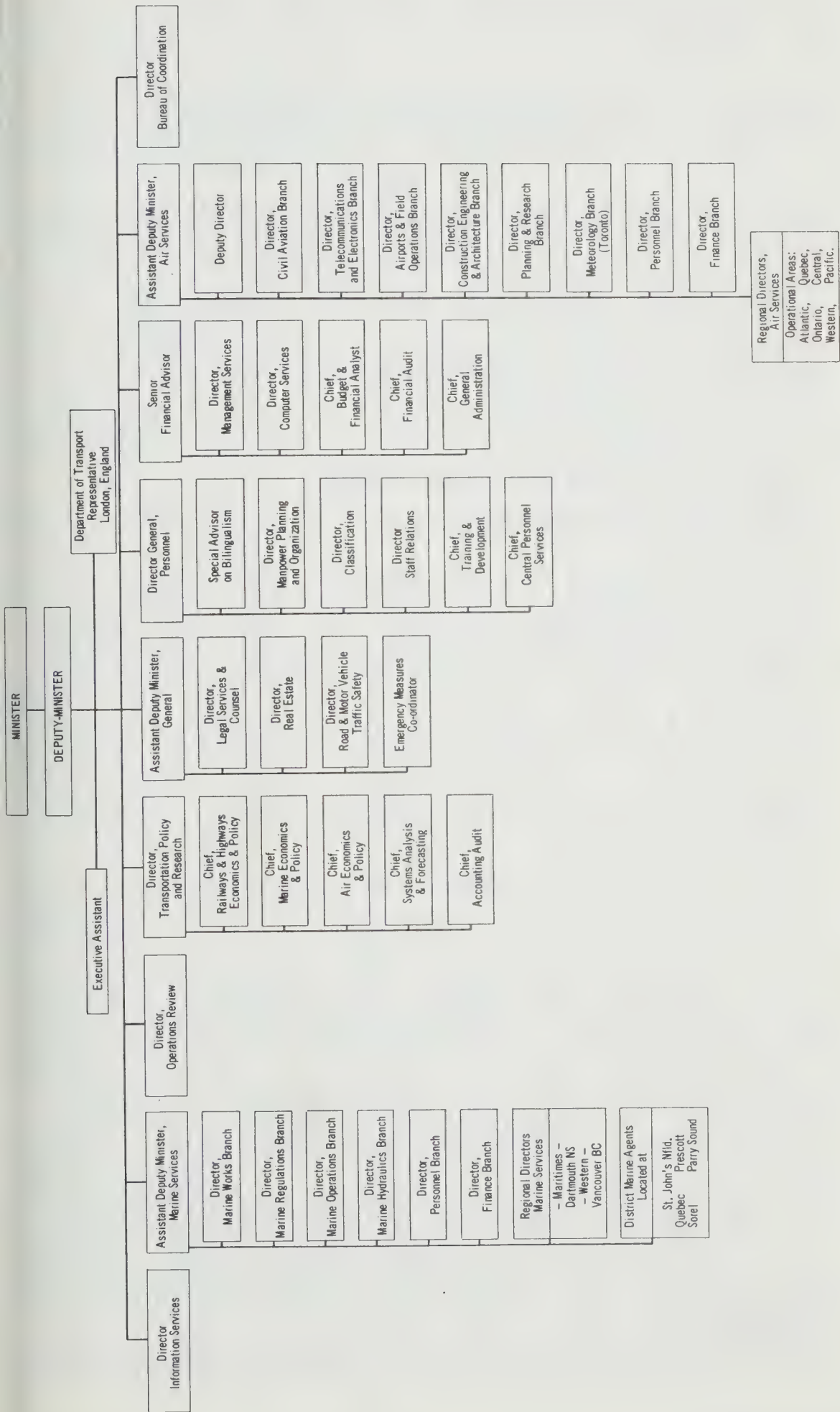
The objects of the Company of Young Canadians are to "support, encourage and develop programmes for social, economic and community development in Canada or abroad through voluntary service". The Company carries out its programme by sending volunteers to work full time for two years in communities to assist people to identify their problems and to help them to organize to work on improving their situations.

Company volunteers work in big cities, small towns, rural areas, Indian reserves, negro-white communities, psychiatric and juvenile detention and educational institutions.

The Company is governed by a council of not less than seven and not more than nine members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Executive Director is the chief executive officer of the Company and, under the direction of the Council, is responsible for the management and supervision of the work of the Company and the supervision of its staff and volunteer members.

Volunteers in the Company normally serve for two years. Monthly salary is set for each project depending on the living conditions and it must cover all living expenses. An additional sum is set aside to be collected by the volunteer when he successfully completes his service.

There are no age limits or educational restrictions for membership in the Company although there is a fairly rigorous selection procedure. All volunteers receive training at the project location before they become full volunteers. As of July 1970 there were 158 volunteers and trainees in the field.



MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Hunter Building, O'Connor Street, Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Don C. Jamieson, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	O.G. Stoner
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister.	G.A. Scott
Assistant Deputy Minister, Finance	I.C. Cornblat
Senior Ministry Executive, Personnel, Organization and Management Review	W.F. Nelson
Senior Ministry Executive, Policy, Planning and Coordination	Charles Halton
Administrator, Canadian Marine Transportation Administration	Pierre Camu
Administrator, Canadian Air Transportation Administration	W.H. Huck
Administrator, Canadian Meteorological Service. . .	J.R.H. Noble
Chairman, Transportation Development Agency. . .	John Gratwick
President, Canadian Transport Commission	Hon. J.W. Pickersgill

The role and structure of the former Department of Transport changed and a Ministry was created February 17, 1970. The new Ministry of Transport is a corporate structure of Crown Corporations and operating administrations having varying degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development and economic regulation. A ministry headquarters staff supports the Minister and Deputy Minister in the functions of planning, policy formulation and assessment of programme achievements in terms of the objectives of the Ministry.

The *Canadian Marine Transportation Administration* brings together the functions of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, the National Harbours Board and the Marine Services component of the former Department of Transport.

Its operations include management of the St. Lawrence Seaway through the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority; direct supervision of eight harbours and other facilities through the National Harbours Board; 300 public harbours and 11 others administered by commissions under the supervision of the Ministry. It also is responsible for aids to navigation, nautical and pilotage services to marine agencies, steamship inspection and the Canadian Coast Guard.

The *Canadian Air Transportation Administration* operates Canada's airports and Federal airports through its branches of Civil Aviation, Telecommunications and Electronics, Construction Engineering and Architectural, Airports Field Operations, Planning Research and Development, and Air Traffic Control. It is also charged with the responsibility for the technical supervision of aeronautical activities in the flight safety sense and provides Air Traffic Control as well as telecommunications and flight services to other components of the Ministry.

The *Canadian Meteorological Service* provides meteorological service

information in response to the need of a broad spectrum of segments of national economy and promotes the application and development of technological services.

The *Canadian Surface Transportation Administration* brings together those units of the former Department of Transport dealing with the programming planning for federal participation in the operation and co-ordination of highway, rail and ferry transportation.

The *Arctic Transportation Agency* is in the process of being organized for liaison with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and other interests within the Territories, to co-ordinate transportation operations to respond to the special needs of the Arctic and to maintain liaison with such bodies interested in the solution of transportation problems in the Canadian north.

The *Transportation Development Agency* is responsible for developing and coordinating technological research, working closely with government agencies and the academic and scientific community to provide the national focus for advancing technology and development in the field of transportation.

The *Canadian Transport Commission* continues to perform its economic regulatory role independently, subject to Ministerial and Governmental review established in the National Transportation Act.

The Ministry also includes Air Canada, Canadian National Railways, and Northern Transportation Company Limited. The latter was previously responsible to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. These three Corporations are autonomous, maintaining close consultation with the Minister to be consistent with the Government's general policies in the field of transportation.

The Ministry of Transport administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

- the Department of Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)
- the Bills of Lading Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 16)
- the Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)
- the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)
- the Aeronautics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
- the Carriage by Air Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 45)
- the Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C. 1952, Chapter 34)
- the Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C. 1951, Chapter 17)
- the North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C. 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)
- the Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C. 1947, Chapter 42)
- the Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911 (S.C. 1910-11, Chapter 26)
- the Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C. 1911-12, Chapter 55, as amended)
- the Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)
- the Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927 (S.C. 1926-27, Chapter 29)
- the Government Harbours and Piers Act (R.S. 1952, Chapter 135)
- the Government Vessels Discipline Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 137)
- the Live Stock Shipping Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 169)
- the National Harbours Board Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
- the Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)

- The Water Carriage of Goods Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 291)
- The Canadian National Railways Act (S.C. 1955, Chapter 29)
- The Government Railways Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 136)
- The Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act (S.C. 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
- The Maritime Freight Rates Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 174)
- The Railway Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
- Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 311)
- International Rapids Power Development Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 157)
- Passenger Tickets Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 202)
- Motor Vehicle Transport Act (S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 59)
- Freight Rates Reduction Act (S.C. 1959, Chapter 27)
- National Transportation Act (S.C. 1966-67, Chapter 67)
- The Teleferry Act (R.S.C. 1967-68, Chapter 22)
- The CNR Branch Line, Windfall, Alta (R.S.C. 1968-69, Chapter 3)
- The Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act (R.S.C. 1968-69, Chapter 5)
- The Motor Vehicle Safety Act (R.S.C. 1969-70, Chapter 30)

following electronic aids are maintained: Aviation Beacons, VOR Airway, Instrument Landing Systems, Precision Approach Radar, Airway Surveillance Radars, LF/MF Radio Ranges, Aeradio Communication Stations, Marine Communication Stations, Marine Beacons, marine ship calibrating beacons, Loran 'C' Stations, Decca Stations, Meteorological Radar, Meteorological Altimeters, Airport Surveillance Radars, Runway Visual Range Computers, Transmisometers, Tacans, Loran "C" Stations."

Construction Engineering and Architectural Branch—This Branch is responsible for all construction work required by the Civil Aviation, Telecommunications, Ports and Field Operations, and Meteorological Branches. This includes constructing airports; planning, erecting and modifying buildings; and providing services such as power, water and sewage, and airport lighting.

Airports and Field Operations Branch—This Branch plans, co-ordinates, directs and controls resources associated with the provision of airport ground facilities and port services for all Air Services operations and installations.

The Department maintains offices in many of the larger centres of Canada to carry out the functions outlined above.

District Marine Agents are located at:

St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dartmouth, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Quebec, P.Q.; Sorel, P.Q.; Parry Sound, Ont.; Prescott, Ont.; Prince Rupert, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; and Hay River, N.W.T.

Superintending Engineers for the following canals are located at:

Rideau and Nova Scotia Canals	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec Canals	Montreal, P.Q.
Trent and Murray Canals	Peterborough, Ont.

Regional Directors, Air Services are located at:

Moncton, N.B.; Montreal, P.Q.; Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver, B.C.

In addition to the Department of Transport, the Minister reports to Parliament on the following agencies:

- Canadian Transport Commission
- Canadian National Railways
- National Harbours Board
- St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
- Air Canada

The Department administers or has responsibilities under the following Acts:

- The Department of Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 79, as amended)
- The Bills of Lading Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 16)
- The Transport Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 271, as amended)
- The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended)
- The Aeronautics Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 2, as amended)
- The Carriage by Air Act (R.S.C. 1952, chapter 45)
- The Belleville Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1952, Chapter 34)
- The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners Act, 1951, (S.C., 1951, Chapter 17)
- The North Fraser Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1912-13, Chapter 162, as amended)
- The Port Alberni Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1947, Chapter 42)

The Toronto Harbour Commissioners Act, 1911 (S.C., 1910-11, Chapter 26)
 The Winnipeg and St. Boniface Harbour Commissioners Act (S.C., 1911
 Chapter 55, as amended)
 The Canada Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 29, as amended)
 The Canadian National Steamships Act, 1927 (S.C., 1926-17, Chapter 29)
 The Government Harbours and Piers Act (R.S., 1952, Chapter 135)
 The Government Vessels Discipline Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 137)
 The Live Stock Shipping Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 169)
 The National Harbours Board Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 187, as amended)
 The Navigable Waters Protection Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 193, as amended)
 The Water Carriage of Goods Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 291)
 The Canadian National Railways Act (S.C., 1955, Chapter 29)
 The Government Railways Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 136)
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 Fund Act (S.C., 1906-07, Chapter 22, as amended)
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 The Railway Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 234, as amended)
 Canadian National Railways Capital Revision Act, (R.S.C. 1952, C. 311)
 International Rapids Power Development Act, (R.S.C. 1952, C. 157)
 Passenger Tickets Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 202
 Motor Vehicle Transport Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 59
 Freight Rates Reduction Act, S.C. 1959, Chapter 27
 National Transportation Act, S.C. 1966/67 chapter 67

THE BLUE WATER BRIDGE AUTHORITY

Bridge Street, Point Edward, Ontario

Members of the Authority:

John S. Blunt
Thomas E. Milway
W. Arthur Emmett
John D. George

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Commissioner
Secretary

Operating Head
W.H. Young

General Manager

The Bridge Authority was created in 1964 by the *Blue Water Bridge Authority* S.C. 1964, chap. 6. Among other things, the Act specifically spells out that the Authority is not an agent of her Majesty. Members of the Authority are, however, appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Transport with terms of office ranging from one to four years.

The Authority is responsible for the operation of the Canadian portion of the bridge and has wide powers to perform all things necessary for not only the present bridge but for any future bridge at this site. It may acquire and hold so much of the Blue Water Bridge and such approaches, structures, easements, privileges or related interests as are granted by

- 1) Her Majesty in right of Canada, and
- 2) the appropriate authority in the United States.

Tolls are set by the Authority but these are subject to the approval of the Canadian Transport Commission. The Authority is a non profit organization and all moneys must be used for the operation and maintenance of the present bridge or the building of a new one. All members of the Authority serve without pay for their services.

AIR CANADA

Place Ville Marie, Montreal

A wholly owned affiliate of the Canadian National Railways

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Members of the Board of Directors

Chairman of the Board — Yves Pratte, Q.C.

Mr. R. Allen, Q.C.

Mr. Anderson, Q.C.

Mr. Des Marais II

Mr. C. Koerner, C.C.

N.J. MacMillan, Q.C.

J.R. Murray

Renault St-Laurent, Q.C.

J.G. Simpson

Principal Officers

Chairman & Chief Executive Officer	Yves Pratte, Q.C.
President	J.R. Baldwin
President - Finance	E.H. Orser
President - Strategic Development	C.I. Taylor
President - Personnel	D.C. Tennant
President - Operational Planning	C.H. Glenn
President - Marketing	Yves J. Ménard
President - Government & Industry Affairs	W.G. Wood
President - Public Relations	R.C. MacInnes
President - Computer & Systems Services	P.J. Jeanniot
President - Maintenance	J.W. Norberg
President - Flight Operations	J.L. Rood
President - Customer Service	J. McLean
President - Purchasing & Facilities	K.E. Olson
President - System Operations Control	G.C. Goode
General Counsel	Lionel Côté, Q.C.
	I.E. McPherson
Secretary of the Company	R.T. Vaughan

Formerly Trans-Canada Airlines, Air Canada was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1937 to provide a public owned air transportation service, with powers to carry on its business throughout Canada and outside of Canada. Air Canada now maintains passenger, mail and commodity traffic services over nationwide routes and also services to the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, U.S.S.R., Bermuda, the Bahamas, Antigua, Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad.

ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

161 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Forestry and Rural Development

Members

MacKeigan, Q.C., Chairman	Halifax, N.S.
St. Martin, Vice-Chairman	Corner Brook, Nfld.
Arnold Patterson	Dartmouth, N.S.
Robert C. Eddy	Bathurst, N.B.
John L. Bujold	Moncton, N.B.
Robert MacLeod	Summerside, P.E.I.
William A. Likely	Saint John, N.B.
Robert C. Pratt	St. John's Nfld
Michael J. Quinlan	St. John's, Nfld.
Isaac S. Shurman	Summerside, P.E.I.
Isidor H. Smofsky	Bridgetown, N.S.

Principal Officers

Executive Director	Dr. E.P. Weeks
Secretary	J.L. Miller

The Atlantic Development Board was established in December 1962 under the *Atlantic Development Board Act* (S.C. 1962-63, Chapter 10, amended by S.C. 1963, Chapter 5, and S.C. 1966, Chapter 31).

The objects of the Board are to inquire into and report to the minister upon programs and projects for fostering the economic growth and development of the Atlantic region of Canada, and to consider, report and make recommendations to the Minister concerning programs and projects not involving the use of the Fund; without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board may, in furtherance of its objects,

a) prepare, in consultation with the Economic Council of Canada, an overall coordinated plan for the promotion of the economic growth of the Atlantic region;

b) keep under constant review appropriate methods of furthering the sound economic development of the Atlantic region, whether such methods involve new programs and projects or the removal or migration of existing factors that may be considered to inhibit such development;

c) with respect to particular programs or projects that may be referred to it by the Minister or that the Board may upon its own initiative investigate, inquire into, and report to the Minister upon the feasibility of such programs or projects and the effect thereof in relation to the economy of the Atlantic region, and make recommendations to the Minister with respect to any such programs or projects which, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region; and

d) enter into agreements with the government of any province comprised in the Atlantic region or the appropriate agency thereof, subject to approval thereof by the Governor in Council, or enter into agreements with any other person, providing

- (i) the undertaking by the Board of any programs or projects that, in the opinion of the Board, will contribute to the growth and development of the economy of the Atlantic region and for which satisfactory financial arrangements are not otherwise available,
- (ii) the joint undertaking by the Board and the province or agency thereof or any person of programs or projects described in subparagraph(i), or
- (iii) the payment by the Board to the province or agency thereof or person of contributions in respect of the cost of programs or projects described in subparagraph (i).

The Board shall, to the greatest possible extent consistent with the performance of its duties under this Act, consult and co-operate with the Economic Council of Canada and all departments, branches and other agencies of the Government of Canada having duties related to, or having aims or objects related to, those of the Board.

Atlantic Development Council

There shall be a council to be called the Atlantic Development Council consisting of not more than eleven members to be appointed by the Governor in Council as provided in section

The membership of the Council shall be constituted, after consultation with the governments of the provinces of the Atlantic region and such other persons or organizations as the Minister considers appropriate, in such a manner as to reflect the economic structure of the Atlantic region.

It is the function of the Council to advise the Minister, in respect of the Atlantic region, on matters to which the duties, powers and functions of the Minister extend and, in particular, to give consideration to, and make reports and recommendations to the Minister on,

- (a) plans, programs and proposals for fostering the economic expansion and social adjustment of the Atlantic region;
- (b) the feasibility of particular programs and projects and the contribution those programs and projects will make to the economic expansion and social adjustment of the Atlantic region; and
- (c) such other matters, relating to the duties and functions of the Minister under this Part in respect of the Atlantic region, as the Minister may refer to the Council for its consideration.

The members of the Council shall be appointed to hold office during pleasure for such term, not exceeding three years, as will ensure as far as possible the expiration in any one year of the terms of appointment of fewer than half of the members so appointed.

(1) The Governor in Council shall designate one of the members to be Chairman of the Council and one of the members to be Vice-Chairman of the Council, during pleasure.

(2) In the event of the absence or incapacity of the Chairman of the Council or if the office of Chairman is vacant, the Vice-Chairman has and may exercise and perform all the duties and functions of Chairman.

A retiring member of the Council is eligible for reappointment to the Council.

The members of the Council shall serve without remuneration but

- (a) the Chairman and Vice-Chairman may each be paid such amount per annum as an honorarium as may be approved by the Governor in Council; and
- (b) each member of the Council is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and other expenses incurred by him while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties.

The Council shall meet at least twice a year at such place in the Atlantic region as the Council considers appropriate or in the City of Ottawa, and may meet at such other times as it deems necessary.

The Council may make rules for the regulation of its proceedings and the conduct of its activities.

The Minister shall provide the Council with an officer to be secretary of the Council and, with the approval of the Treasury Board, such other assistance as the Council may require.

Conseil de développement de la région de l'Atlantique

Est établi un conseil, appelé Conseil de développement de la région de l'Atlantique, composé d'au plus onze membres qui seront nommés par le gouverneur en conseil ainsi que le prévoit l'article

Le choix des membres du Conseil se fait, après consultation avec les gouvernements des provinces de la région de l'Atlantique et telles autres personnes ou organisations que le Ministre considère appropriées, de manière à refléter la structure économique de la région de l'Atlantique.

Le Conseil a pour fonction de conseiller le Ministre, pour ce qui est de la région de l'Atlantique, sur les questions relevant des fonctions et pouvoirs du Ministre et, en particulier, de faire des études et de lui soumettre des rapports et des observations

a) en matière de plans, de programmes et de propositions ayant pour objet de favoriser l'expansion économique et le relèvement social de la région de l'Atlantique;

b) sur la praticabilité de programmes et projets particuliers et sur leur apport éventuel à l'expansion économique et au relèvement social dans la région de l'Atlantique;

c) sur toute autre question, relevant des pouvoirs et fonctions que la présente Partie confère au Ministre en ce qui concerne la région de l'Atlantique, que le Ministre peut soumettre à l'examen du Conseil.

Les membres du Conseil sont nommés à titre amovible pour un mandat de trois ans au plus, calculé autant que possible de manière qu'au cours d'une année quelconque le mandat de moins de la moitié seulement des membres ainsi nommés vienne à expiration.

(1) Le gouverneur en conseil doit désigner, à titre amovible, l'un des membres du Conseil au poste de président et un autre des membres au poste de vice-président.

(2) En cas d'absence ou d'incapacité du président du Conseil, ou si le poste de président est vacant, le vice-président possède et peut exercer toutes les fonctions du président.

Un membre du Conseil dont le mandat se termine peut être nommé de nouveau au Conseil.

Les membres du Conseil ne peuvent avoir à ce titre aucun traitement mais a) le président et le vice-président peuvent recevoir, à titre d'honoraires, le montant annuel que peut approuver le gouverneur en conseil; et

b) chaque membre du Conseil a droit au remboursement des frais raisonnables de déplacement et autres frais raisonnables encourus par lui pendant qu'il est absent de son lieu ordinaire de résidence dans l'exercice de ses fonctions.

Le Conseil se réunit au moins deux fois par an à l'endroit situé dans la région de l'Atlantique que le Conseil estime approprié ou dans la ville d'Ottawa, et il peut en outre, lorsqu'il le juge nécessaire, se réunir à tout autre moment.

Le Conseil peut établir des règles régissant ses délibérations et la conduite de ses affaires.

Le Ministre doit mettre à la disposition du Conseil un fonctionnaire pour agir en qualité de secrétaire du Conseil et, avec l'approbation du conseil du Trésor, lui fournir toute autre aide dont il peut avoir besoin.

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Humson Building, 180 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Members of the Board

Chairman	H.A. Mann
Vice-Chairman	L.R. Talbot
Member	E.J. Alton
Member	J.E. Lloyd
Secretary	Roger Saint-Jean

The National Harbours Board, established by *The National Harbours Board Act, 1936* (S.C., 1936, Chapter 42—now the *National Harbours Board Act*, R.S.C., 1985, Chapter 187, as amended), has jurisdiction over the harbours of St. John's, Halifax, N.S., Saint John, N.B., Chicoutimi, Quebec, Trois-Rivières and Montreal, P.Q., Churchill, Man., and Vancouver, B.C., and the government grain elevators at Prescott and Port Colborne, Ont. Prior to the establishment of this Board, each of the national harbours was operated under the jurisdiction of a local board of harbour commissioners.

The Board maintains a head office at Ottawa and makes regular visits to each of the properties under its control. At each of the harbours a local official, the Port Manager, is responsible to the Board for the operation of the port, and at the grain elevators an Elevator Manager, responsible to the Board, supervises the operations of those facilities.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

System Headquarters—935 Lagauchetière St. W., Montreal

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Board of Directors

MacMillan, Chairman
Anderson
Curtis
Dryden
Griffith
John E. Hayes

W.C. Koerner
C. Kroft
H.C. Pinder
Yves Pratte
Renault St-Laurent
Pierre des Marais

Principal Officers

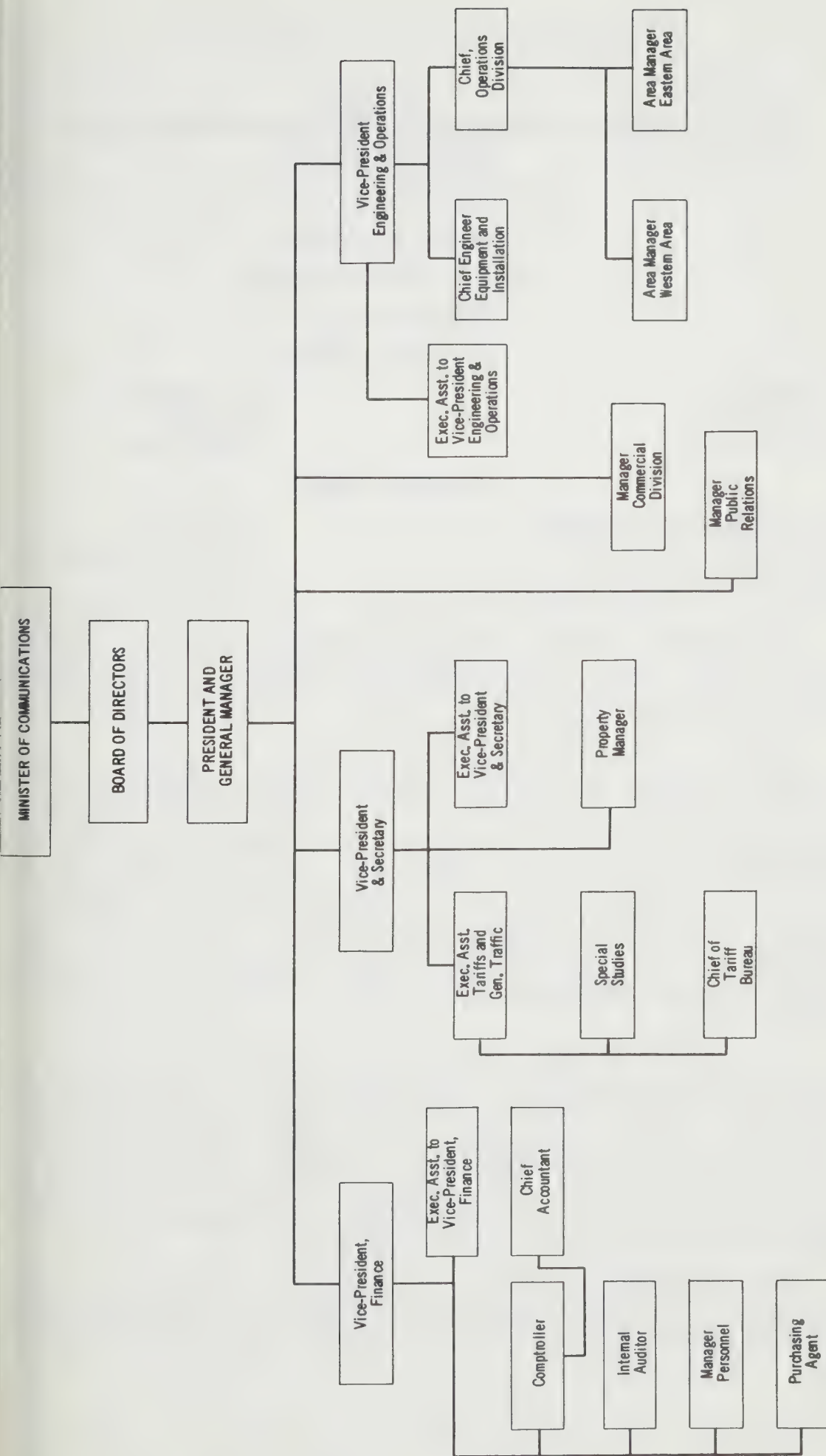
President	N.J. MacMillan,
Deputy Vice-President	W.C. Bowra
President and Secretary	R.T. Vaughan
President and Comptroller	W.R. Corner
President and General Counsel	Lionel Côté
President — Chairman of Investment Division	J.L. Toole
Regional Presidents	Maurice Archer
	Dr. R.A. Bandeen
	E.J. Cooke
	J.W. Demcoe
	A.H. Hart
	E.T. Hurley
	G.R. Johnston
	J.H. Spicer
	E.P. Stephenson
	R.H. Tarr
	A.R. Williams
	W.T. Wilson
Regional Vice-Presidents	J.W.G. Macdougall, Moncton,
	N.B.
	J.H. Richer, Montreal
	D.V. Gonder, Toronto
	J.C. Gardiner, Winnipeg
	D.F. Purves, Edmonton

The Canadian National Railway Company was incorporated by An Act to incorporate Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways, SC 1919, chap. 13. This Act was repealed by the Canadian National Railways Act, SC 1955 chap 29.

Organized October 10, 1922. By Order in Council P.C. 151, January 30, 1923 old Inter-Colonial Railway and various other railway lines (all forming part of Canadian Government Railways) were turned over for management and operation to Canadian National Railway Company, and by Order in Council P.C.

181, January 30, 1923 Canadian National Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada amalgamated under the name Canadian National Railway Company.

The Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Companies amalgamated with the Canadian National Railway Company in 1955. In other years The Hudson Bay Railway, which was constructed by Canadian Government, and the Newfoundland Railway were also entrusted to the Canadian National Railway Company for management and operation as were many of the smaller lines of railway and associated operations. Today the average miles of track operated by the Canadian National System is 24,500.



CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION

625 Belmont Street, Montreal 101

Minister Responsible

Minister of Communications

Board of Directors

D.F. Bowie, Chairman

E. Bragg
G. Bergeron
R.R. Levine

F. Mercier Q.C.
W.S. Pipes
Gillis Purcell

Executive Officers

President & General Manager	D.F. Bowie
Vice-President, Finance	G.M. Waterhouse C.A.
Vice-President & Secretary	C.S. Gregory
Vice-President, Engineering and Operations	E. Eliassen M.Sc., Eng.

The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation was established by the *The Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act* (S.C., 1949 Second Session) Chapter 10—now the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 42, as amended.

It was created for the following purposes: (a) to establish, maintain and operate in Canada and elsewhere external telecommunication services for the conduct of public communications; (b) to carry on the business of public communications by cable, radiotelegraph, radiotelephone or any other means of telecommunication between Canada and any other place and between Newfoundland and any other part of Canada; (c) to make use of all developments in cable and radio transmission or reception for external telecommunication services; (d) to conduct investigations and researches with the object of improving the efficiency of telecommunication services generally; and (e) to coordinate Canada's external telecommunication services with the telecommunication services of other Nations.

To carry out the above objectives, the Corporation took over the overseas wireless communication services of the Canadian Marconi Company and the assets in Canada of Cable and Wireless Limited, a company wholly-owned by the United Kingdom Government and operating in Canada under the name of Pacific Cable Board. The acquisition by the Corporation of these assets is in keeping with the Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement, signed on May 11, 1948. This Agreement was designed to bring about the consolidation and strengthening of the radiotelegraph and cable communication system of the Commonwealth.

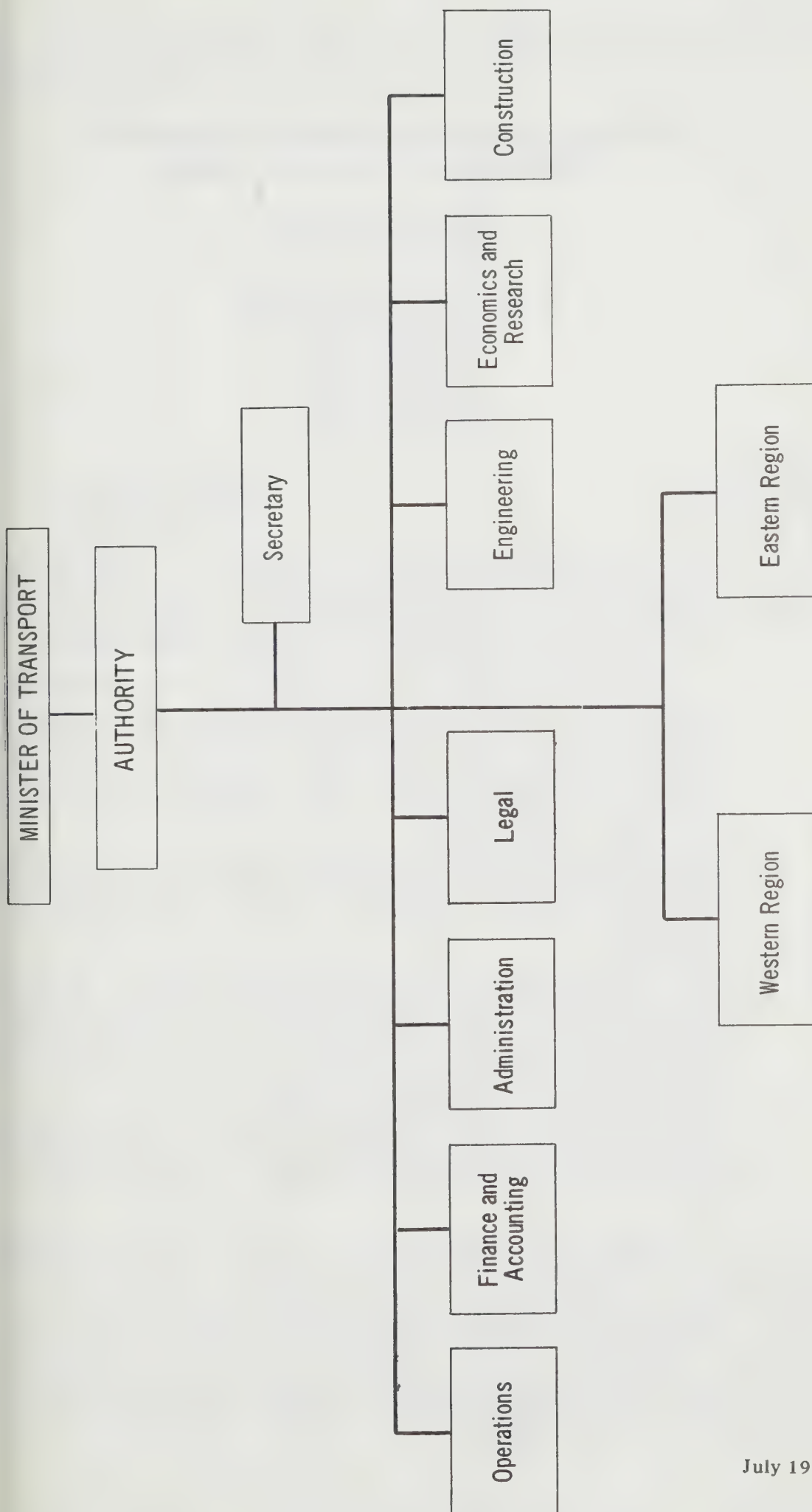
The aforementioned Commonwealth Telegraphs Agreement was terminated at March 31, 1969, and the new Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation Financial Agreement, signed by Commonwealth Governments, came into force on April 1, 1969.

ne Corporation also maintains offices at the following locations:

an's, Nfld.
Lake, Nfld.
r Brook, Nfld.
x, N.S.
illage, N.S.

Drummondville, Que.
Yamachiche, Que.
Grosses Roches, Que.
Toronto, Ont.

Winnipeg, Man.
Port Alberni, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.
Keawaula, Hawaii



THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

Trebla Building, 473 Albert St., Ottawa

Minister Responsible
Minister of Transport

Members of the Authority
Dr. Pierre Camu
Mr. P.E.R. Malcolm
Mr. D.E. Taylor

Executive Officers

President Pierre Camu
Vice-President Peter E.R. Malcolm
Member Delmer E. Taylor

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established by *The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act*, 1951, (2nd Session) Chapter 24—now the *St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act*, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 242, as amended, proclaimed on 1, 1954. The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Authority.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority is incorporated for the purposes of:

- (a) acquiring lands for and constructing, maintaining and operating all works as may be necessary to provide and maintain, either wholly in Canada or in conjunction with works undertaken by an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie, and
- (b) constructing, maintaining and operating all such works in connection with such a deep waterway as the Governor in Council may deem necessary to fulfill any obligation undertaken pursuant to any present or future agreement.
- (c) acquiring lands for, and constructing, maintaining and operating, alone, jointly or in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, bridges connecting Canada with the United States as authorized by this Act, and in connection therewith, or as incidental thereto, acquiring with the approval of the Governor in Council shares of property of a bridge company and operating and managing bridges, and
- (d) acquiring lands for, and constructing or otherwise acquiring, maintaining and operating such works or other property as the Governor in Council may deem to be necessary incidental to works undertaken pursuant to this Act.

The Head Office of the Authority is in Ottawa, as well as its Legal, Economics and Research Branches; the Headquarters, including the Operations Administration and Finance and Accounting Branches is located in Cornwall, Ontario, while the Engineering and Construction Branches are in Montreal and Catharines, respectively. The Eastern Region of the Seaway, extending from the Port of Montreal to Lake Ontario, is headquartered in St. Lambert, Quebec, and the Western Region, comprising the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals, is headquartered in St. Catharines, Ontario.

ne Seaway International Bridge Corporation, Ltd., a subsidiary of The St.
nce Seaway Authority, operates and manages an international bridge between
wall, Ontario, and Rooseveltown, New York.

CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION

275 Slater Street, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Transport

Members of the Commission

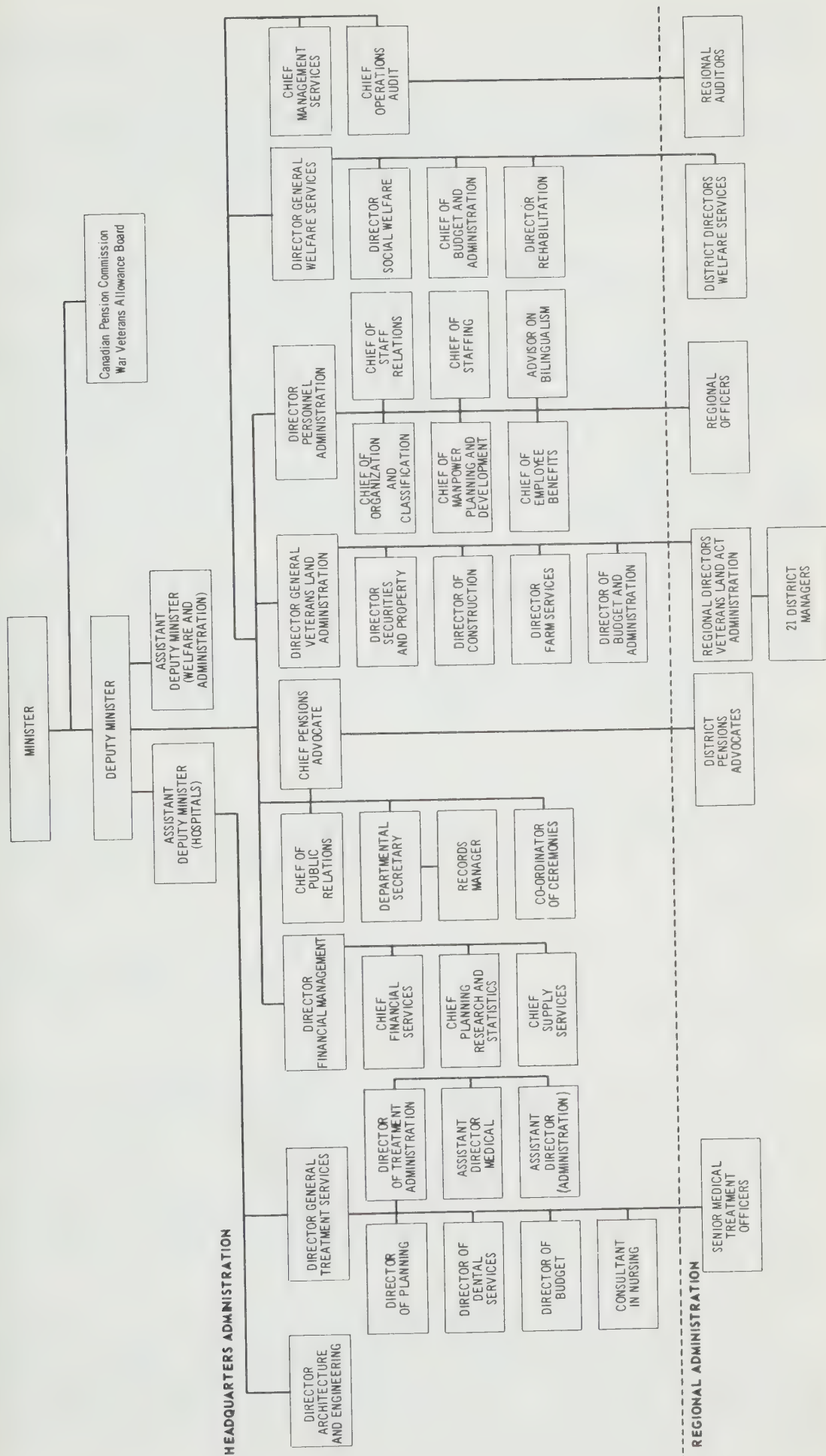
dent	Hon. J.W. Pickersgill, P.C.
president	Pierre Taschereau, Q.C.
president (research).	R.R. Cope
bers	J.R. Belcher (Chairman, Air Transport Committee)
	R.R. Cope (Chairman, Water Transport Committee)
	Laval Fortier, (Chairman, Motor Vehicle Transport Committee)
	D.H. Jones (Chairman, Railway Transport Committee)
	J.L.G. Morisset (Chairman, International Transport Policy Committee)
	G.R. Boucher
	A.P. Campbell
	J.F. Clark
	J.E. Dumontier
	H.H. Griffin
	A.S. Kirk
	G.F. Lafferty
	J.A.D. Magee
	R. March
	J.M. Woodard
etary	Harris Arbique

The Canadian Transport Commission was established on September 19, 1967 pursuant to the *National Transportation Act*, 14-15-16 Eliz. II, Chap. 69. It is successor to the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada, the Air Transport Board and the Canadian Maritime Commission, and is required to perform all the regulatory and other functions vested in it by the Act, the *Railway Act*, the *Navigation Act*, the *Transport Act*, and miscellaneous other statutes with the general object of coordinating and harmonizing the operation of all carriers engaged in transport by railways, water, aircraft, extra-provincial motor vehicle undertakings and commodity pipelines. In addition, it must undertake programmes of study and research to achieve the objectives of the National Transportation policy.

The Commission is a court of record and consists of no more than 17 Members appointed by the Governor in Council for terms not exceeding ten years. For the purpose of performing its duties, the Commission must establish committees consisting of no less than three commissioners each; and any such Committee shall in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission, exercise all the powers and duties of the Commission, subject to review by the Commission in certain instances. Seven such committees have been established: the Railway Transport Committee, the Air Transport Committee, the Water Transport Committee, the Motor Vehicle Transport Committee, the Commodity Pipeline Transport Committee, the International Transport Policy Committee, and the Review Committee.

The General Rules of the Commission, including rules of practice and procedure, were adopted on September 20, 1967, and published in the issue of October 14, 1967, of the *Canada Gazette*. The Rules were amended in 1968, amendments being published in the issue of November 16, 1968, of the *Canada Gazette*.

The Commission maintains district offices at St. John's (Nfld.), Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver for railway operating and engineering inspections.



DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets,
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Jean-Eudes Dubé, P.C., M.P.

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister John S. Hodgson
Assistant Deputy Minister (Hospitals) K.S. Ritchie, M.D.
Assistant Deputy Minister (Welfare and Administration) . . W.B. Brittain

In 1944, the Department of Pensions and National Health was divided into new departments — the Department of National Health and Welfare and the Department of Veterans Affairs. The latter department, established by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (S.C., 1944-45, Chapter 19), is now governed by the *Department of Veterans Affairs Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 80).

The Department deals exclusively with matters affecting veterans and their dependants, its major functions being concerned with medical treatment and allowances, welfare work, rehabilitation of the disabled and land settlement. It is organized into three groups: Executive; Service; and Administrative.

The Executive Group consists of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Ministers and the Departmental Secretary, with their respective staffs.

The Service Group consists of four branches, namely, Treatment Services, Veterans' Bureau, Veterans Land Administration, and the Veterans Welfare Services, which are responsible for the implementation of policy and the general administration of the various services to be provided to veterans and their dependants.

The Treatment Services Branch provides medical treatment for injuries and illnesses incurred on active service and for veterans and others who have become eligible by reason of war service. Under certain conditions domiciliary care is also provided for older veterans.

The Veterans' Bureau assists those seeking war disability or dependant pensions in presenting their claims to the Canadian Pension Commission. This service is also given to persons applying for pensions under the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 51, as amended).

The Veterans Land Administration assists qualified veterans to settle under the *Veterans' Land Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 280, as amended) as farmers, small holders, commercial fishermen and provincial land settlers; supervises and assists qualified veterans who contract to build their own homes under the provisions of the *Veterans' Land Act*.

The Veterans Welfare Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the benefits available to discharged members of the Forces under the terms of the *Veterans Rehabilitation Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 281, as amended), the *Veterans Service Grants Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 289, as amended), the *Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act* (S.C., 1952-53, Chapter 27, as amended) and the *Assistance Fund (WVA and CWA)*.

The Branch also administers life insurance contracts issued under The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act (S.C., 1920, Chapter 54, as amended) and the Veterans Insurance Act (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 279, as amended).

The Administrative Group consists of four directorates, namely, Architecture Engineering, Financial Management, Veterans' Bureau and Personnel Administration. Their functions are to assist the Executive Group in the development of administrative policy and the provision of administrative services within the Department.

Administration outside of Ottawa is under the general direction of 18 district and 4 sub-district offices located at: St. John's, Nfld.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Halifax and Sydney, N.S.; Saint John, N.B.; Montreal and Quebec, P.Q.; Hamilton, Kingston, London, North Bay, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Toronto and Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.; and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. Each district office has a Senior Treatment Medical Officer and a District Director Veterans Welfare.

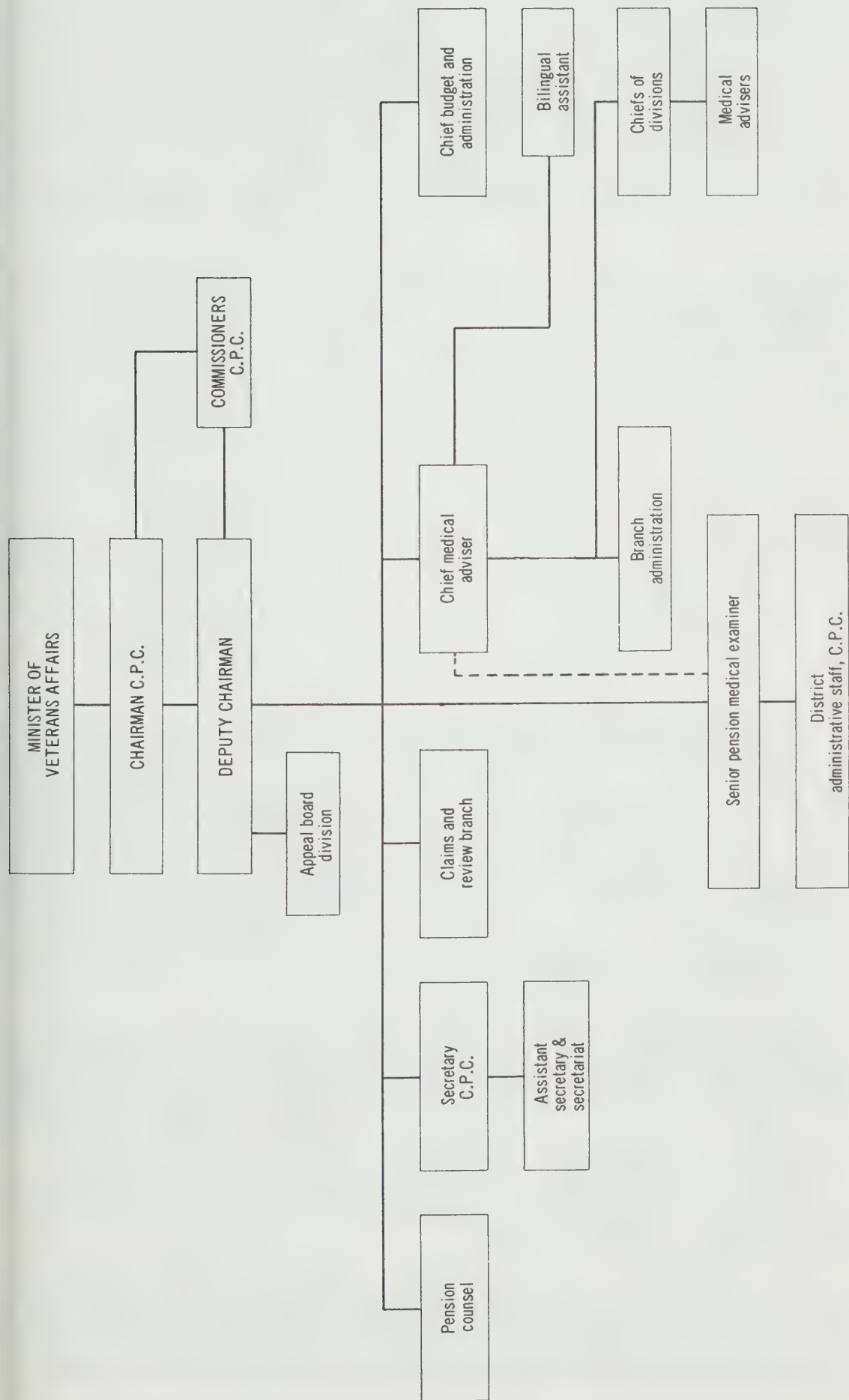
Regional Directors, appointed under the Veterans' Land Act, are located at St. John, N.B. (Atlantic); Montreal (Quebec); Toronto (Ontario); Winnipeg (Manitoba); Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); Edmonton (Alberta); and Vancouver (British Columbia).

In addition to the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Minister reports to Parliament for:

The Army Benevolent Fund Board; The Canadian Pension Commission; The Commonwealth War Graves Commission; and The War Veterans Allowance Board.

The Minister of Veterans Affairs is responsible for the administration of the following laws:

- Department of Veterans Affairs Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 80
- Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 51
- The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act, S.C. 1920, Chapter 54
- Veterans Insurance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 279
- Veterans' Land Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 280
- Soldier Settlement Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chapter 188
- Veterans Rehabilitation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 281
- War Service Grants Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 289
- Children of War Dead (Education Assistance) Act, S.C. 1952-53, Chapter 27
- War Veterans Allowance Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 340
- Army Benevolent Fund Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 10
- Veterans Benefit Act, S.C. 1953-54, Chapter 65
- Supervisors War Service Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 258
- Pension Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 207
- Special Operators War Service Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 256
- Allied Veterans Benefits Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 8
- Women's Royal Naval and the South African Military Nursing Service (Benefits) Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 297



CANADIAN PENSION COMMISSION

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Veterans Affairs

Commissioners

Chairman	T.D. Anderson
Deputy Chairman.	J.M. Forman,
Commissioners.	J.R. Painchaud,
	Dr. U. Blier,
	W.P. Power,
	J.M. Cameron,
	Dr. J.L. Thompson
	Dr. L.W. Brown
	R. Jutras
	J.G. Bisson
	Dr. E. Morin
	R.J. Teillet
	D.A. Knight
	R.F.L. Hanna
	A.O. Solomon

The Board of Pension Commissioners (forerunner of the Canadian Pension Commission), originally established in 1916, was the first organization created to deal solely with war pensions, the work of paying and administering pensions for war service in the Canadian armed forces previously having been performed by the Pensions and Claims Board, Department of National Defence. *The Pension Act* (S.C., 1919, Chapter 43—now the *Pension Act*, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 20, as amended) made statutory provision for a Board of Pension Commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom was to be designated as Chairman, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. This Board was vested with exclusive power and authority to adjudicate upon pension claims and to award pensions for disability or death resulting from military service.

An amendment to the Act in 1933 abolished the Board of Pension Commissioners and created the Canadian Pension Commission, which was to consist of from eight to twelve members to be appointed, together with a Chairman, by the Governor in Council. This Commission was given similar powers and functions to those which had been exercised by the Board of Pension Commissioners. Subsequent amendments provided for an increase in the Commission's establishment of not more than five *ad hoc* Commissioners for periods not in excess of one year and for the appointment of one of the Commissioners as Deputy Chairman.

The Commission has full unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all questions relating to the award, increase, decrease, suspension or cancellation of any pension under the *Pension Act* with respect to disability or death incurred on or attributable to military service.

the Canadian forces since the commencement of World War I, and to the clearing of any overpayment which may have been made. In addition it considers, under special authority contained in the *Pension Act*, applications for the supplementing to Canadian rates of pensions awarded Canadians who, legally residing in Canada at the outbreak of World War I, or World War II, served with the Imperial or allied forces during World War I, or World War II, as a consequence of which they were awarded pensions by the governments of those countries; and also considers applications for pension under the terms of the *Pension Act* at Canadian rates from such Canadians whose claims have been rejected by the Government of the country in whose forces they served.

The Commission's functions have not changed since 1933, but its duties have been enlarged. In addition to administering the *Pension Act*, it also administers Part I to X of the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 10, as amended) which makes provision for a number of groups who were specially engaged during World War II, including merchant seamen, auxiliary services personnel, fire-fighters who served in the United Kingdom, special constables with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, overseas welfare workers and the like.

Further duties with which the Commission has been charged include: the authorization and payment of monetary grants accompanying certain gallantry medals granted members of the Armed Forces of Canada; adjudication upon claims for pension for injury or disease made by certain members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; expressions of opinion under the *Defence Services Pension Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 63, as amended); claims under the *Special Operators War Service Benefits Act* (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 256), and the supplementing of pensions paid under the *Women's Royal Naval Services and the South African Nursing Service (Benefits) Act* (R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 297); claims made under the Civilian Government Employees (war) Compensation Order; regulations under the Flying Accidents Compensation Order; and the administration of trust funds donated to the Commission for relief of urgent cases of emergency and distress.

In addition to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, there are three main branches at head office: a Secretariat, a Claims Branch and a Medical Advisory Branch which report directly to the Chairman. Appeal Boards of the Commission, each consisting of three Commissioners, travel throughout Canada holding sittings at various centres.

The Commission has district offices in principal cities across Canada with a District Pension Medical Examiner in charge. These offices deal directly with the pension applicant or pensioner; carry out pension medical examinations, make medical assessments of disabilities and forward same to head office for approval; deal with matters pertaining to dependants' pensions and submit reports with recommendations to head office for consideration; and handle new claims and pension matters generally.

District Offices are maintained at the following addresses:

St. John's Pavilion, General Hospital, St. John's, Newfoundland

St. Hill Hospital, Halifax, N.S.

Union Building, Queen and Richmond Sts., Charlottetown, P.E.I.

St. Peter's Hospital, Saint John, N.B.

Centre Hospitalier de L'Université Laval, 2705 Blvd. Laurier, Ste. Foy, Quebec, Que.

4545 Queen Mary Road, Montreal 247, Que.

Room M-129, National Defence Medical Centre, Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa 8, Ont.

New Federal Building, Clarence Street, Kingston, Ont.

Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto 315, Ont.

Federal Building, Ferguson and Worthington Sts., North Bay, Ont.

The National Revenue Building, Main and Caroline Sts., Hamilton, Ont.

"A" Wing, Westminster Hospital, London, Ont.

Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg 12, Man.

Motherwell Building, Rose St. and Victoria Avenue, Regina, Sask.

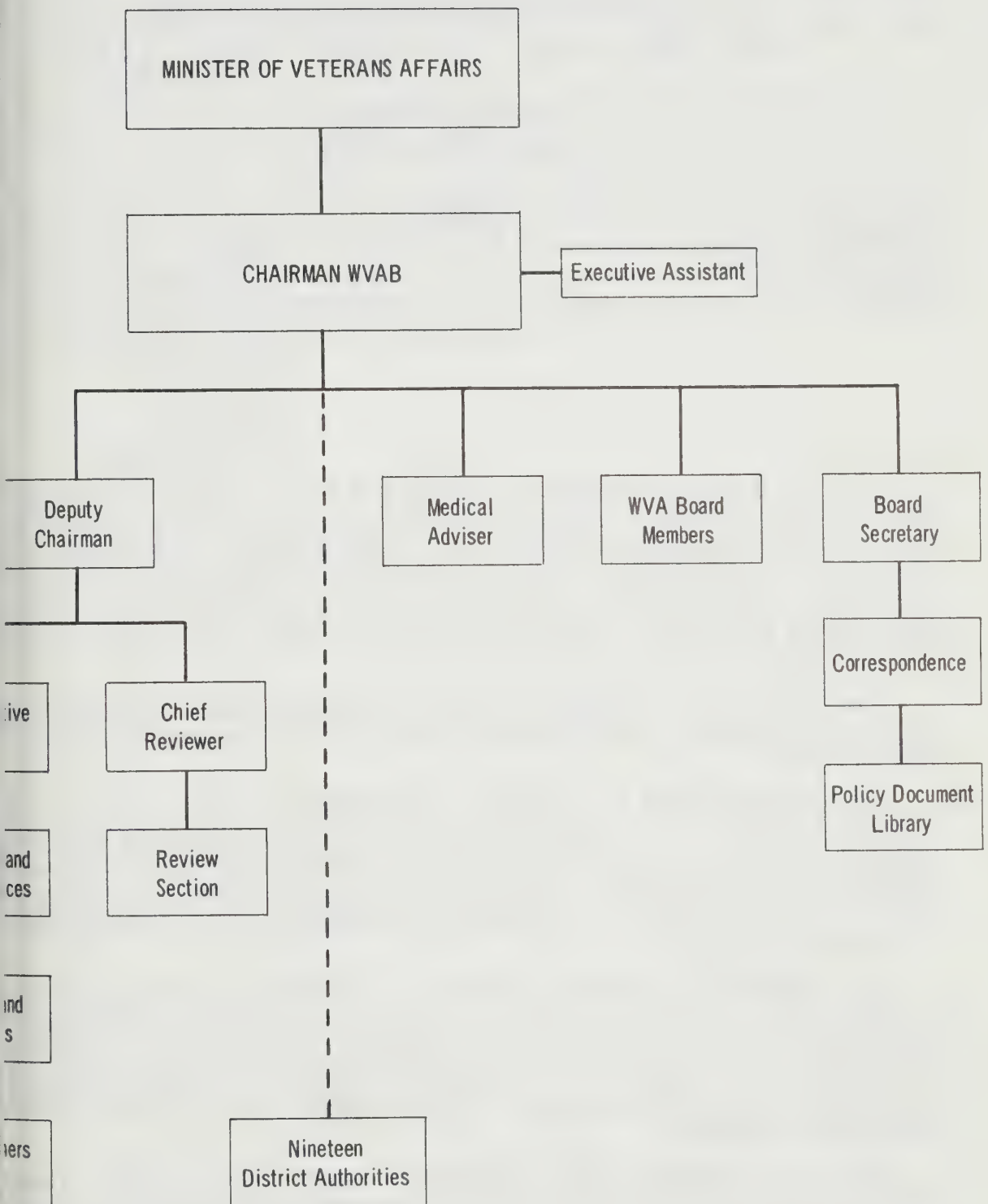
507 Federal Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Colonel Belcher Hospital, 1213-4th St. S.W., Calgary 3, Alta.

Colonel Mewburn Pavilion, University of Alberta Hospital, Edmonton, Alta.

Shaughnessy Hospital, Vancouver 9, B.C.

Belmont Building, Victoria, B.C.

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD**LEGEND**

- Line Authority
- - - - Functional Authority

WAR VETERANS ALLOWANCE BOARD

Veterans Affairs Building, Lyon and Wellington Streets, Ottawa

Minister Responsible

Minister of Veterans Affairs

Members

Chairman	(Vacant)
Deputy Chairman	W.G.H. Roaf
Members	H.B. Mersereau
	J.E.R. Roberge
	J.H.M. Dehler
	E.G.B. Foote
	M.R. Dupuis
	R.W. Fairclough

The *War Veterans Allowance Act* came into force on September 1, 1930. The purpose of the Act was to aid war veterans who, because of the hardships of service had become preaged and no longer able to make their way on the labour market. During the discussions that took place at that time the allowance was referred to as the "Burnt-out Pension". The administration of the Act was entrusted to what was then known as the War Veterans Allowance Committee, later changed to the War Veterans Allowance Board.

The Act has been amended fourteen times since 1930 and the scope of the legislation broadened, with the allowance rates and income ceilings increased from time to time.

By the amendments of 1950, the Act established District Authorities in regional districts of the Department of Veterans Affairs granting to them the same powers and unrestricted power and authority and exclusive jurisdiction to deal with and adjudicate upon all matters and questions arising under the Act relating to the award, increase, decrease or suspension, or cancellation of any allowance awarded or paid under the act.

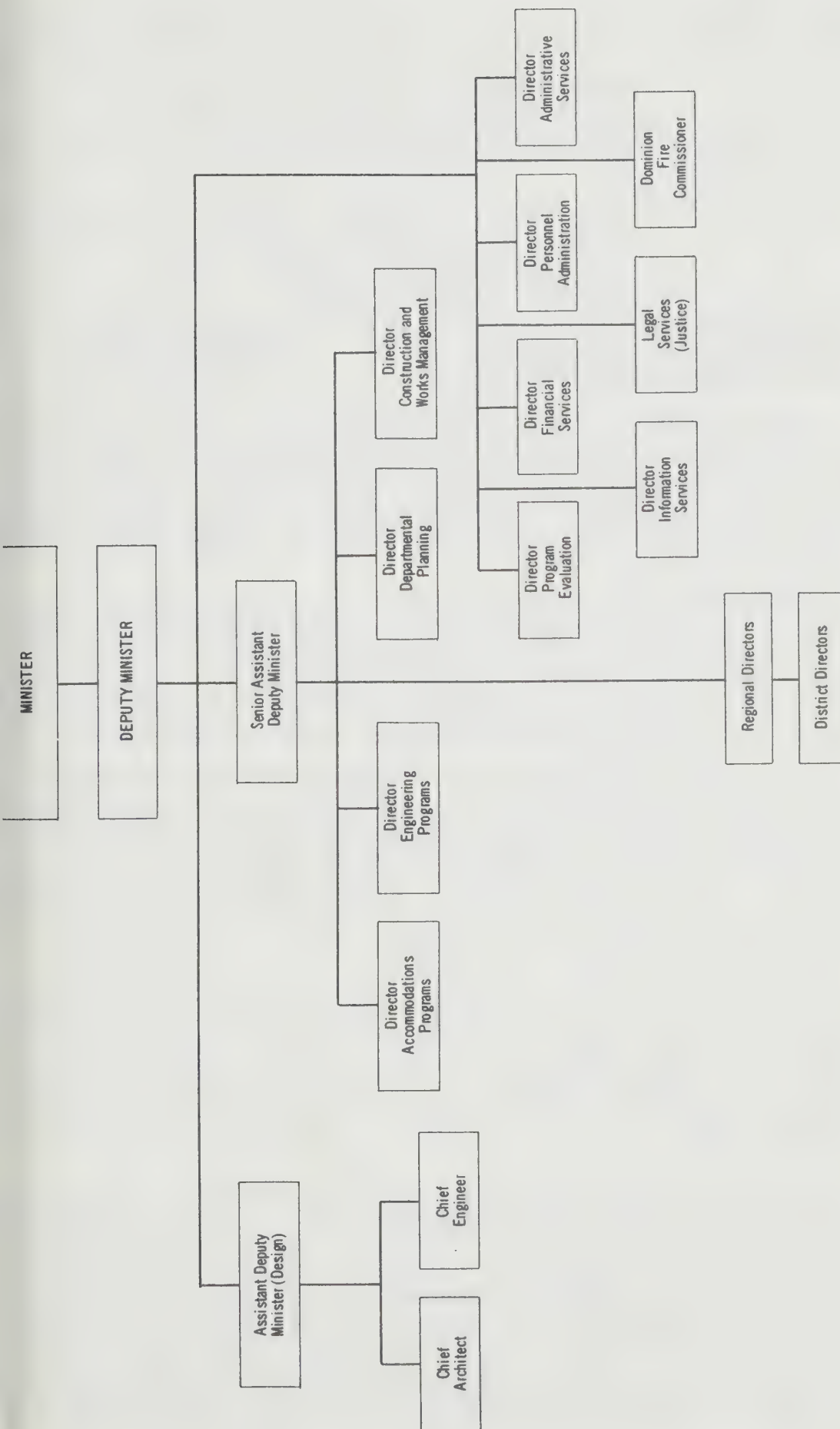
The members of a District Authority are employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs and are appointed by the Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council. By Regulations, a District Authority consists of not less than four and not more than nine, the strength of the District Authority being related to the size of the regional district and the volume of War Veterans Allowance business to be handled.

There are nineteen District Authorities, including the Foreign Countries District Authority, which is located in Ottawa. An application for an allowance must be made to the District Authority established for the regional district in which the applicant resides.

The War Veterans Allowance Board is a statutory body reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs for the administration of the *War Veterans Allowance Act*. The members of the Board are appointed by the Governor in Council. The Board is a quasi-judicial body and is independent as far as its decisions are concerned. The Minister is charged with the administration of the Act.

The War Veterans Allowance Board acts as an appeal court for an applicant or applicant aggrieved by a decision of a District Authority, and the Board may, on its own motion, review any adjudication of a District Authority and alter or reverse the adjudication. The Board is also responsible for instructing and guiding District Authorities in the interpretation of policy, and for advising the Minister with respect to Regulations concerning the procedure to be followed in matters coming before District Authorities for adjudication.

On February 23, 1962, the *Civilian War Pensions and Allowances Act* was amended and a new Part XI added, which makes available to certain groups of civilians, their widows and orphans, the same benefits that are available to veterans under the *War Veterans Allowance Act*. These specified groups of civilians were, during World War I and World War II, engaged in occupations under conditions that were considered hazardous. This new Part XI is administered by the War Veterans Allowance Board and District Authorities and all applications for allowances under Part XI are dealt with and adjudicated upon in the same manner as applications for allowances under the *War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952*.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa

Minister

The Honourable Arthur Laing, P.C., M.P.,

Principal Officers

Deputy Minister	J.A. MacDonald
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister.	B.G. Williams
Assistant Deputy Minister (Design)	J.A. Langford

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867 by *An Act respecting the Public Works of Canada* (S.C. 1867-68, Chapter 12). Before that time, public works were carried on in the Province of Canada by the Commissioner of Public Works who controlled canals, works in navigable waters, harbors, lighthouses, beacons and buoys, slides and booms, roads and bridges, public buildings and provincial vessels.

Under the Public Works Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 228) the department is responsible for the management and direction of the public works of Canada except as specifically provided for in other statutes. This includes responsibility for construction and maintenance of public buildings, acquiring leased accommodation for public use, construction and maintenance of wharves, piers, roads, bridges and the Trans-Canada highway, and improvement of harbors and navigable channels.

The organization of the department consists of headquarters in Ottawa and regions which, on a decentralized basis, direct the operations of the district offices. Departmental headquarters has two branches; the Design Branch and the Planning and Operations Branch. In addition there are four main directorates: Financial Services, Personnel Administration, Administrative Services, and Program Evaluation. Headquarters organization also includes a Director of Information Services, Director of Legal Services and the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

The primary function of the Design Branch is the development of design criteria and standards for all buildings and engineering works with which the department is concerned. These standards are used by the design centres in regional and district offices. The Design Branch also develops accommodation standards for approval, promulgation and enforcement by Treasury Board and, in addition, supports the regions by designing a number of the more complex new building projects.

The Planning and Operations Branch is responsible for managing decentralized operations of the Department. Each of the six Regional Directors reports directly to the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister. Major items of responsibility for the Branch are: the design of specific engineering projects; design of alterations, repairs and renovations to existing structures; the day-to-day management of all departmental facilities, and the supervision of all construction projects. The Branch is also concerned with program determination. It serves as a main link between the Department of Public Works and its client departments at Headquarters' level. By liaison with client departments, it identifies clients' needs.

the requirements and analyzes alternative means of meeting the requirements. It obtains program approval as required. The Branch is also responsible for the emergency planning function assigned to the Department of Public Works.

The Program Evaluation Directorate reviews and evaluates the performance of organizational units of the department involved in departmental programs.

Staff and support services are provided in the department through the following directorates and divisions: Financial Services, Personnel Administration, Administrative Services, Information Services and Legal Services.

The Dominion Fire Commissioner is responsible for checking plans for all new construction from the standpoint of fire safety, inspection of properties and fire protection generally in government property, excluding that under the control of the Department of National Defence, as defined in the Fire Prevention Regulation, 1960-50/1499.

Regional offices are located in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa (for the Capital Region), Toronto, Edmonton, and Vancouver. Each office is staffed with the necessary professional, technical, financial, personnel and administrative skills, so as to be largely self-contained.

The Department of Public Works administers the following statutes in whole or

- Public Works Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 228
- Dry Docks Subsidies Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 91
- Expropriation Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 106
- Government Properties Traffic Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 324
- Government Works Tolls Act, R.S.C., 1952, Chapter 138
- Kingsmere Park Act, 1952 Chapter 161
- Laurier House Act, R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 163
- Prime Minister's Residence Act

NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION

48 Rideau Street

Minister Responsible

Minister of Regional Economic Expansion

Members of the Commission

Douglas H. Fullerton, Chairman, Ottawa, Ont.

Jean-Claude La Haye, Vice-Chairman, Montreal, Que.

cy Audet	Hull, Que.
ord Murchison	Ottawa, Ont.
Wallace Stewart.	Renfrew, Ont.
-Eugène Bissonnette	Quebec, Que.
id Carr	Ottawa, Ont.
ld Gaudet	Moncton, N.B.
Thomas Howarth	Toronto, Ont.
nett Kennedy	Vancouver, B.C.
Moran	Regina, Sask.
rd Moreault	Hull, Que.
James P. Norrie	Truro, N.S.
eth Kane Paget	Calgary, Alta.
Walter Tucker	Grand Falls, Nfld.

General Manager

(Vacant)

The Ottawa Improvement Commission (forerunner of the Federal District Commission) was established in August, 1899 (S.C., 1899, Chapter 10), for the purpose of constructing parks and driveways to improve and beautify Ottawa and immediate vicinity. An annual grant of \$60,000 was provided for a ten-year period. The Commission consisted of four commissioners, three of whom were appointed by the Governor in Council, the fourth by the City of Ottawa. In 1902, membership was increased to eight. The annual grant was raised to \$150,000 in 1909.

In 1927, the Federal District Commission (The Federal District Commission Act, 1927, S.C., 1926-27, Chapter 55) superseded The Ottawa Improvement Commission and its functions were extended to include Hull and vicinity. These functions were further extended in 1934 to include the improvement and maintenance of grounds surrounding Federal Government buildings in Ottawa. In August 1945, the 4,000 square mile National Capital Region was established. To enable the Commission to carry out its new responsibilities, important amendments to The Federal District Commission Act, 1927, were made by Parliament in 1946 and in subsequent years. The Commission was made responsible for co-ordinating federal construction and development within the National Capital Region. The locating, design and exterior design of buildings or other developments on Crown property in the Region became subject to Commission approval.

In 1959, the Commission was reconstituted as the National Capital Commission (the National Capital Act, Elizabeth 11, Chapter 37, Sept. 6, 1958) and its powers and terms of reference were broadened to facilitate its work in the planning and development of the Capital.

The Commission is a corporate body consisting of twenty members appointed by the Governor in Council including at least one member from each of the ten provinces, at least two members from the City of Ottawa, at least one from the City of Hull, at least one member from a Quebec municipality within the National Capital Region other than Hull and at least one member representing an Ontario municipality located within the region other than Ottawa. In addition there is a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman. Members except the Chairman and those undertaking special duties, serve without remuneration.

The current legislation governing the activities of the Commission is the "National Capital Act" which states in part: "the objects and purposes of the Commission are to prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with national significance."

The National Capital Plan created by the late French town planner, Jacques Gréber, has been the Commission's guideline. The Plan, accepted by the Canadian Parliament in 1951 included five major proposals: the provision of a large amount of open space including parkways; the establishment and control of a Greenbelt; the planning of new Government building areas away from the heart of the Capital; the relocation of railway lines crossing the urban area; the acquisition and maintenance of Gatineau Park in the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region. The main recommendations of the "Greber Plan" have now been carried out and the Commission can now concentrate its efforts on the Region. 15 acres of land in the downtown area of Hull have been acquired for the construction of future federal buildings, the Commission will contribute approximately \$10 million to the construction of a new filtration plant and new water mains in Hull and plans have been unveiled for a new Ottawa-Hull bridge tentatively named "Portage Bridge". A long range development plan for Gatineau Park is also under study.

The Commission co-operates with the City of Ottawa, the City of Hull and other municipalities within the 1800-square mile National Capital Region, but has no authority over them. It shares financially in many municipal undertakings which conform to the Plan, and also gives planning advice to municipalities upon request.

Great interest is taken by the Commission in the preservation and marking of historic sites within the National Capital Region and an inventory has been taken of buildings and sites of historical and architectural significance. Since 1951 continuous efforts have been made to improve the displays in the Ottawa Museum located in Jacques Cartier Park in Hull and a current project is a phase programme for the preservation of the old Thompson Mill located at Richmond Landing.

The National Capital Commission headed by a Chairman and a General Manager employs a staff varying between 600 and 800, depending on the season.

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Appendix B

**INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS
OF WHICH
CANADA IS A MEMBER**

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Brussels, Belgium

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949. It proclaims as its first objective the determination of member governments "to safeguard the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law".

As well as constituting a defensive military alliance—the Parties consider an armed attack against one or more of them as an attack against them all—the Treaty aims at developing economic, social and cultural co-operation between member countries.

The 15 member countries of NATO are: Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Turkey, and the United States of America.

The North Atlantic Council is the supreme governing body of NATO and is composed of foreign ministers and, according to the agenda of the meeting, defence and finance ministers. A foreign minister is President of the Council, the office rotating annually among member countries. Ministerial sessions are held only about once a year: between these meetings, however, the Council is in permanent session in Brussels, where member governments are represented by permanent representatives, usually holding the rank of ambassador. The Council moved to Brussels from Paris in late 1967.

Subordinate to the Council are both civilian and military bodies. On the civilian side there are committees and working groups to deal with such aspects of the Organization's work as the annual review of member countries' defence plan, the construction of fixed military installations for the common use of the NATO forces (called "infra-structure"), budgetary control, information and cultural activities, emergency planning, civil co-operation, and security. Each committee is responsible to the Council and each has a group of experts on the international staff working with it. All meet in Paris. Generally speaking, the chairmen of these committees together with the secretaries are provided by the International Staff. In some cases chairmen may be drawn from the permanent delegations of the member countries.

A number of committees composed of national experts in specific fields also meet frequently to discuss problems of a technical nature.

On the military side, the senior organ reporting to the Council is the Military Committee, composed of the chiefs of staff of the member countries. It normally meets when the Council meets in ministerial session in order to provide the Council with military advice and receive from the Council political guidance. The Military Representatives Committee, which is located in Brussels, will in future consist of representatives of the national military authorities. Thus between meetings of the Military Committee, top-level military direction and co-ordination is provided by the Military Representatives Committee. The standing group which formerly gave military direction was disbanded in 1966.

Direct military command of the NATO forces is delegated to the supreme commanders.

NATO is much more than a military alliance, as it provides a forum where Canada and its partners can exchange full and frank information, opinions and intentions on the political, economic, cultural and scientific developments of today. It is also a body which has an important role to play in the orderly search for peaceful settlement in Europe.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Three approved at the ministerial session in December 1956, steps have been taken to promote a greater degree of political consultation on matters of mutual interest and, in particular, to provide a forum in which member states can exchange views before adopting firm policies or making major pronouncements on matters which significantly affect the Alliance or any of its members. Each spring a meeting of the foreign ministers is held to make an appraisal of the political progress of the Alliance, especially in relation to the strengthening of the process of political consultation. To assist the Council in this respect, a Committee of Political Advisors was set up in January 1957 under the chairmanship of the Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs. It meets generally once a week and discusses informally international developments of concern to NATO.

The same year a Committee of Economic Advisers was set up to study problems that might affect the economic health of the Alliance, and, at the heads of government meeting held in December 1957, the principle of interdependence and the importance of political consultation and economic co-operation were further emphasized. The heads of government also decided to establish a Scientific Committee, which could seek to stimulate co-operation in that field and to increase the effectiveness of national effort through the pooling of scientific information and the sharing of tasks.

In the fields of culture and information, NATO continues to make a greater effort to promote exchanges and a deeper mutual knowledge among the people of the member states.

COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

The Commonwealth of Nations consists of a group of independent nations associated, not as a result of written pacts or protocols, but as a partnership or a brotherhood of nations". It is the product of history and of a continuous process of evolution which has been greatly accelerated in the second half of the twentieth century.

The sovereign status achieved by the Commonwealth countries, including Canada, was given expression in the Balfour Declaration of 1926, which said that the nations of the Commonwealth were "equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". (Many Commonwealth nations, when they achieved independence, elected to adopt a republican form of government. As such they no longer owe allegiance to the Crown although they recognize the Queen as Head of the Commonwealth.) Following on the Declaration of 1926, the principle of equality within the Commonwealth was incorporated in the Statute of Westminster. However, even before the principle of equality in external matters was given legal expression, the Governors-General had ceased to represent the Government of the United Kingdom and had become personal representatives of the sovereign. A High Commissioner was appointed to act as the representative of the British Government in Ottawa and correspondence was conducted between the two governments head of through the Governor-General.

The nature of the Commonwealth has changed radically, particularly in the 1950's and again in the decade following the war, when India, Pakistan and Ceylon achieved their independence. Further significant changes occurred in more recent years, when a number of British dependent territories in Africa achieved their independence within the Commonwealth and when South Africa withdrew in 1961 from Commonwealth membership. The strong interest in the maintenance of Commonwealth ties is perhaps the greatest evidence of its continued value to its members.

One of the more dramatic Commonwealth initiatives in recent years was the establishment of the Colombo Plan for aid to under-developed countries in Southeast Asia. Since its origin in 1951 a number of non-Commonwealth countries have joined the Plan. Further developments in the economic and educational fields have been the establishment of the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Programme, the Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Programme and the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Programme.

Members of the Commonwealth are Australia, Britain, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gambia, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Zaire, Singapore, Botswana, Lesotho, and Barbados.

UNITED NATIONS

Headquarters: New York 17, N.Y., U.S.A.

The United Nations was established by Charter on June 26, 1945. Canada was one of the original 51 signatories. The purposes of the United Nations are to: (a) maintain international peace and security; (b) develop friendly relations among nations; (c) achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character; and, (d) to be a centre for organizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these ends. As of October 1967, United Nations membership totalled 121 sovereign states, including all the members of the Commonwealth of Nations. Six main organs make up the United Nations: The General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

The General Assembly which meets once a year, in the Autumn, in regular session or in extraordinary or emergency session when so required, consists of all members. In order to expedite its work, it sets up seven main committees: First Committee (Political and Security), Special Political Committee (Political and Security), Second Committee (Economic and Financial), Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural), Fourth Committee (Trusteeship, including Self-Governing Territories), Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary), and a steering committee which consists of its President, fifteen elected Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven main committees.

The Security Council, which remains in permanent session is composed of five permanent members, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States as permanent members and ten non-permanent members who are elected by the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution for two-year terms. On September 30, 1959, Canada completed its second term as a non-permanent member.

The Economic and Social Council which usually holds two sessions each year consists of 27 members. Like the Security Council, its members are elected by the General Assembly on the basis of geographical distribution, but serve for three years with one-third retiring each year. Although the Charter does not so specify, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States have always been elected to the Council. Canada, which had served on the Council on three previous occasions, was elected again in 1964 for a three-year term ending in 1967.

The Trusteeship Council, which also holds two sessions each year, is composed of the members of the United Nations which administer trust territories, those members of the Security Council which do not administer trust territories and a number of members elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms, so as to ensure that there is always a balance between administering and non-administering members. Canada has never sought election to this organ.

The International Court of Justice, which has its headquarters at The Hague, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court consists of 15 judges who are elected for nine-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Food and Agriculture Organization

Rome, Italy

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) had its beginnings in the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture held in May, 1943 at Hot Springs, Virginia, when plans were laid for dealing with expected postwar problems in this field. In October, 1945, FAO was established at a conference held at Quebec City with a membership of 42 countries. Since that time the Organization has developed into one of the largest and most important of the United Nations Specialized Agencies. The Headquarters moved from Washington to Rome in 1951.

The objectives of the Organization are to raise levels of nutrition and living standards, improve the production and distribution of food, agricultural, fisheries and forestry products, and to stimulate better rural conditions. To this end FAO collects, analyses and distributes technical and economic information relating to agriculture and forestry, and encourages national and international action to achieve its objectives. The supreme governing body of the Organization is the FAO Conference, which normally meets every second year. The Conference elects a 31-member Council, which normally meets twice a year to decide issues involving policy. Canada has a seat on the Council. From time to time subsidiary committees and working bodies are established for particular purposes. One of the most important of these is the Committee on Commodity Problems, on which Canada is represented, which provides a forum for inter governmental discussions of problems of production and distribution in primary agricultural commodities. A sub-committee studying agricultural marketing and disposal problems meets in Washington.

The United Nations and the FAO jointly established the experimental World Food Programme (WFP), which began operations on January 1, 1963, with Headquarters in Rome. Canada is one of the 24 members of the WFP governing body, the Inter-governmental Committee. The purpose of the Programme is to use surplus food stocks to help the economic and social development of the recipient countries and to meet food needs in case of emergencies.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and The International Monetary Fund Washington, C.C.

Origin

The agreements setting up the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were drawn up at a Monetary and Financial Conference held in 1944 at Bretton-Woods. The two institutions, which were designed basically to assist world-wide co-operation in the fields of currency exchange, international investment and economic development, came into existence in December, 1945.

Organization

The IMF and IBRD are Specialized Agencies of the United Nations. At the end of 1964, 105 countries were members of the Fund and of the Bank and several

newly independent countries were in the process of completing membership in both institutions. The principal authority over each institution is vested in a board of governors, and these two boards convene jointly once a year. Each country has the right to appoint a governor, who is in most cases the minister of finance. The two boards have delegated many of their powers to executive boards of 20 members each. Five executive directors on each board are appointed by the countries with the highest quotas in the Fund and the highest subscription in the Bank. Other directors are elected by the remaining members. The staffs of the two institutions are headed by the Managing Director of the Fund and the President in the case of the Bank.

The International Monetary Fund

(a) Activities

The IMF was designed to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade, to promote exchange stability and to make its resources in gold and currencies available to members under adequate safeguards to achieve these aims. Members using these resources are expected to repay the Fund within a period suited to their payments problems not in excess of three years and, as a general rule, with an outside limit of five years.

(b) Resources

The resources of the Fund consist of members' quotas paid in gold and members' currencies. These quotas were fixed by the Articles of Agreement for the countries which were parties to the initial agreement or by the Fund itself in the case of countries which joined the Agency later and are subject to periodic review. Under the regulations of the Fund, member countries pay in gold either 25 per cent of their quotas or 10 per cent of their combined in gold and U.S. dollars, depending on which is the smaller figure. The balance of a member's subscription is payable in non-interest-bearing notes in the member's currency.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

(a) Activities

The Bank's activities consist in (a) the making of loans to meet the foreign exchange costs for projects in the field of general reconstruction and development, electric power, transportation, agriculture, irrigation and flood control, and communications; (b) the marketing of its own bonds and other obligations in the private capital market on which it relies for the major part of the money which it lends; and (c) the provision of technical assistance in connection with projects financed by the Bank. Loans are made to member governments or under the guarantee of the government of the borrowing country. Loans are reimbursable in the currency in which they were made.

(b) Resources

The subscribed capital represents a guarantee by members which can be called only if needed to enable the Bank to meet its own obligations and not for lending. On the strength of this guarantee, the Bank obtains the greater part of its funds from the issue of its own securities in the principal financial markets of the world.

International Finance Corporation

Washington, C.C.

(a) Origin

The International Finance Corporation, which was designed to promote the growth of productive private enterprise, particularly in the less-developed countries, started operations in September 1956.

Organization

The IFC is closely affiliated with the World Bank. At the end of 1964 it comprised 78 member countries. It has organizational features similar to the IFM, the IBRD and only countries which are members of IBRD are eligible to become members of IFC.

Activities

The IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and it judges projects on the basis of their merit as investments for private capital.

Unlike the World Bank, the IFC can make investments without a government guarantee. In September 1961, the Corporation's charter was amended to permit it to make equity investments, and it has used this greater flexibility (a) to make combined equity and debenture investments in private industrial enterprises, (b) to engage in underwriting arrangements with a view to developing capital markets in underdeveloped countries, and (c) to make equity investments in local development projects.

International Development Association

Washington, D.C.

Origin

The International Development Association, a new affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, began operations on November 8, 1960, and it is designed to promote economic development by providing finance on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balance of payments than do conventional loans, to which the Bank is limited.

Organization

Although the IDA is a separate and distinct entity, the President of the Bank is ex officio President of IDA and the officers and staff of the Bank have been appointed to serve concurrently for the IDA.

Activities

The IDA, although a lending institution, has wide flexibility in the terms of its assistance; it can apply any combination of long maturities, long periods of grace and in regard to repayment of low interest rates, and repayment of interest and principal in any currency. Whereas repayment of Bank loans range between ten and twenty years, the development credits made by IDA to date have allowed 50 years for repayment. In addition, the Bank charges annual interest on its loans, currently at 5 per cent whereas IDA's credits are free of interest and carry only an annual charge of 3/4 per cent on amounts withdrawn and outstanding to meet administration costs.

However, projects must have a "high development priority" and IDA will apply the same high standards as the Bank with respect to planning, administration and financing of the projects it assists.

International Civil Aviation Organization

Montreal, Canada

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was established as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations in April 1947. Its general objectives are the development of the principles and techniques of international air navigation and the encouragement of the planning and development of international air transport in such a way as to promote safety, efficiency, economy, and the orderly growth of air services.

The Organization is governed by an Assembly comprising all the member states, which meets at least once every third year. Subordinate to the Assembly is the 27-member Council, which is elected for a three-year term at the triennial Assemblies, and which meets in virtually continuous session at the headquarters in Montreal. Canada has been a member of the Council since the provision for its establishment of ICAO in 1945. The Council is assisted by an Air Navigation Commission and four specialized committees; Air Transport, Legal, Joint Supply of Air Navigation Services, and Finance.

International Labour Organization

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established on April 28, 1919, when its constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. Originally associated with the League of Nations, it has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations since 1946. Canada, one of the founding members, joined in 1919.

ILO's purposes are set out as follows: to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

In furtherance of these aims, ILO brings together representatives of government, labour and management to recommend international minimum standards and to draft international labour conventions on such subjects as working hours of work, minimum ages for employment, conditions of work, workmen's compensation, social insurance, vacation with pay, industrial safety, employment services, labour inspection, freedom of association, etc. In addition, the Organization extends technical assistance to governments and publishes periodical studies and reports on social, industrial and labour questions.

Structure

A General Conference, which is the Organization's highest authority, meets annually and is composed of national delegations comprising two government delegates, as well as one delegate representing management and one representing labour. The Conference's chief function is to formulate international standards in the form of conventions.

The Governing Body of ILO supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the Organization's various committees and commissions. On the governing body are 20 representatives of governments (ten being from the states of major industrial importance), ten representing management and ten representing labour. Canada is a member of the governing body as a state of major industrial importance.

The International Labour Office, which is situated in Geneva, Switzerland, provides the Secretariat for the annual sessions of the General Conference, the meetings of the governing body, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, undertakes special investigations, provides machinery to assist in the effective application of conventions and issues publications.

In addition to the headquarters of the Organization in Geneva, the ILO maintains 12 branch offices situated in the major regions of the world to maintain liaison with national governments in their areas, to distribute ILO publications and to receive queries on all questions on the work of the Organization. One of these branch offices is situated in Ottawa.

International Telecommunication Union

Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), with headquarters in Geneva, traces its origin to the International Telegraph Convention of 1865 and the International Radio Telegraph Convention of 1906. The members of these two conventions met simultaneously at Madrid in 1932 and concluded a single International Communication Convention regulating telegraph, telephone and radio services. This Convention establishes the ITU, which was later organized in its present form by the Atlantic City Convention of October 2, 1947. Canada was a party to the Convention signed at Berlin and since then has been associated with the international body operating in this field. The purpose of the ITU is to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of communications of all kinds and to promote the development and efficient utilization of technical facilities.

The supreme authority of the ITU is the Plenipotentiary Conference, which usually meets once every five years. Between Conferences the affairs of the Union are managed by the Administrative Council, which meets annually. Canada has been one of the member countries on the Council since it was established in 1947. At the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, the size of the Council was increased to 20. Subordinate to the Council are the Secretariat and three permanent technical commissions—the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at Geneva, and two International Consultative Committees, on Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT) and on Radio (CCIR), which usually meet every three years.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Place de Fontenoy, Paris, France

Room 2201, UN Building, Forty-second and East River,
New York, N.Y.

Creation and Authority

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. Its constitution was adopted on November 4, 1946.

Purpose

The purpose of UNESCO is "to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to foster universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations."

Organization

The organization of UNESCO consists of the General Conference, the Executive Board, and the Secretariat headed by the Director-General. The General Conference, meeting biennially, determines the policy and main lines of work of the Organization. It is composed of delegations appointed by the governments of member states. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 members elected by the General Conference from government-nominated candidates, meets at least twice a year, and is responsible for the execution of the programme of the Organization.

UNESCO functions in its various member states with the assistance of national operating bodies usually known as National Commissions for UNESCO.

Universal Postal Union

Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne, Switzerland

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) came into being on July 1, 1875, as a result of the Postal Convention adopted at Berne, Switzerland, on October 9, 1874, since 1948 has been a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. The Union's purpose is to facilitate the exchange of postal communications between member countries of UPU and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Thus, every member agrees to transmit the mail of other members by the best means used for its own mail.

Structure

The supreme authority of the Union is the Universal Postal Congress, which normally meets once every five years. The Congress reviews the Universal Postal Convention and its subsidiary agreements on the basis of proposals submitted by member countries. The latest revision of the Convention was made at the Universal Postal Congress in Vienna in 1964.

An Executive Council, consisting of 27 members elected by the Congress on the basis of equitable geographical representation, maintains working relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, makes studies and recommendations to the Congress and exercises control over the International Bureau of the Union.

The International Bureau, which is the permanent secretariat of the Union, is situated in Berne, Switzerland, co-ordinates and publishes information and acts as a clearing house for the settlement of accounts relative to the international postal service.

World Health Organization

Headquarters: Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland

The constitution of the World Health Organization was adopted on July 22, 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. After 26 members had ratified this constitution, WHO came into being on April 7, 1948. The first World Health Assembly met in June 1948 and took as its objective "the attainment by all people of the highest possible level of health".

WHO provides two kinds of services: advisory and technical. Advisory services are provided to help countries strengthen their own health services. Experts, trained and demonstration teams are provided to help governments with problems as malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, sanitation and nutrition. WHO's technical services include special research projects on parasitic virus diseases, the standardization of pharmaceutical drugs and the publication of various technical and scientific works.

Structure

A World Health Assembly, with representatives of all members, meets annually and is the policy-making body of WHO. It also elects members to the Executive Board.

The WHO executive Board meets semi-annually and acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. It consists of 24 individuals nominated by governments which in turn have been elected by the World Health Assembly.

The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and both technical and administrative staff.

WHO has adopted a policy of decentralization. It has established six regional committees, each concentrating on the health problems in its own geographical area. By special arrangement these responsibilities in the American region are related to the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), of which Canada is a member, although it sends an official observer to the conferences of this organization.

World Meteorological Organization

41 Avenue Giuseppe Motta, Geneva, Switzerland

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), with headquarters in Geneva, developed from the International Meteorological Organization, a voluntary association of international weather services founded in 1878. The convention which established WMO came into force on March 23, 1950 and the Organization became a Specialized Agency of the United Nations on December 20, 1951. The purposes of the Organization are to facilitate co-operation among meteorological services, to promote the establishment and maintenance of telecommunications systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics; to further the application of meteorology in various fields including aviation, shipping and agriculture, and to encourage and assist in coordinating the international aspects of research and training in meteorology.

These activities are implemented by a World Congress, the supreme organ of WMO, on which the Director of the Meteorological services of each of the member states and territories is represented. The Congress normally meets every four years. Between sessions the affairs of the Organization are managed by the Executive Committee (consisting of 21 directors of meteorological services). There are also eight technical commissions covering the main fields of modern meteorology and six regional associations.

International Atomic Energy Agency

11 Kaerntnerstrasse, Vienna 1, Austria

The International Atomic Energy Agency was established in October, 1957, and has a present membership of 97 countries. The purposes of the Agency are to encourage and assist in atomic energy research and to develop the practical application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world; to make provision for materials, services, equipment, etc. for this purpose; to foster exchange of scientific and technical information on the peaceful uses of atomic energy; to encourage the exchange and training of scientists in the atomic energy field; to establish safeguards to ensure that fissionable materials, equipment, etc. supplied by the Agency are not used in such a way as to further any military purposes; to apply such safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral agreement or, at the request of a state, to any of the states activities in the field of atomic energy. The Agency is also concerned with the establishment of standards of safety for protection of health to reduce to the least possible amount the danger to life and property in the use of radioactive materials.

Canada has been a strong supporter of the International Atomic Energy Agency and since its inception, has been a member of the Board of Directors, and has played an active role in various of the Agency's activities.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American

Inter-American Radio Office
 Inter-American Statistical Institute
 Pan American Institute of Geography and History
 Postal Union of the Americas and Spain

Colombo Plan

Consultative Committee on Co-operative Economic Development in South
 and Southeast Asia
 Council for Technical Co-operation in South and Southeast Asia

Conservation

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries
 International North Pacific Fisheries Commission
 International Whaling Commission
 North American Forestry Commission
 North Pacific Fur Seal Commission

Economic

Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 Customs Co-operative Council
 European Productivity Agency (as associate member)
 International Coffee Study Group
 Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration
 International Cotton Advisory Committee
 International Lead and Zinc Study Group
 International Rubber Study Group
 International Sugar Agreement
 International Tin Agreement
 International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property
 International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property
 Universal Copyright Convention
 International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs
 International Wheat Agreement
 International Wool Study Group
 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
 United Kingdom-Canada Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic
 Affairs

Legal

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Scientific

International Bureau of Weights and Measures

International Hydrographic Bureau

International Institute of Refrigeration

UNITED STATES—CANADA ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group
Canada-United States Ministerial Committee on Joint Defence
Great Lakes Fishery Commission
International Boundary Commission
International Joint Commission
International Pacific Halibut Commission
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission
Joint Canada-United States Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs (Ministerial)
Permanent Joint Board on Defence
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This list is included to show the sources of published material available from Government establishments. A complete listing of recent publications is available through the medium of the monthly catalogue of Canadian Government publications which may be purchased from the Queen's Printer for Canada at an annual subscription price of \$3.00

Publications marked in the catalogue by an asterisk (*) are available to the general public only by purchase from the Queen's Printer. In addition to those, many departments and agencies produce material for distribution free of charge; in the Queen's Printer catalogue, whenever a dagger (†) appears after the description of a publication, either alone or with one or two heavy black dots (●●), requests for the document should be addressed directly to the publications officer of the author department concerned.

The listing which follows is representative of the subject matter covered in publications stocked by the Queen's Printer for sale. Departments or agencies shown have functional responsibility in the areas of the subjects listed.

Without restricting the generality of the preceding notes, departments and agencies falling within the scope of the Financial Administration Act, are obliged to produce a bilingual Annual Report for presentation to Parliament. Each annual report concerned gives a concise, factual account of the work of the department or agency during the year being reported. In addition some produce an Annual Review which may be promotional in nature. Annual Reports and Annual Reviews may be obtained free of charge by writing directly to the department or agency at the address shown in the preceding pages.

Subject	Department	Code
Agriculture		
Agricultural financing	{ Department of Finance	F
	{ Farm Credit Corporation	A96
Agricultural economics	– Department of Agriculture	A
Agricultural engineering	– Department of Agriculture	A
Agriculture health (of animals)	– Department of Agriculture	A
Agricultural products & marketing	{ Department of Agriculture	A
	{ Canadian Dairy Commission	Ad
	{ Canadian Wheat Board	C95
Agricultural science (biology, chemistry, physics)	– Department of Agriculture	A
Agricultural research	– Department of Agriculture	A
Arts, Industrial and trade	– Canada Council	K
Arts, Performing	– National Arts Centre	CA4
Atomic Energy		
Research and development	– Atomic Energy of Canada	CC1
Control and supervision	– Atomic Energy Control Board	NR9
Bankruptcy	– Consumer & Corporate Affairs	RG
Bibliography, Canadian publications	– National Library	SN
Boundary, Canada/USA	– International Boundary Commission	M85
Boundary Waters, Canada/USA	– International Joint Commission	E95
Broadcasting (programming)	– Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	BC
Broadcasting (regulations & licensing)	– Canadian Radio-Television Comm.	BC6
Bullion and Coinage	{ Royal Canadian Mint	F70
	{ Bank of Canada	FB
Canadiana (products of nature and works of man)	– National Museums of Canada	NM
Coal (production, distribution & use)	– Dominion Coal Board	MC
Mining	– Cape Breton Development Corpn	CD
Communications, Domestic Canadian (facilities, systems, service)	– Department of Communications	Co
Communications (other than mail), External Canadian	– Canadian Overseas Telecommuni- cations Corporation	TO
Community Development	{ Company of Young Canadians	SY
	{ Dept of Regional Economic Expansion	RD
Conservation, of Forests, Waters	{ Eastern Rockies Forest Conservation Board	R26
	{ Fisheries and Forestry Department	Fs
Conservation, Wildlife	– Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
Construction, Building – (fire safety)	– Public Works	W
Construction, Building (standards)	– National Research Council	NR
Construction, Health facilities	– Dept of National Health & Welfare	H
Construction, Medical treatment facilities	– National Health and Welfare	H
Consumer Services		
Grading of agricultural products	– Agriculture	A
Consumer problems	– Consumer & Corporate Affairs	RG
Food and Drugs	– National Health & Welfare	H
Correctional Services	– Solicitor General	JS
Cultural Affairs		
Art (visual presentations other than films)	– National Gallery	NM
Exchange with foreign countries	– Dept of External Affairs	E
Films	{ Canadian Film Development Corpn	FD
	{ National Film Board	NF

Subject	Department	Code
historic sites	— Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
history	{ Public Archives	SA
	{ National Museums of Canada	NM
performing arts	— National Arts Centre	CA4
publications	— National Library	SN
radio & television	{ Canadian Radio Television Corpn	BC6
	{ Canadian Broadcasting Corpn	BC
ports and Physical Fitness	— Dept. of National Health & Welfare	H
currency	— Bank of Canada	FB
Defence	— Dept of National Defence	D
Diplomatic Relations	— Dept of External Affairs	E
Design (industrial)	{ Dept of Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
	{ National Design Council	Id40
Economic Development	{ Company of Young Canadians	SY
	{ Economic Council of Canada	EC
	{ Regional Economic Expansion	RD
Education	{ Canada Council	K
	{ Dept of Finance	F
Electional reports	— Representation Commissioner	SE6
Elections, Conduct of	— Chief Electoral Officer	SE
Emergency, Civil	{ Canada Emergency Measures Orgn	Id82
	{ National Health & Welfare	H
Employment, Federal government	{ Public Service Commission	SC
	{ Public Service Staff Relations Bd	SR
Employment Services	— Manpower & Immigration Dept	MP
Employment (manpower utilization)	— Manpower & Immigration	MP
Energy	{ Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd	CC1
	{ Dept Energy, Mines & Ressources	M
	{ National Energy Board	NE
Immigration Affairs	— Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
Establishing a business	— Industry, Trade and Commerce	C
Importation	{ Dept of National Revenue	Rv
	{ Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
	{ Export Credits Insurance Corpn	CC50
Film, Government-produced	— National Film Board	NF
Film Industry	— Canadian Film Development Corpn	FD
Financial Assistance (Guaranteed loans)	— Dept of Finance	F
— Students		
— Small business		
— Farm improvement		
— Fisheries improvement		
Fisheries, Coastal and Inland	— Dept of Fisheries and Forestry	Fs
Food and Drugs	— National Health & Welfare	H
Food Products (agricultural grading and inspection of)	— Dept of Agriculture	A
Foreign Aid	— Canadian International Development Agency	E94
Foreign Markets (information on)	— Dept Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Foreign Trade	— Dept Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Forest Resources of Canada	— Dept of Fisheries & Forestry	Fs
Forestry	— Dept of Fisheries & Forestry	Fs
Geographical Names	— Dept of Energy, Mines & Resources	M

Subject	Department	Code
Government (parliamentary information)	– Library of Parliament	YL
Government goods & property, sale of surplus	– Crown Assets Disposal Corp	P91
Government Purchasing	– Dept of Supply and Services	P
Health Services (Public Health)	– National Health & Welfare	H
Historic Sites	{ Historic Sites & Monuments Board	RH
	{ National Battlefields Commission	NB
History (Public documents)	– Public Archives	SA
Housing	– Central Mortgage & Housing Corp	NH
Housing, Loans for	– Central Mortgage & Housing Corp	NH
Humanities (ie Studies of classical literature)	– Canada Council	K
Immigrants, Adjustment of	– Manpower & Immigration	MP
Immigration, appeals	– Immigration Appeal Board	MP29
Importation	{ Dept of National Revenue	Rv
	{ Dept of Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Income Maintenance		
– Payments to aged	– National Health & Welfare	H
– Payments to families	– National Health & Welfare	H
– Payments to unemployed	– Unemployment Insurance Commission	LU
Indian Affairs	– Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
Industrial Development	– Industrial Development Bank	F95
Industries, Manufacturing & Processing	– Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Industrial Design (Products)	– National Design Council	Id40
Industrial Relations	– Canada Labour Relations Board	LR
Insurance (Health)	– Dept of National Health & Welfare	H
Insurance, Companies	– Department of Insurance	In
International Organizations	– Department of External Affairs	E
Justice (law enforcement)	– Solicitor General Dept	JS
Labour Market (and related Industrial questions)	– Department of Labour	L
Labour Force (Immigration)	– Manpower and Immigration	MP
Labour Force (Working conditions)	– Department of Labour	L
Labour Relations	– Canada Labour Relations Board	LR
Land Surveyors (Board of Examiners)	– Dept of Energy, Mines & Resources	M
Legislative Reporting	– Queen's Printer for Canada	P
Loan Companies	– Department of Insurance	In
Manpower	– Manpower and Immigration	MP
Manufacturing and Processing Industries	– Dept of Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Medical Services (Hospital care, medical care, etc.)	– Dept of National Health & Welfare	H
Mining and Minerals	– Dept of Energy, Mines & Resources	M
National Capital Region, development	– National Capital Commission	W9
Northern Territories	{ Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
	{ Northern Canada Power Commission	R80
	{ Northwest Territories Council	R75
	{ Yukon Territory Council	R78

Subject	Department	Code
Parliament	{ Library of Parliament	YL
	{ House of Commons	X
Patents	— Dept of Consumer & Corporate Affairs	RG
Patents (from publicly or university-performed research)	— Canadian Patents and Development Ltd	CC20
Pensions, War Service	— Canadian Pension Commission	VP
Photographic Representations	— National Film Board	NF
Police Protection	— Royal Canadian Mounted Police	J6
Publications, Government	— Queen's Printer for Canada	P
Publications, National collection	— National Library	SN
Recreation, Parks	— Indian Affairs & Northern Develop.	R
Regional Development	— Dept of Regional Economic Expansion	RD
Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons	{ Manpower & Immigration	MP
	{ National Health & Welfare	H
Research, Health Sciences	{ Medical Research Council	NR32
	{ Queen Eliz. II Canadian Research Fund	NR39
Research, historical	— Public Archives	SA
Research, Physical Science	{ National Research Council	NR
	{ Science Council of Canada	SS
Research, Social Science	— Canada Council	K
Scientific and Technical Information	— National Research Council	NR
St. Lawrence Seaway	— St. Lawrence Seaway Authority	TS
Security (Official Secrets Act)	— Dept of Justice	J
Security, Social	— Dept National Health & Welfare	H
Small Loans Companies	— Dept of Insurance	In
Social Assistance Aid to Handicapped	— National Health & Welfare	H
Social Development	— Company of Young Canadians	SY
Social Sciences	— Canada Council	K
Social Welfare	— National Health & Welfare	H
Specifications and Standards	— Dept of Supply and Services	P
Statistics	— Dominion Bureau of Statistics	CS
Statutes	— Queen's Printer for Canada	P
Surveys:	— Energy, Mines & Resources	M
— Geodetic		
— Geographical		
— Hydrographic		
— Legal		
— Limnological		
— Oceanographic		
— Topographic		
Synthetic Industrial Products	— Polymer Corporation	PD
Taxes — Customs Duties, collection of	— National Revenue	Rv
Taxes, Excise Duties, Collection of	— National Revenue	Rv
Taxes, Income, Collection of	{ National Revenue	Rv
	{ Tax Appeal Board	R5
Telecommunications	— Dept of Communications	Co
Tourism	— Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Trade, Fairs and expositions	— Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
Trade, Foreign	{ Industry, Trade & Commerce	C
	{ Export Development Corporation	
Trademarks	— Consumer & Corporate Affairs	R6
Training, Adult occupational	— Manpower & Immigration	MP

Subject	Department	Code
Transport, Air	{ Air Canada	TC
	{ Canadian Transport Commission	TT
Transport, Commodity pipeline	– Canadian Transport Commission	TT
Transport, Postal services	– Dept of Post Office	Po
Transport, Rail	{ C.N.R.	TN
	{ Canadian Transport Commission	TT
Transport, Road (inter-provincial)	– Canadian Transport Commission	TT
Transport, Telecommunications	– Dept of Communications	Co
Transport, Water	{ Canadian Transport Commission	TT
	{ National Harbours Board	TH
Transportation, Aids to	– Department of Transport	T
Trust Companies	– Department of Insurance	In
	– Canada Deposit Insurance Corp	F19
Uranium, Mining and milling of	– Eldorado Nuclear Ltd	CC40
Unemployment Assistance	– Unemployment Insurance Commission	LU
Veterans (and dependents)	– Veterans Affairs Department	V
Veterans' Benefits	– War Veterans Allowance Board	VW
Water Resources	– Energy, Mines & Resources	M
Welfare, Social	– National Health & Welfare	H

SOME PUBLICATIONS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

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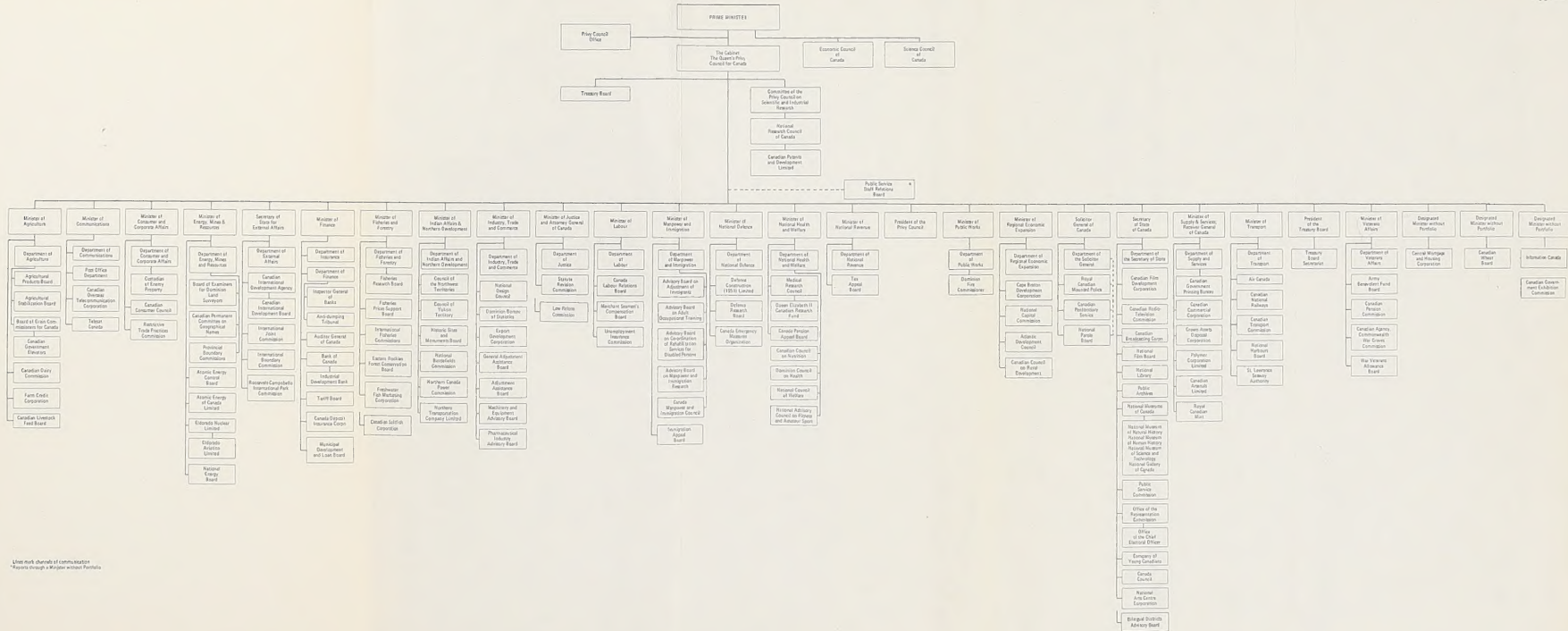
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